COMIC SUPPLEMENT OF THE
BOSTON AMERICAN.
MARCH 5TH 1905.

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AND HER NAME WAS MAUD!

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(To be Continued Next Sunday)

LULU GETS ANOTHER TROUSSEAU, BUT ALAS!—

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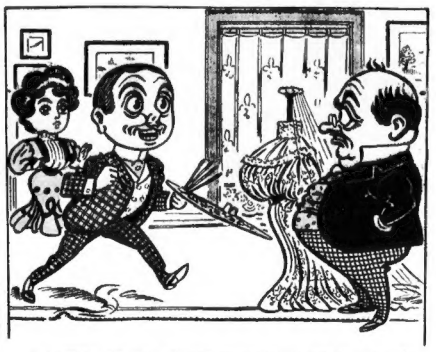
1. LULU: "Oh, Leander, it is a perfect likeness."
LEANDER: "Not one-half as beautiful as the original, Lulu. A few more touches and it will be finished."

2. POPPER: "Hi there, Leander, what do you think of this?"
LEANDER: "By Jove! A wedding gown! Lulu's?"
LULU: "Yes. I told you I had a great surprise for you. Popper cabled to Paris for a duplicate of my lost wedding outfit, and it came to-day."



3. LEANDER: "Oh, joy! Oh, joy! Our wedding can then take place in the near future. Let me get a closer inspection."
LULU: "Now be careful, Leander."
POPPER: "Yes, we want no accidents THIS time."

4. LEANDER: "Ye gods! That cursed! I tripped!"
POPPER: "W-E-D-W! He's at it again!"
LULU: "Oh, Leander! My dress! My beautiful wedding gown!"

5. LEANDER: "Really, I don't know how I came to"—
POPPER: "Shut up! Get up! You've ruined a five-hundred-dollar dress, you have!"
LULU: "Oh, Leander, why did you do it? WHY did you do it?"

6. POPPER: "Confound the ! ! * * * ! ! Now that wedding will have to be postponed again."
MOMMER: "He don't want to get married, he don't. He's a regular Destroyer."
LULU: "Oh, my poor wedding gown. Ruined! *Ruined!* RUINED!"
LEANDER (aside): "Did ever a devoted lover EVER?"

FOXY GRANDPA

THE BOYS MAKE A SNOW MAN OUT OF SNOW, BUT GRANDPA MAKES A SNOW MAN OUT OF HIMSELF

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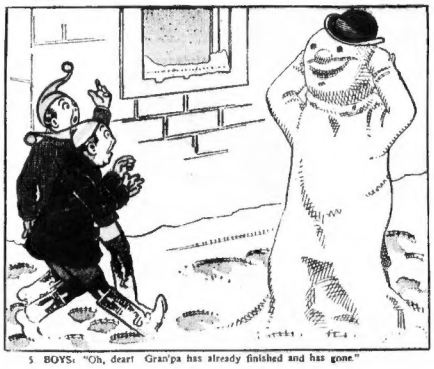
1. BOYS: "Let's see who can build the biggest snow man the quickest. We will build on this side of the house, Gran'pa, and you build on the other."

2. GRANDPA: "Goodness, this is slow work. I'm afraid these boys will get ahead of me."

3. GRANDPA: "I'll just roll over a few times and see if I can't make a snow man of myself quicker."

4. BOYS: "All finished now. Let's hurry and see if we haven't gotten ahead of Gran'pa. This will be a good one."



5. BOYS: "Oh, dear! Gran'pa has already finished and has gone."

6. GRANDPA: "Hello, boys! Not gone yet? How do you like my snow man?"

DER CAPTAIN ISS A SWELL FELLER, DOD GAST 'IM!

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YES, IT OCCURRED IN THE BRITISH MUSEUM, BY JOVE!

Happy Hooligan, Montmorency and Gloomy Gus Happened to Be There

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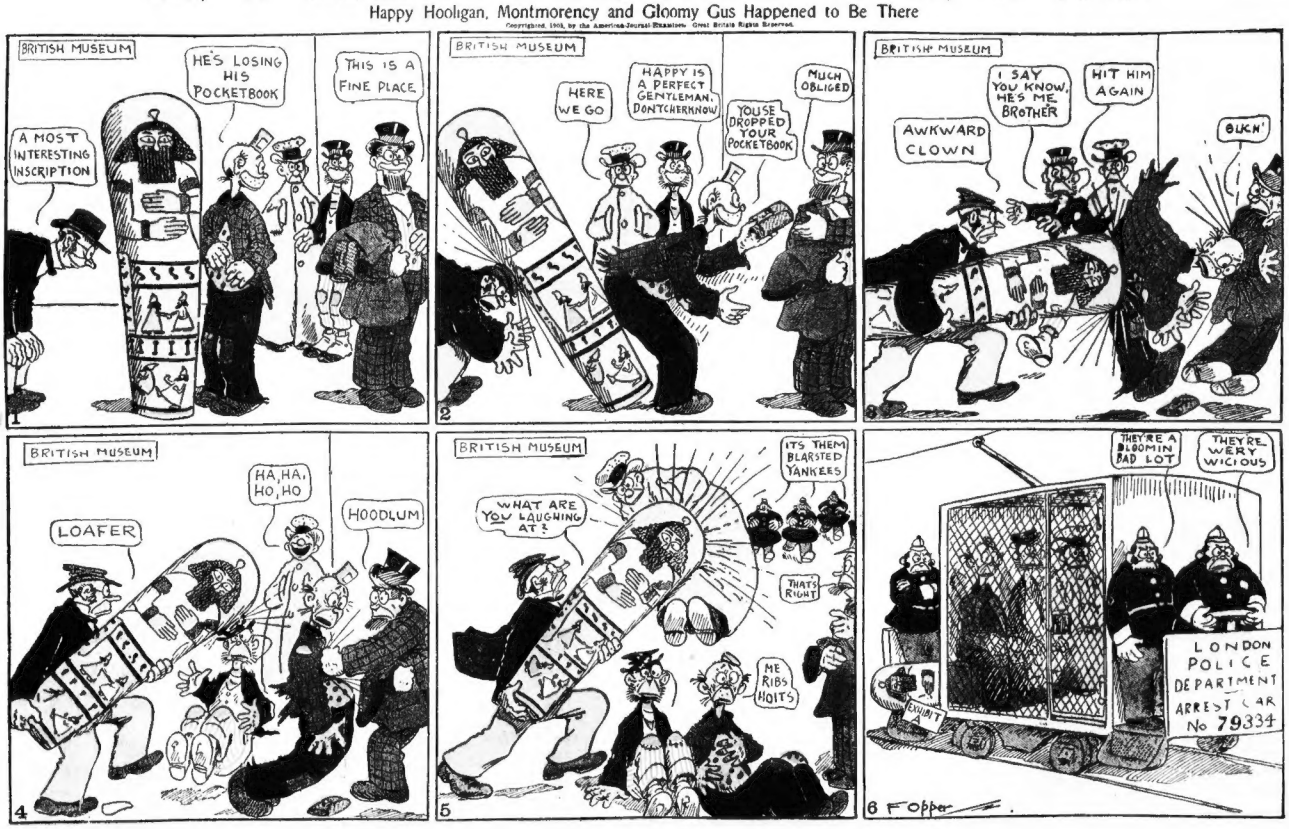

DEAR READER Please Permit Us to Present to You SAM!

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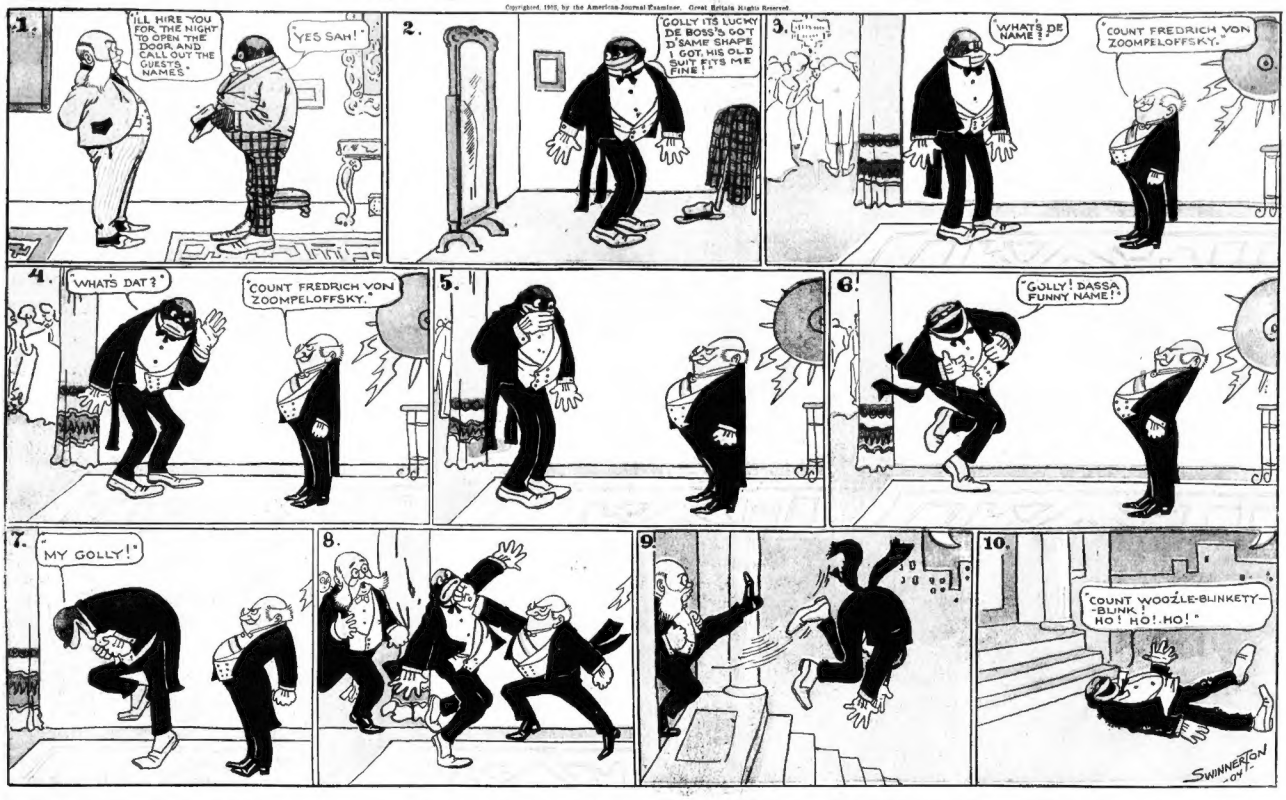


Speaks Like a REAL BABY.

BIG BEAUTY

"The Paris Beauty."

FULL 21 INCHES TALL.

THIS new premium production, **The PARIS BEAUTY, is a large size** imported doll, with **mechanical speaking attachment**, and is without doubt one of the largest dressed dolls ever given away for a premium.

The Paris Beauty is a beauty, pretty as a prize baby, and will please and delight the heart of every girl who is fortunate enough to possess her.

Dolly's pretty head is made of bisque, with long, curly ringlets. Her handsome costume of silk and lace, large, fancy lace trimmed picture hat, satin sash with gold or silver finished buckle, stockings, slippers, watch and chain, etc., complete, neatly dressed in the latest doll fashion. To see her is to love her, as she is a big beauty.

We desire to call your attention to the fact that **The Paris Beauty**, is not one of the little, cheap doll affairs so extensively advertised, but a large and handsomely dressed doll, **FULL TWENTY-ONE INCHES TALL**, that can be made to say

as plainly as any living baby. **Girls**, write us at once for outfit, and we will promptly mail to your address **twenty-five** useful, ornamental and fancy articles to dispose of at only ten cents each. When sold remit us the money **(two dollars and fifty cents)** and we will send you without delay, carefully packed and packed, one of our lovely dolls, **THE PARIS BEAUTY, twenty-one inches tall.** We are a reliable concern, and do exactly as we advertise. Order the twenty-five articles at once, and receive the above big beauty doll and be happy.

EXTRA PRESENT FOR PROMPT REMITTANCE

Swiss Wall Clock

CUCKOO DESIGN

A Good Timekeeper.

Given absolutely free as an **extra present**, in addition to the big beauty doll premium, **The Paris Beauty.**

Height of clock, 7½ inches. Width, 5 inches.

ADDRESS PLAINLY

447 Bank Building. NEW MILFORD, CONN.

Oak Rocker

A handsomely finished comfortable Ladies' Rocker that will stand hard usage.

UPHOLSTERED IN VELOUR OR LEATHER

Given for selling 30 Novelty Articles at ten cents each.

COO=DEN CLOCK

CUCKOO DESIGN

Guaranteed Timekeeper

Complete with winding brass chain, and bronzed weight, long pendulum, etc.

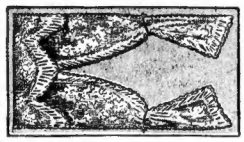
Given for disposing of **twenty** articles at ten cents each.

Oak Cushioned ROCKER

This SPECIAL LADIES' OAK Oak Cushioned Rocking Chair is a beauty, and **easily earned** by disposing of only **thirty** assorted fancy articles at ten cents each. Ladies and girls, send your name and address and we will mail the articles, when sold, remit us the $3.00 and we will ship you this handsome Rocking Chair.

MADE IN WHITE OR ECRU

Beautiful Lambric



60 inches wide by 3½ yards long

One pair shoes how courtesies given for selling 20 articles at 10 cents each.

FOR BOYS AND GIRLS. This handsomely engraved **Gold-Finished Stem-Wind Watch** is a beauty, and fully guaranteed to run and keep correct time. Not a big, clumsy clock watch, but a desirable size watch that will please you in every way. We are giving this elegant watch free (besides extra premiums) to **boys and girls**, together with a beautiful Silk Fob Chain, complete with Charm, etc., for **disposing of only twenty-five** of our new and useful Novelty Articles for ladies' and gentlemen's wear, **at ten cents each.** A fine and dainty assortment. No trash.

THIS AIR RIFLE SENT FOR SELLING 20 NOVELTY ARTICLES. This is the rifle for the day and shoots B. B. shot with great force. The barrel of the gun is nicely nickelled and stock is of wood, with mahogany finish. It is simple in construction, working parts are interchangeable; is fitted with double sights and trigger guard and is just the gun for small game or target practice. Write to-day for 20 articles, with which we trust you—when sold send us the $2.00 and we send you the gun.

CRYING and SLEEPING

I CAN CRY

A PAIR OF BEAUTIES

THIS lovely pair of **twin sister dolls, Florodora** and **Bedella**, are the new arrivals from far away doll-land and are real beauties, nearly **one and one-third feet tall.**

Florodora is the **new wonder blonde doll**, with bisque head, curly hair, lace trimmed dress, hat, ribbon sash, etc. Pull the strings and Florodora talks in very natural baby manner.

Bedella is a handsome **brunette sleeping beauty doll**, with automatic closing eyes, dark, curly ringlets, bisque head, lace trimmed dress, hat, shoes, stockings, &c., complete. Goes to sleep the same as any tired baby.

Girls, would you like to own Florodora and Bedella, the pretty twin sister dolls, for a little pleasant work after school hours? If so, write us at once and we will mail to your address, postage paid, **twenty** assorted fancy articles to dispose of at **ten cents each.** When sold remit us the **$2.00** and we will mail to your address, postage paid, **twenty** assorted fancy articles to dispose of at **ten cents each.** When sold remit us the money **($2.00)** and we will promptly forward you this handsome pair of twin sister dolls, also a Ladies' Chatelaine as an extra present. **Remember**, you will receive the **two dolls**, Florodora and Bedella, for disposing of only **twenty** articles at ten cents each. Girls, send for the twenty fancy articles at once.

I CAN SLEEP

Boys, Girls and Ladies to Sell Our Fancy Articles, Novelties, &c.

NO MONEY WANTED UNTIL THE GOODS ARE SOLD.

Thousands can easily be sold in every town and city in the United States and Canada. Handsome premiums offered for a little work. Thirty days' time allowed to dispose of the goods and make returns. We are willing to send goods on credit to all honorable and trustworthy people, no matter what their circumstances may be.

Address all orders to the

PREMIUM COMPANY

127 Thompson's Building

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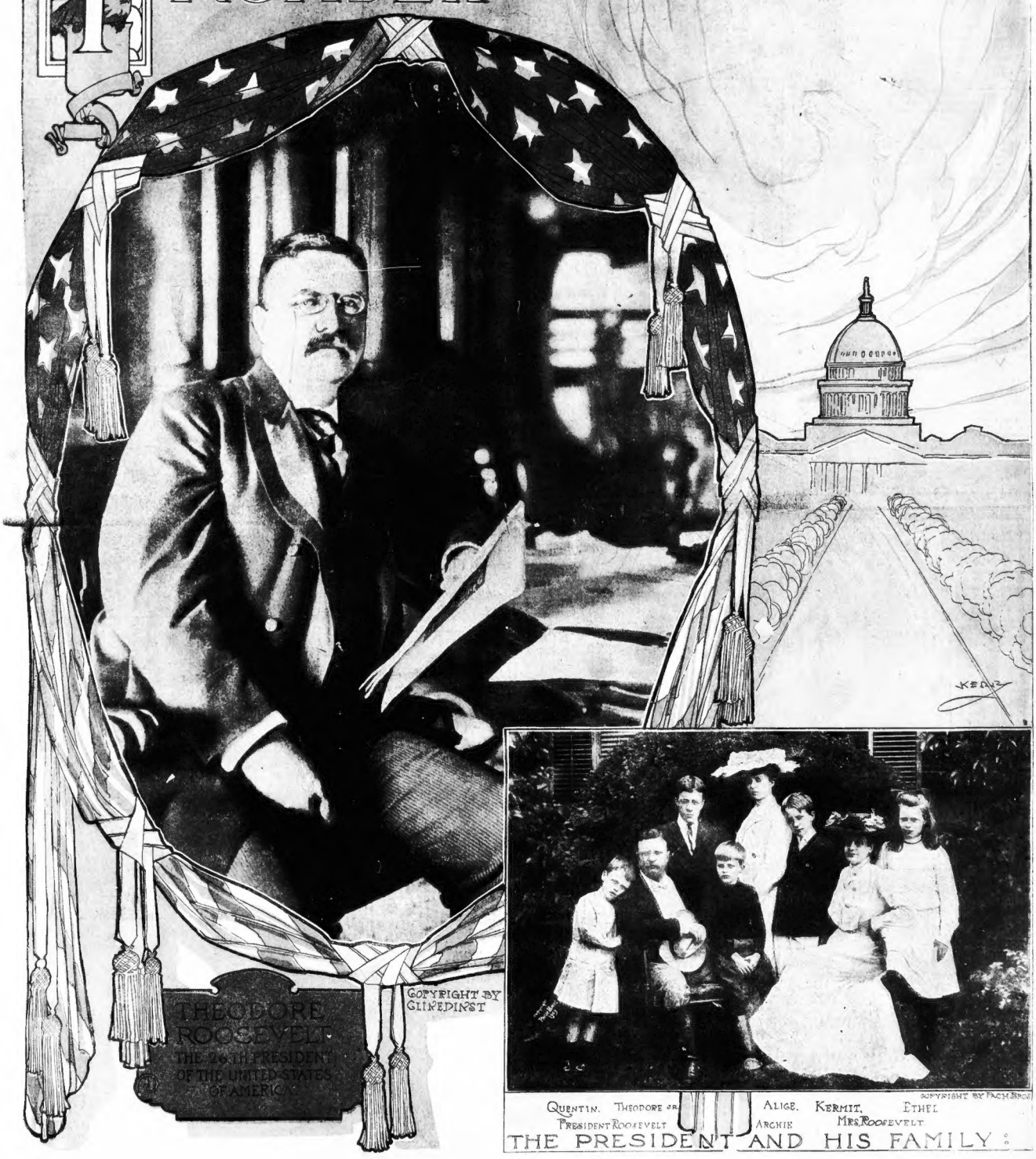

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QUENTIN. THEODORE JR. ALICE. KERMIT. ETHEL
PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT ARCHIE MRS. ROOSEVELT

THE PRESIDENT AND HIS FAMILY.

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BIDE-A-WEE HOME FOR HOMELESS CATS and CURS

Rich and Renowned New York Woman Founding a Real Hospital to House the Tramps of Dog-dom and the Cat World to Save Them from the Pound and Find Good Homes for Them Just like Little Abandoned Babies.

BY MRS. HARRY ULYSSES KIBBE.

IT was my fox terrier that inspired the Bide-a-Wee Home for Animals. When I was in Europe three years ago the thought of what might happen to him if he wandered away and was picked up on the street distressed me and spoiled my trip. The city ordinance in force is that if a dog is found without a license he is sent to the pound and, if not claimed within forty-eight hours, is asphyxiated. A dog has only one license badge, but most dogs have several collars. My dog, Beau, had a dozen. I thought, "If the maid forgets to put on his license collar when he goes on the street, and if he should be lost, he will surely go to the pound."

The thought tormented me, and I began to make inquiries about what happened to lost dogs on the other side. I heard of the Gene Villers Home in Paris and visited it. I found that it was a foundling asylum for lost dogs, where they were treated with the utmost kindness and kept until good homes were found for them. When we were in London I visited the Hackbridge Home for Lost Animals, that was conducted in the same way. And when I returned to New York, though I found Beau in excellent health and delighted to see me, I realized the danger he had been exposed to gone the less, and set about interesting my friends in the plan for a home for lost pets in this city.

They had all been worried about their pets when away from home as I had been, and we evolved the plan for the Bide-a-Wee Home.

The Bide-a-Wee Home is at No. 118 West Fifty-third street, and although a new society, its books show that more than five hundred dogs and cats have been cared for and placed in pleasant homes.

The Bide-a-Wee Home for Animals has been established in New York City with the hope of alleviating the sufferings of homeless and abandoned animals by providing a temporary refuge for them where they can be sheltered for a time and eventually placed in comfortable and permanent homes. Every year shows that there is a deep and widespread interest in what we may call the animal cause, which in giving help to the helpless, and as this interest is ennobling to old and young, we feel that it should be encouraged.

Many do not realize that to is abandoning their animals to the streets of New York they are giving them up to abuse, starvation, and eventually to death. It is far more humane to end their sufferings at once or give them to the Bide-a-Wee Home, which will take care of them gratuitously until kind homes can be procured. The aim of the Bide-a-Wee Home is to save pet dogs and cats from becoming waifs and strays.

Our method is to advertise twice a week in the daily newspapers: "Kind homes wanted for dogs and cats." To-day we have two hundred people on our waiting list who want little pet dogs, barking dogs, dogs that are kind to children, any kind of a dog. If we would provide them a four-footed friend. If we advertised more extensively we could without doubt place thousands of dogs in permanent homes.

We have many more applications for dogs than we can fill. Each home is investigated before the family is interested with the animal, and an inspection is made a month afterward to see whether the animal has been kindly treated. If not, he must be returned to the Home, which is really the guardian of the waif. We have not found it necessary to require the return of any for reason of ill treatment. About fifty have been returned to us by persons who are not able to keep them when changing their residences, and they usually return them with great regret. We have never had a dog so ungrateful but that we could find some kind of home for it.

Perhaps out of the five hundred dogs and cats for which we have found homes half of them were the proverbial yellow dog, the homely dog of mixed breed, or the poor little dog with a twisted expression, cowering at even a kind word. Each and every one of these dogs have appealed to some one because of some interesting trait, and they have shown their rescuers a devotion and gratitude that is not often found in the pampered thoroughbred. With no exception the Bide-a-Wee dogs have been kind and gentle, responsive to kind treatment, and have shown to a remarkable degree the effectiveness of soap and water, good food and humane care. The average "street cur" has been transformed into a self-respecting, wonderfully intelligent and devoted friend. They seem to appreciate all that has been done for them.

About seventy-five of the animals that have been left in our veterinary's care have been in a particularly distressing condition. Some were immediately put painlessly to sleep and others died a natural death. The large majority of abused and homeless animals are not diseased. They are simply starved and heartsick from ill-treatment.

Several have been brought to the home so cowed by abuse that they would crawl instead of walk, but one and all rapidly recover with kind treatment and care, and in two or three weeks at the most are a happy and contented lot and would not be recognized by the people who leave them at home.

Many persons who bring these cases to us express their thankfulness when leaving the little outcasts with us that their lives are not to be sacrificed, while for the merig they shut their eyes to the suffering of animals one sees in a large city rather than condemn the little creatures to the almost inevitable death that awaits them at the pound.

How much it is to be regretted that the laws of New York State prevent our saving the healthy animals destroyed yearly at the pound! We are handicapped in our humane work by this obstacle, and thousands of dogs are needlessly sacrificed every year. Broken hearts are not confined to human beings, and the sight of these dumb creatures ceaselessly waiting for their masters, who may never come to seek them, or come too late, is a soul-racking sight.

Sometimes the little creatures sent from the Bide-a-Wee Home have signally returned the kindness of their new masters. For instance, a gentleman living on Long Island applied to the home for a watch-dog. We had but one on hand, and we were in doubt whether he would be satisfactory, but we sent him on trial. Two weeks later we had a telephone message from the gentleman to whom we had sent the dog. "I want to thank you a thousand times for the dog you sent me. Our house caught fire in a terrific windstorm last night, and the dog gave the alarm and saved our lives. I would not give him up for any price."

A peculiarly sad case was that of a setter dog that had been abandoned in a country place, and, when found, was being ill-treated by some cruel boys. They had pushed her into deep water, and as she was of a kind and gentle disposition she did not resist.

A woman who lived near heard the cries of the animal and ran to her rescue. She took her home, and after a few days found the family to which the dog belonged; but they would not take her back. Two weeks later she shipped her to Bide-a-Wee with a litter of ten puppies. I am glad to say that she is now in a lovely home and is a great pet of her owners.

One particularly sad case was that of a cat that had been locked in the cellar by a careless family leaving town for the Summer. After cries were heard by one of the members of our club who happened to be passing. She was finally rescued in a starving condition, and is now in a happy home on Long Island. Still another case is of a Maltese cat turned out into the street to die, with four little kittens. The kittens were put alive into an ash barrel. When the family was reproached by one of our officers they were indignant and said they had a right to dispose of their animals as they choose. The cat and kittens are now living in Gainesville, Ohio, in a good home.

On one of our coldest days last Winter a young woman was walking along one of the crowded thoroughfares when she was attracted by a crowd collected around a fruit vender's cart. Drawing closer she saw what seemed to her to be a mass of the crowd had dispersed and the wretched lee, but was in reality a large black little fellow was cowering under the vendor's apanel covered with icicles. Blood was dripping from his mouth and he seemed half dead from exposure and weakness. She dog to her home. As she was a business looked pityingly at him, but, like the rest, woman and was obliged to be away all day not knowing what to do, walked away, and could not keep the dog, she left nothing But she could not forget the look of misery undone to find the owner of the dog. Failing in his eyes, and after she had gone a ing in this, she tried to secure him a home. couple of blocks went back and found that but no one would take him in his pitiable and repulsive condition. She could not keep him any longer and with a sad heart, was about to send him to the pound to be killed, when some one told her of the Bide-a-Wee Home. She brought him to us, and Laddie soon became one of the happiest of inmates.

Another of our charges was left by a young woman who, with tears in her eyes, said: "He good to Dells. She saved my life when I was attacked by a burglar." She had been forced to abandon this true friend because her family was moving into an apartment where dogs are not tolerated. The dog grieved so for her lost mistress that we feared she would die, but we sent her to a good home at Newburg, where she seems to have forgotten her grief.

A distressing case was that of Nellie, a little dog rescued by one of the officers of the club. The Bide-a-Wee officer was looking at some dogs at a fancier's when she heard a pitiful moaning and insisted upon knowing its cause. The dealer said: "That's an ugly dog that I have chained in the cellar." With much persuasion the dealer was induced to let her see the dog and hear its story. The dog was a particularly pretty fox terrier, which the dealer had bought for 50 cents from a woman who wanted to sell her because her husband had hated and abused the dog since it was a puppy. The dog was so afraid of men and children that she ran snapping away from any she saw, and this disgusted the dealer because it prevented his selling the dog. Not knowing what else to do with her, he chained her in the cellar and threw her a crust now and then, but hoped she would die. Poor little Nellie! She was rescued with her bones almost sticking through her skin. The officer took her to her own home and tried by kindness to wean her from her fear of children and men. She is a happy little dog, devoted to her keeper, but we fear to give her away, as she does not appear to overcome her dread of men and children, but makes friends readily with women. We are all very fond of her and have decided to keep her at the home as a watch dog.

Recently, thanks to the kindness of Mrs. Minnie Maddern Fiske, who is one of our members, we had a successful benefit at the Manhattan Theatre for the Bide-a-Wee Home. The home is supported by subscriptions and membership fees and occasional benefits. Friends of animals often bring donations to the home. Coal has been sent us, and straw and hay for the dogs' beds, and children have brought us dog biscuits and meat for the little wards of the Bide-a-Wee. Children join the club and are called junior members.

The officers of the club are, besides Mrs. H. U. Kibbe, president; Mrs. William S. Hoffstis, Mrs. George H. Gould and Miss Content Alice Johnson, vice-presidents; Mrs. Paul Edwin Rasor, Mrs. W. E. Woodend, Miss Johnson, Mrs. Hofstis, Mrs. Gould, Mrs. Kibbe and Mrs. Walter H. Dunk, directors. Mrs. Hermanus McKinley Rasor and Mrs. George Bliss are active members. Dr. H. E. Miller is the veterinarian and is always in attendance upon the Bide-a-Wee, and C. E. Pringle is the inspector.

We intend to take a home on Long Island for the animals this summer.

MRS. HARRY ULYSSES KIBBE.

"BIDE-A-WEE" FOUNDLING HOME.

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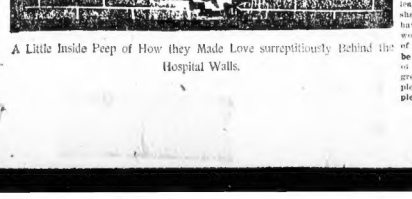
A HOSPITAL FULL OF LOVE.

Talk about an epidemic!
Here is one that no doctor can diagnose--*except himself*--and can only bulletin *"the case is progressing."*
And the end is not yet.



A Little Inside Peep of How they Made Love surreptitiously Behind the Hospital Walls.

Nurse Llewellyn—Now Mrs. Samuel Taylor Darling—on Pony Back in Egypt.

Miss Annie O'Leary.

Dr. Cummings.

Dr. Darling.

Pretty Miss Nurse Mitchell.

Nurse Rose Gallagher—Now Mrs. A. B. Nichols.

Dr. Nichols.

IN the City Hospital of Baltimore there hangs in each corridor and dormitory an ominous sign. Printed in big black letters, so big that one may read them half way across the building, are the words:

"Any nurse who speaks to a physician or student on other than professional affairs will be expelled."

This sign is intended as a menace to love-making, a threat against flirtation, a warning to friendship, a bar to matrimony. As each novitiate or probationer enters the nursing ranks of the hospital she is confronted with it. She is requested to read and digest it before she pays her initiation fee.

Its intention is manifest—war against the most insidious of microbes. Yet in spite of every precaution, every disinfectant and antiseptic known to scientific watchers and learned directors, the microbe has infested the City Hospital of Baltimore, belonging in its wake an epidemic of that most contagious of diseases—LOVE.

RULES MADE TO BE BROKEN.

It has stolen into Ward A, where Nurse Llewellyn first came upon the vision of Dr. Samuel Taylor Darling; it found its way into the room where Nurse Rose Gallagher finally won the stubborn Dr. A. B. Nichols; it attacked gravely Nurse Mary Dixon and Dr. C. E. Park; and now, in its most serious form, it threatens unrelentingly pretty Nurse Mitchell and Dr. J. Cummings.

The microbe is rampant. Three of these cases have already proved as serious that matrimony has resulted. The fourth is threatened with the same operation as the only cure, and the entire hospital is on the qui vive for other cases.

The Sisters in charge are in despair. The authorities demand an explanation.

The board of directors have met in council and ordered 500 more signs to be printed in italics.

"Expulsion," sigh the nurses, dreamily. "Then——"

"Yes, then"—— say the doctors boldly, "then our happiness begins."

"Love in a cottage!" echoes through the bare corridors of the stern old red-brick building, while the young people go on dreaming their love dreams.

"Rules!" cries Dr. N. G. Klerle, the learned head of the Pasteur department, shaking his gray head vigorously; "what have rules to do with love? Men and women have defied rules since the days of the Garden of Eden, and though it may be difficult for love-making to go on, I am of course, insist that obstacles only add a greater zest to romance. These young people have a double incentive; added to the pleasure dear to every daring young heart of breaking rules."

But how did they manage it? Four low, affairs going on within those grim walls at once. A hospital full of love!

"Why, certainly—of course—the simplest thing in the world, is love-making, no matter what the signs may say," declares Dr. Darling's bride, who graduated into matrimony from the hospital last week. "It seems hard, but—well now there are so many ways I don't know just where to begin. Of course the rules are very strict, and very clear, but what of that? To rest around them, as those who have tried know, is one of the recreations of the hospital.

"Oh, there are so many ways! When you are conferring about the patients, for instance. Well—you don't confer about anything else, you see," said the bride, sweetly. "Then when you are rolling bandages the doctor may ask to see them, he may—you know. And then, possibly his hand may touch yours—it may, you know. Then perhaps you're cooking or making a bed, and he—well, one of them, you know, stops and watches you. Of course he begins talking about the bed, or the food, but those subjects exhaust themselves naturally, and —well, naturally others of a more personal nature follow."

Mrs. Darling, now a blushing bride, was just Nan to the other nurses; Nurse Llewellyn to the patients; Miss Nancy Quincy Llewellyn to the board, a most excellent nurse and a grand niece of the great John Quincy Adams on her mother's side.

She is a Southern girl, tall, graceful, with brown hair and blue eyes that matched most beautifully the blue of her nurse's gown. The first day she put on her jaunty little cap she knew she had found her vocation—it was so becoming.

A few weeks later, standing at the foot of a fever patient's bed, she became certain that some one else had discovered this too. She could tell by the way he looked at the cap.

She was showing him her patient's chart. The case was not very serious, but still he knitted his brows as though it absorbed him wholly. Then suddenly he raised his eyes to show that something else had attracted them.

"Don't your cap a trifle *different* from the others?" he asked quite irrelevantly.

"Oh, oh," said Nurse Llewellyn with a smile and a blush.

"It looks so," insisted the doctor, who happened to be Dr. Darling.

"Oh, I assure you the caps are all made on one pattern," said the pretty nurse demurely.

"Why, then," cried the young pathologist, suddenly, "perhaps it is you who are different."

"Perhaps," said the nurse, very low, for at that moment one of the Sisters, who are always on guard at the hospital, was coming up the room.

"Pulse—105—temperature a trifle high—M—yes—well here's a new prescription." The Sister's back was turned and the doctor's gaze turned, too, once more upon the pretty nurse's pretty hair, and then into the pretty nurse's pretty eyes.

"So you're from the South?"

"Oh, how did you know?"

"The Southern girls have—well you don't mind my saying so?"——

"Oh, not at all."

"I was only going to say a certain charm —yes, give this, please, every hour—and I'll be back very soon—at the end of an hour. Your patient needs my constant attention."

The careful Sister seeing the chart in the doctor's hand all the time believed of course that the doctor was oblivious to the fact that on the other side of it stood a girl with eyes of heavenly blue.

LINT AND LOVE.

Directly under one of the blackest of the signs beside a table filled with medicine bottles sat Nurse Gallagher. The electric light above her head made her hair shine like gold. She seemed to be thinking of nothing in the world but the bandages that she was cutting and rolling. It just happened, however, that an hour before Dr. Nichols had said that he would come in at 3 o'clock to the little office at the end of the hall, and he hoped that Miss Gallagher would be there manufacturing bandages.

Miss Gallagher was there, of course, and the clock beside the sign above her head already pointed to the quarter hour.

"Ah! So sorry"—— It was the young doctor's voice. Just what he would have added was cut short by the appearance of a Sister at the door. He sat disdained, most formally, "Please be careful, Miss Gallagher to make those bandages just three inches wide—yes, three inches, and, then, I would like some still wider." The good Sister, happy in the knowledge that Miss Gallagher was absorbed in her bandages, went softly down the hall.

"I couldn't get here before," said Dr. Nichols, "though, I assure you, my mind was here!"

"I wondered"——

"You need never wonder. When I know where you are, there my thoughts are."

Nurse Gallagher and Dr. Nichols really started the epidemic fad. When this scene took place they were well along in their courtship.

"What a relief it is to see a woman so skilful as you!" he cried on this occasion, watching Miss Gallegher's white hands fly in and out among the lint. "You put the useless society woman to shame."

"Ah! but she has so much that I haven't!"

"Has she? What?"

"Accomplishments—beauty"——

"How—how dare you? With your eyes, your hair, your hands, your lips"——

The good sister evidently thought she heard something that sounded strangely out of place in those grim halls, and yet strangely familiar. She was old and gray-haired, her eyes were dim and her cheeks lined, and yet once, perhaps when she was young, she had been the heroine of some such scene. For back she came swiftly, with a startled look in her eyes.

It seemed to her as she stood in the doorway again that there was an unwonted flush on Nurse Gallagher's cheeks, but Dr. Nichols was calmly directing the length and width of the bandages, so calmly that she thought, of course, she must be mistaken. The noise she had heard must have been made by the wind. Surely—for the young doctor and the young nurse were directly beneath one of the ominous signs and not a letter of its command was disobeyed.

Even in hospitals cooking is an accomplishment. There are some nurses who are perfect in every direction except that one.

Just when Nurse Mary Dixon won the heart of Dr. C. E. Park neither of them will say. But, bless their hearts, there are plenty of other people who know all about it. And one of these is enthusiastic on the subject.

"You see," he said the other day, "Mary was a quiet girl and Dr. Park was a great student. Naturally it took us girls a long time to wake up to the fact that Dr. Park, those who know nothing of the devious having seen Mary make an omelet, had ways of the nurses are trying to conjecture seen Mary at her best.

"She is an ideal cook. As she bends over the stove her cheeks flush slightly, that's all—no perspiration, you know, or red nose. Then she breaks her eggs with the touch of a connoisseur, direct, unerring. The folks and the whites separate themselves as easily as two young hearts come together.

"She tosses them in the air—well, it was at that moment that Dr. Park came along on a certain day.

"'Do you know,' he said, 'I once believed that my mother was the only woman who could make an omelet like that?'

"'It was my mother who taught me,' said Mary Dixon.

"'Heaven bless such a mother!' cried the young doctor. And then after a few minutes he added: 'and such a daughter.'

"The golden omelet, perfect in color and consistency, lay between them while one of the convalescents waited, just a second—just a second—for their listening ears caught the sound of a footfall, and the soft sweep of a gown, a warning to fall apart."

Love is contagious—all the world knows that. It spread in the Baltimore City Hospital from ward to ward, until finally Daisy Mitchell and Doctor Cummings succumbed with smiles of sweet content.

In six months they are to be married, so the gossips say. Meanwhile under the ominous signs that forbid any but professional remarks the doctor stands watching Nurse Dixon making up her little iron beds.

"Ah, how well you do it!"

"It is a pleasure with you there"——

"If I could only stop all day! If this were only all my duty! Never mind—some day. I never saw a sheet so smooth"——

"Take care, you'll rumple it," cries Nurse Dixon suddenly. And then in a whisper she murmurs, "What do I care if you do—for this?"

In the hospital little instantaneous pictures like this are frequent. Out of it, on the roof where the patients go to sun themselves, the scenes last longer; on the hospital steps still longer; and when the nurses have half a day off, at what meetings, unknown of course, unsuspected of course, by all but their colleagues.

"We must have discipline," said Sister Carmelita. "Loving mothers send us their daughters and they expect us to keep them away from contaminating influences."

"But lovers are not contaminating influences, are they?" she was asked.

"They come here to learn to be nurses," she replied, "and any interference from any source is contaminating. We have never heard of any improper conduct of the nurses, and I might say the nurses and the physicians preserve a strictly professional attitude toward one another at all times."

Yet out of the hospital have come three married couples, and still two others are plainly in love. Five hundred new signs enjoining only professional conversations are on their way to the hospital. According to the nurses and doctors they will be insufficient, however, to stop the spooning. Love is rampant, and apparently there to stay as long as the young people themselves.

And the marriages and entanglements as told above are not all. Fan Cupid has been busy with one of the nurses who has always been regarded as a most exemplary model. It is the case of Miss Annie O'Leary, who, according to rumor, is, so they say, hard hit with the lad's arrows. The man in the case is Dr. Major Allen, of Canada.

Miss O'Leary has always been looked upon as the pink of propriety as a nurse, and time to wake up to the fact that Dr. Park, ways of the nurses are trying to conjecture how Miss O'Leary and Dr. Allen got engaged in their stolen sweet moments.

Dr. Allen has not been in Baltimore for all—no perspiration, you know, or red nose, quite some time, to be sure. But there are Then she breaks her eggs with the touch messenger boys, special delivery stamps, of a connoisseur, direct, unerring. The long distance telephones and even wireless folks and the whites separate themselves telegraphy nowadays.

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How They Are Digging Up

and Will Bring Back to America *the Bones* of John Paul Jones, America's First Great Naval Hero, Who Said: "We Haven't Begun to Fight Yet," and Lashed Two Ships Together and Fought on the Enemy's Deck.

IT is reasonably assured that within the year an American battleship, its steel sides shining in the sun, its cannon showing their glistening bores, its flags flying from superimposed turrets, will sail from France bringing the bones of an American hero to their last and honored resting place on American soil.

The passage of a bill by Congress appropriating $35,000 to recover and transport the remains of the first American Admiral to this country will be the final chapter of the adventures of John Paul Jones.

If it have a sequel it will be the rearing of a monument to the little hero of the Revolution.

The bill was introduced by Congressman Henry T. Rainy of Illinois. At the suggestion of General Horace Porter, United States Ambassador to France, the amount was raised from $10,000 to $35,000, and the President has approved the bill. Following its passage the bones will be exhumed from the abandoned Cemetery of St. Louis, in Paris, and John Paul Jones will sail upon his last voyage.

It was at a banquet in Paris of the American Club that the Ambassador announced this fact on the last anniversary of Washington's birthday.

"Before coming to France I had a sense of humiliation to think that the most fascinating hero of the Revolution and the founder of the American navy had been permitted for more than a century to lie in an unknown and forgotten foreign grave," he said, "without an effort to rescue the remains from oblivion."

"While other nations are gathering the ashes of their heroes in their Pantheons, their Walhallas and their Westminster Abbeys, all that is mortal of this marvelous organizer of America victories upon the sea lies like an outcast in a squalid quarter of a distant city in a neglected grave, where it was placed by the hand of charity to keep it from the Potter's Field. What was once consecrated ground is desecrated by vegetable gardens, a deposit for night soil, and even the burial of dogs. It is fitting that this effort be made to give him appropriate sepulchre at last in the land of liberty which his own efforts helped to make free."

POLICE COMMISSARY PAID FUNERAL EXPENSES.

General Porter recounted the long search for the lost grave of the nearly forgotten hero. "Historians differed concerning the resting place," he said. "The archives were burned during the Revolution and the Commune of 1871, and the National Assembly which appointed the distinguished delegation for the funeral failed to keep any record of the burial place. An interesting letter was found which disclosed that M. Simmoneau, Commissary of Police, himself paid from his own private purse the $92 that covered the expense of John Paul Jones's modest funeral."

The indefatigable search resulted in some clews that led directly to the abandoned St. Louis Cemetery, which has long been covered by small houses and shops. A shaft was sunk seventeen feet, at which depth bodies were discovered undisturbed. One woman was found who was certain that the remains of John Paul Jones lay beneath her parlor floor. After difficult negotiations, lasting over a year, the proprietors and tenants gave options for the necessary excavations, and but one step lies between the achievement of the object of General Porter's long search and the demonstration of the patriotism of the United States. That is the passage of the bill.

No hero ever slept in an obscurer grave. The late Admiral Meade said: "In that fair, far-distant land, beautiful France, our hero sleeps in an unknown and, therefore, unhonored grave. Join with me, then, in a tribute to the memory of this fearless spirit, who, fighting in the defence of American liberty and under the starry banner, never failed to pluck the flower victory from the nettle danger."

The grave is in a humble quarter of Paris, at the intersection of the Rue des Ecluses-St. Martin and Rue Grange aux Belles, near the Canal St. Martin. "It lies under what was until recently a photograph gallery, but is now a wine and tobacco shop. Formerly a cemetery extended beyond the limits of this building. During the Revolution bodies were buried on the right and left of this spot. Finally the cemetery was filled, and they began to use the court at its entrance for interment. So Commodore Jones's body, being one of the last to be buried, should be right here," says the owner of the building. The sexton, who died four years ago, often pointed out that spot as the grave of John Paul Jones, and insisted that there would be no possibility of a mistake in identification.

There will be no difficulty in identifying the remains of the naval hero, because it is known that he was buried in a leaden coffin and that it is the only leaden coffin in the cemetery.

Besides the proof of the leaden coffin there is the fact that his admiral's sword was buried with him in the air-tight casket. A further means of proof is that the location of certain wounds of his leaving a trace on the bones is well known. Still further proof is that his head was unusually large, being markedly out of proportion to his undersized body, he being but five feet tall and weighing scarcely more than one hundred pounds.

The Ambassador has ordered that, if the bill be passed, excavation shall commence at once in the old St. Louis Cemetery.

THE DEVIL OF THE SEAS A MARKET GARDENER'S SON.

John Paul, who afterward added Jones to his name, was the son of a gardener on the estate of Lord Selkirk, at Arbigland, Scotland. When he was born, July 6, 1747, on this estate, his father said: "A boy, eh? Weel, I mak' me no doot he'll be what his forther and his grandfeyther before him have been—market gardeners."

But, instead, at twelve years of age the small, sturdy youngster, with the overowering head, elected to go to sea. He ran away and shipped to America, joining his elder brother, who had been adopted by a wealthy Virginia family named Jones and who had taken their name. Many years later, when William died, the old couple begged John Paul to take their name, and on that condition they would name him their heir, an offer which the market gardener's son quickly accepted, becoming thereby an American citizen. He stayed with his brother and their aged friends on a fine old estate on the Rappahannock River for a short time, but the sea called him, and one morning he was missing and a note told his brother that he had sailed on a merchantman bound for Liverpool.

And this life on the sea continued until, when he was twenty-one, the captain and his mate died on the same voyage and the little Scotch-American was placed in command and brought the vessel safely into port, for which service the owners made him master and supercargo. Thus he spent the years between his appointment as master of the sailing vessel in 1766 until 1775, when he was commissioned senior first lieutenant in the new navy, which the Independent Congress intended to equip. He was placed in command of the Alfred, a converted merchantman, and it was characteristic of the most audacious of sailor-warriors that he nailed to the masthead himself the first flag that ever flew from an American fighting ship, and a yellow silk pennon, with a coiled rattlesnake ready to spring, and the ominous motto, "Don't tread on me."

Later, when he commanded the Ranger and the stars and stripes had been adopted as a national emblem, he nailed the new colors to the mast as he had the old. The young officer burned to enter battle, but Commodore Esek Hopkins was a cautious man with a Fabian policy.

"Wait," he said, frowning upon his ardent subordinate after every council. "Wait."

At last John Paul Jones's chance came. He was given the ship Providence, with twelve guns. Free from the Fabian delays of his former commander, he started in pursuit of the British. He chased one after another British merchantmen, effecting their capture as easily as an expert marksman wings a pigeon.

Once his career was near a sudden termination. It was when he sailed boldly up under the very nose of a long hulk that looked in the early dawn like one of his many trading victims. The sun shone upon rows of gleaming bores. The Providence was almost in the jaws of a powerful enemy. She stood before the Milford, one of the biggest frigates of the British Navy, defiant and helpless as a terrier before a mastiff.

Then the seamanship he had learned in his ten years before the mast served John Paul Jones. Executing a series of brilliant, sudden and dazzling maneuvres, the Providence edged away from her fire-spitting foe. A dash, a spring forward, a backward flash of fire from the Providence's twelve guns, and the small American vessel was speeding away, safe and saucy. Slow British sailors told with great earnestness for the rest of their lives that a little man with a big head stood at the Providence's bow and laughed as she sailed away.

"That man was the devil of the seas, Paul Jones," they said.

HOW JOHN PAUL JONES RETURNED TO HIS OLD HOME.

It was while he was in command of the Ranger that he coasted along Scotland and actually put in at Whitehaven, the port where he had watched the ships sail out of the Firth of Solway. Then he had watched them from the windows of the gardener's cottage. Now he swept the shores of the Firth and Lord Selkirk's estate with the marine glass of a naval officer commanding his own vessel.

He landed and pillaged the estate, at least of its silver plate, but he afterward bought and returned it to Lady Selkirk with many apologies. He captured the forts of Whitehaven and led a land attack in person. While he was attempting to set the shipping on fire a large defensive force appeared and drove back the invaders. Vowing that he would leave one red symbol of his visit, John Paul Jones sprang on board the largest merchantman in the harbor, dived into the hold and applied a torch. As he reappeared on deck a dozen armed and furious sailors flung themselves upon him. He shot the leader, and, holding the others at bay with his revolver and determined eye, backed away to the Ranger.

HAD HE LIVED, FRANCE WOULD HAVE HAD AN ADMIRAL.

His most wonderful feat, one seldom equalled in brilliance and bravery, was his capture of the British man-of-war Serapis by the Bon Homme Richard. The Serapis was one of the largest and finest vessels in the British Navy. The Bon Homme Richard was a water-soaked, rotten craft, one of the puny vessels of a puny navy.

"What ship is that?" hailed the Serapis.

"Can't hear you," signalled back the Bon Homme Richard, pouring a hot broadside into the British ship.

The Serapis went on peppering with her eighteen-pound shot until the Bon Homme Richard's hull was like a sieve. The Bon Homme Richard was beginning to sink. A sailor, without waiting for orders, drew down her colors. Commodore Pearson, of the Serapis, signalled, "Has your ship struck?"

"I haven't begun to fight yet," was the astounding answer.

He lashed the sinking ship to its foe, and in a moment his men had swarmed upon the British ship and were fighting hand to hand with the amazed Britons. Such was the fury of the amazing Americans that, after a short fight, the Serapis surrendered.

For this feat Congress gave John Paul Jones a gold medal, Louis XVI. made him a Chevalier of France, Catherine of Russia made him an admiral.

Yet he died, alone, poor, embittered, in cheap lodgings in Paris. He sleeps in a hitherto forgotten grave, this hero of whom Napoleon exclaimed: "He died at forty-five. Had he lived, France would have had an admiral."

John Paul Jones, buildings on the site of the Paris cemetery where he was buried and where workmen are searching for the leaden coffin containing his remains, and the scene of the famous battle between his flagship, Bon Homme Richard, and the English Serapis.

(From a rare old print.)

How the Stomach Digests by Electricity

IF you have indigestion, it may be only a short circuit, or, if you have a stomach ache, perhaps it is a sort of gastronomical thunderstorm going on inside of you, for Dr. Albert J. Atkins, of the California Medical College, has just discovered that we digest by electricity.

Dr. Atkins has had this theory in mind for some time, but only lately was able to test it. He persuaded Colonel E. Richardson, a friend, to fast twenty-four hours, and then come and see him.

"Are you hungry?" asked the Doctor, as the Colonel entered the operating room licking his lips.

"I could eat anything," replied the Colonel, looking hungrily from a pickled brain to a half dozen typhoid fever cultures in the window.

"Then swallow this," said the Doctor, and he proceeded to force a curved metal tube down Colonel Richardson's throat.

Wires connected the tube, which was an electrode, with a galvanometer. The galvanometer showed that the walls of the Colonel's stomach, in their yearnings for food, were giving off a current of ten millivolts.

This current is not strong enough to electrocute a man or run a trolley car, but, according to Dr. Atkins, is ample to digest the most outrageous combination of pork, baked beans, fried potatoes, pie, etc., that was ever eaten. The Colonel looked wise and answered nothing, while the Doctor told him how much he could digest with such a fine current. When the tube was removed he remarked:

"Me for a beefsteak," and departed.

This electric current in the walls of the stomach is also the answer, according to the Doctor, of the old question, "Why doesn't the stomach digest itself?" Digestion requires electricity as well as chemic action. When the digestive juices begin to work on the stomach the electricity opposes instead of helping, as it does with the food.

The digestive processes have always had some elements and counteractions in them not fully understood. If this electrical explanation reveals the missing factor, we may have the cue for all digestive troubles, which doctors agree are the base of nearly all the others.

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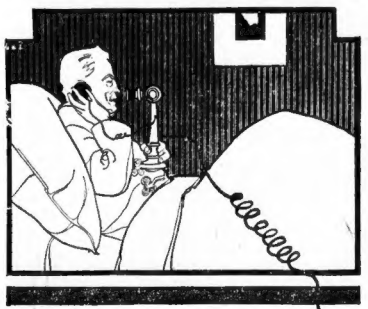
Hello! Hello! No. 267 Main. Please



The long-distance honeymoor of an octogenarian millionaire, who took a bride in order to outwit his scheming relatives, and now woos her four miles away by aid of the telephone.

"HELLO! Hello, there! Please give me 267 Main. No, not 627—heavens, that's my daughter-in-law! I want my wife—267. Ah, is Mrs. Titsworth there?"

"Yes, dear"——

"Ah, my darling, how are you this morning?"

"Very well, dearest"——

"And happy?"

"As happy as I can be at this distance from you"——

"Ah, thank you, dearest!"

"My husband!"

"Have you breakfasted, darling?"

"Yes, dearest. And you?"

"Oh, yes—an hour since"——

"Each of us alone!"

"Of course; that's why—or, at least, that is one reason why we are so happy. This long distance honeymoon—Ho, there Central, don't cut us off! I say—Central—Is that you, dearie? Central—Central, I say—oh, confound it!"

The marriage contract of Josiah E. Titsworth, the wealthiest land owner in the Genesee Valley, has its disadvantages. One of its clauses insists upon long distance love-making, and unless Central listens you see what the consequences are apt to be. Nevertheless, Millionaire Titsworth is satisfied that the exigencies of his position demanded a speedy marriage and a unique courtship.

He was eighty-four, and a widower, when suddenly the conviction that his fortune and his death were awaited by his loving relatives with grief that was only a pretence became fixed in his mind.

In imagination he could see them assembling for his funeral in sable garb, with tearful eyes and sober mein—all assumed for the occasion. In imagination he pictured their eagerness to hear the reading of his will, which should divide among them his million dollars; which should dispose of his dozens of coal and grain warehouses; which should portion out the hundreds of acres of farm land which he owns in the valley called the "Garden of the Earth."

"I may die to-morrow,' he cried, shivering in his flannels, "and they will have their heart's desires!"

The thought spurred his gouty limbs to action.

It is four miles from Dansville, N. Y., where millionaire Titsworth lives, to Ossian, in the same State, but the octogenarian covered the distance quickly. In less than an hour he stood in the presence of Miss Bonner. In less than twenty-four hours she became his lawfully wedded wife and the rightful heir to his lands and millions.

THE MARRIAGE CONTRACT.

The millionaire's bride is some fifty years younger than her husband, a comely young woman of thirty-two. Not by love-making so much as by arguments of a worldly nature did he seek to win her.

Into her presence he came with resolve in his fading eyes and new energy in his gouty limbs.

"I have known you all your life," he said. "I know that you will bear my name honorably and well. Will you exchange yours for that of Mrs. Josiah E. Titsworth?"

"But this is so sudden," pleaded the lady.

"Now or never!" cried the octogenarian wooer. "I want a wife to inherit my fortune—a wife in name."

"Ah—er—let me think it over," the lady hesitated.

With the utmost frankness and without the least attempt at any mock sentiment, Mr. Titsworth drew from his pocket a paper. "I have here," he said, "a list of names of the young women of our State. Your name heads this list, but they are all desirable. The most desirable must decide now or"——

A few hours later, at the home of the bride's father, in the presence of witnesses, the octogenarian groom drew up a most peculiar and original document.

It provided, first, that the bride and groom should continue, as heretofore, to live apart, she in the home of her father in the pastoral hills of Ossian, four miles from Dansville, where her husband's residence is one of the most beautiful in the county.

Second, the method of communication between the couple was to be help over telephone wires. As many times in the day as either thought fit they should be at liberty to call each other up. As this method of communication was the groom's own idea, he should be responsible for all bills thus incurred.

The third and last clause held that the octogenarian husband should be admitted to the presence of his wife on certain stipulated holidays agreeable to them both.

In asking his bride's signature to this strange contract the groom explained: "As this does not pretend to be a love match, I believe we will be happier apart. If, by persistent courtship on my part, of course, it should develop love, then it is time enough for you to become mistress of my house as well as of my name. Meanwhile we will reverse the order of many modern marriages and begin with a separation by mutual consent. We may end — but that has nothing to do with our present position. The object for which I sought you as my wife will be accomplished. You will be the lawful heir to my fortune."

THE LONG-DISTANCE BRIDE.

The contract was signed and delivered in the presence of witnesses who, a few minutes later, were congratulating the diathuguished millionaire and his blushing bride.

The first clause of the contract was put into effect within a reasonable length of time.

"I am not young," said the groom, "and I must retire early, so I am sure you will forgive my being one of the first of your guests to leave."

"I regret as much that you must go," murmured the bride.

"I have had an extremely agreeable afternoon," he returned, pressing a chaste kiss upon her brow. "I leave you now to the great freedom that our contract provides—a freedom that I firmly believe would do away in most cases with the evils that have made married life unbearable under the conventional laws of modern civilization. Would that other couples had the sense to emulate us!"

"Let me hear from you," whispered the bride.

"Certainly, my dear; by telephone."

The groom drove back to Dansville through the beautiful valley chuckling to himself. He was master of a situation that had threatened to worry him into an early grave, and in conquering it he had relinquished none of the freedom or comfort to which he was accustomed. No young woman was to go running up and down his halls, just because we was married. No, indeed! Nothing in his life was to be upset or changed. He could go to bed when he liked, eat when he liked, come in or go out at his pleasure, and hold himself accountable to no one. For an octogenarian who his grandson and other relatives had blighted was losing his mind it seemed to him he had done very well.

"After all, it was very pleasant to call up a very fine looking young woman four miles away and salute her as 'My wife!' He proceeded to do it.

THE SCHEMERS OUTWITTED.

"Give me Ossian, please—267 Main. Ah, is that you, wifey?"

"Yes—is that my husband?"

"It is—just about to turn in for the night. And you——"

"I am on my way——"

"Ah—good night, my dear. Pleasant dreams!"

"Good night—sleep well and——er—Sy—call me up in the morning, will you?"

"The first thing Etta—my wife." "Not so bad for an old man's honeymoon," chuckled the octogenarian, stepping along the hallway with his slippered feet.

If a bomb had been fired in the town of Dansville the consternation and amazement could have been no greater than when it was learned that old "Sy" Titsworth, on February 4th, had taken a bride.

Some people said it was horrible, some that it was absurd, and some that it was just right. The point of view depended upon which side they ranged themselves.

As for the heirs themselves, they went to work, as fast as they could, to try to prove the octogenarian mentally incompetent. After strenuous examination, however, physicians and lawyers have failed to discover anything that would indicate such to be the case.

In the midst of the consternation and chagrin of his scheming relatives the groom has doubled his cooing over the telephone. And in order to make a slight diversion he has also carried out the third provision of his unique contract. He has called upon his bride.

Having arranged with her over the telephone for a day that would please her to receive him, he proceeded to turn it into a festival. He ordered the most elaborate banquet and asked her to send out for it such invitations as she desired.

The entertainment was the talk of the Genesee Valley; the bride was declared charming and the groom most gallant.

It was a little strange to hear him say, among the very first of those to leave, "I must be going, dear. A pleasant night to you. Your party has been most delightful, and we must arrange for another occasion soon, when we may meet and make merry."

"Telephone me when you reach home," requested his loving wife.

"Surely. I will bid you a final good night."

Mr. Titsworth declares that his new marriage scheme works admirably. He has tried the present conservative plan, and he declares he is competent to judge. He had fifty years of married life with his first wife, and they lived under the same roof. "My new method beats it in every respect," he declares.

When he was a young man of twenty Titsworth courted his first wife. He and a young man named Bartlett were both suitors for the hand of the same young lady—Miss Maria Eleanor Burger. The contest was hot for some months, with the chances slightly in Bartlett's favor. Through family preference, as well as the ardent wooing of her admirer, the suit was decided in Bartlett's favor and the date was set for the wedding.

At last the eve of the wedding day arrived. Presents had been pouring into the Burger home, and already visitors had assembled to celebrate the happy event. Young Bartlett came in the evning to make final arrangements for the ceremony, and was told that his bride-to-be had gone upstairs to dress. The happy lover sat down to wait for her.

An hour passed; then half an hour; then Mrs. Burger went to her daughter's room to see what was the matter. No Eleanor was to be seen. A hastily written note found on her dresser explained her absence:

"Dear Mamma and All: '83' and I have eloped.

"ELEANOR."

Young Titsworth had stolen away the bride-to-be Bartlett's very nose, and had gone to a neighboring village, where they were married. The certificate which Bartlett had prepared was filled out in favor of Mr. and Mrs. Josiah E. Titsworth.

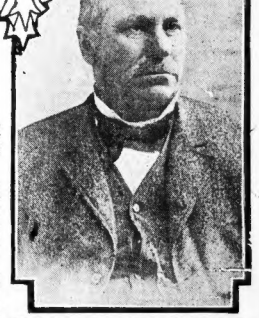
The young man's plucky originality did not fail in gaining the desired forgiveness, and when it happened that they returned that same night, while the disconsolate and defeated Bartlett apologized for not being able to attend his own wedding.

This story is recalled now on the occasion of Mr. Titsworth's second strange wedding. In the Genesee Valley he is referred to as a master of the art of matrimony.

Mrs. Titsworth No. 1 and her little grandson, Sheldon McCartney, who is a sufferer by his grandfather's marriage.

"Heavens! That's my daughter-in-law."

The Juliet of the long-distance Romeo.



Josiah E. Titsworth, the long-distance Romeo.

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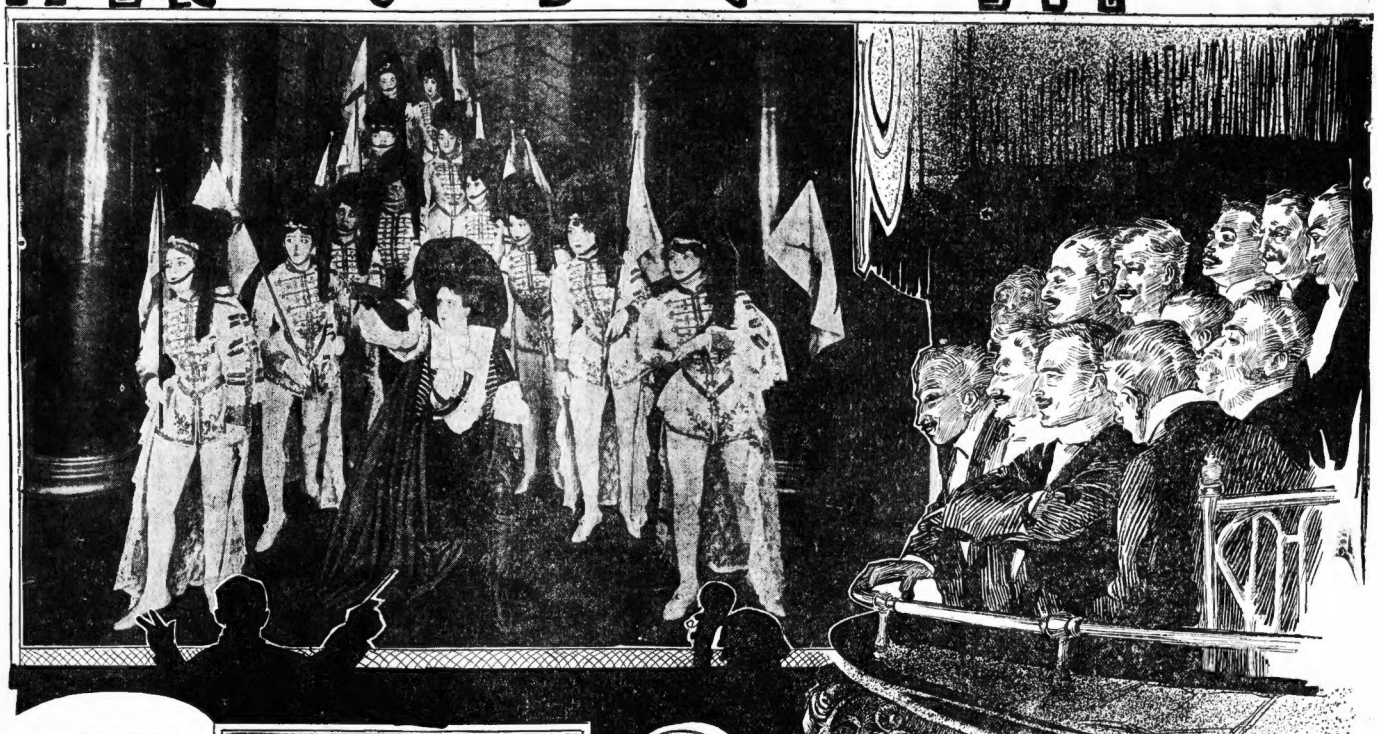
HOW A COMIC OPERA SONG CONVICTED A MURDERER



Lexington, Ky., March 2.

IN jail here under sentence of death is a man who lays the blame for his conviction upon a comic song. His lawyer is of the same belief. It is the first time in the history of the courts of the United States that a plea for a new trial has been based on the fact that the jury was influenced by the comedian in a performance of comic opera.

The brief of Attorney Wallace Muir's unique plea before the trial judge makes just this argument. It is well known that the courts are extremely jealous of any outside interference with a jury during the progress of a trial. Frequently the twelve men are kept in charge of a court officer under lock and key. They are not permitted to converse except among themselves and with their guard, and then not on the subject of the case on trial. Often they are not permitted to see their families and are prohibited reading the newspapers.

Aside from the arguments of the attorneys and the charge of the Judge they may only hear the evidence in the case. In one part of his brief Attorney Muir says:

"There is no argument which the able strong and as pertinent to the case as that and distinguished representative of the of the ridiculing song heard by the jury at commonwealth could have made before the the opera house."

jury in this case which would have tended to ridicule and tear down the defense of the defendant that would have been as strong and as pertinent to the case as that of the ridiculing song heard by the jury at the Opera House.

It must be conceded that if there is anything in the institution of the Opera House and its productions, it is a place of education, and the moral which is to be drawn from the production tending either to good or evil, and is impressed more strongly upon the minds of those who witnessed it than if read or heard otherwise. In the case of the Commonwealth vs. Shields, 2 Bush. 81, the Court said that:

"In prosecutions for felony a strict observance should be enforced of the rules so necessary to an impartial trial, which were provided for the purpose of preventing the use of improper influences with the jury, either for or against the accused, and in view of the dangerous consequences of tampering or collusion with the juries, and the difficulty of detecting or proving acts so important to the safety of the guilty agents themselves to be concealed, we are of the opinion that where the proof or the separation of the jury, or of the exposure to improper influences is had, it is for the Commonwealth to show that no undue influence was used, and if it fails, the jury must be set aside."

We thank the Court for a careful consideration of this case.

WALLACE MUIR, Attorney for Defendant.

The Jury That Heard the "Alibi Song."

The Attorney's Brief Demanding a New Trial Because the Jury Saw a Comic Opera.

Commonwealth of Kentucky, Plaintiff, vs. James Garfield Smith, Defendant. } FAYETTE CIRCUIT COURT:

THE Honorable Court will recall that under Section 281 of the Criminal Code the decisions of the trial court upon challenges to the panel and for cause upon motions to set aside indictments and upon motions for a new trial, shall not be subject to exceptions. This section has been decided in a number of cases that the decision of the trial court upon these matters, no matter how prejudicial they might have been, as against the rights of the defendant, cannot be considered if made for the first time on a motion for a new trial.

Therefore we hope that this Honorable Court will carefully consider the grounds, as set out in the defendant's motion and grounds for a new trial, namely, as to the misconduct of the jury in attending the Opera House, and as to the jury not being composed of twelve fair and impartial jurors.

There is no doubt that this Court is the final judge of this question and that it is entirely in the Court's discretion. It is also a well settled fact that where any cause has been discovered for the first time after the verdict of the jury relating to the qualification of a juror, and such qualification, if known at the time the jury was being made up, would have disqualified the juror, that that fact, known for the first time after the verdict, would be a ground to set aside the verdict of the jury and grant the defendant a new trial.

As to the misconduct of the jury in being permitted to attend the theatre, we do not find any decision of Kentucky courts which squarely meets this question.

As the affidavits in this case show, by citizens of the highest character who are members of this bar, that when the song was sung in the presence of the audience, and of the jury, immediately the attention of those generally was drawn to the purport of the song and its connection and relation to this trial. There is no argument which the able and distinguished representative of the Commonwealth could have made before the jury in this case which would have tended to ridicule and to tear down the defence of the defendant that would have been as strong and as pertinent to the case as that of the ridiculing song heard by the jury at the Opera House.

It must be conceded that if there is anything in the institution of the Opera House and its productions, it is a place of education, and the moral which is to be drawn from the production tending either to good or evil, and is impressed more strongly upon the minds of those who witnessed it than if read or heard otherwise. In the case of the Commonwealth vs. Shields, 2 Bush. 81, the Court said that:

"In prosecutions for felony a strict observance should be enforced of the rules so necessary to an impartial trial, which were provided for the purpose of preventing the use of improper influences with the jury, either for or against the accused, and in view of the dangerous consequences of tampering or collusion with the juries, and the difficulty of detecting or proving acts so important to the safety of the guilty agents themselves to be concealed, we are of the opinion that where the proof or the separation of the jury, or of the exposure to improper influences is had, it is for the Commonwealth to show that no undue influence was used, and if it fails, the jury must be set aside."

We thank the Court for a careful consideration of this case.

WALLACE MUIR, Attorney for Defendant.

Wallace Muir, the Attorney Who Demanded a New Trial.

J. Tevis Wilkerson, Who Had Charge of the Jury.

"There was nothing in this spirited scene to recall to the jurors' minds that they might have to send a man to the gallows—but a few minutes later the principal comedian sent their thoughts back to the court room with a comic "alibi" refrain tearing that form of defence to tatters."

It was a very happy relief after days of listening to the repetitions of testimony and lawyers' squabbles. Two brass bands were secured, and the rise of the curtain found the twelve jurymen and their guard comfortably seated and near enough to the stage to discover the secrets of the performers' "make-up." Many parties and at any distinguished persons near enough to the footlights to give zest to that operation. Soon the jurors felt that this performance was for their especial benefit. When the prima donna sang at them they applauded vigorously, and they recognized the winks and facial contortions of the principal comedian with broad smiles of approval.

Why not? Nobody on the stage was talking about the murder trial. If now and then there flashed across their minds' vision the silhouette of a man hanging by the neck from a crossbar, there was as yet nothing in the opera to indicate that that would be the proper end of the defendant they were engaged in trying. Smith's defense was an alibi—he claimed that he wasn't there when the crime was committed. As yet the opera had nothing to say about alibis.

And Then the Alibi Song.

So the performance went on smoothly, and their stern task in the courtroom gradually faded from the jurymen's minds. They were fully in sympathy with the efforts of Countess Hilda von Drags, disguised as "Red Feather," chief of the conspirators, plotting to overthrow the scornless Crown Prince of the Kingdom of Romanela, and when, surrounded by her followers—a stage full of romantically attired conspirators—she sang, with chorus: "To arms, ye brave and true! Let revolution flame"—these jurymen completely lost sight of the affairs of real life.

There was nothing in this spirited scene to recall to the jurors' minds that they might have to send a man to the gallows—but a few minutes later the principal comedian sent their thoughts back to the court room with a comic "alibi" refrain, tearing that form of defence to tatters.

With his comical glance fixed on that box party—not with malice, but from habit—the comedian sang these verses from the song called "They All Looked at Me," by Albert von Tilzer and Sam Ehrlich:

I once was charged with bigamy, too many loving pets,
The court was crowded on that day with blondes and gay brunettes.
There were some fellows in the place who winked the off-some glass,
The Judge said: "Ladies, all stand up, and please pick out your man."
They all looked at me, they all looked at me,
The way they looked it made me sigh, I tried to prove an alibi;
They each brought kids from ten years down to three,
The Judge asked, "Who's your father, dears?"—they all looked at me.

Innocently enough the jurymen applauded, and quite as innocently the comedian repeated the lines in which the plea of alibi was made to look such a joke.

Next day these jurymen again sat in judgment on the alleged murderer who was trying to prove an alibi. Were they thinking at all of the ridicule heaped on that defense by the comic song in the opera? No one knows. The trial proceeded and ended, and the jury returned and said, "Guilty!"

Death for the Alibi Prisoner.

The judge sentenced the prisoner to death. His lawyer, being young and ambitious contended his brains for grounds upon which to base a motion for a new trial. Not until then did it occur to him to inquire into the conduct of the jurors during the progress of the trial.

Ah, they had seen a performance of comic opera! Ah, what was there in that comic opera which the jurors should not have heard? It was easy to learn about the alibi song, and just as easy to secure the affidavits of responsible citizens that they had heard the song and noted how interested the jurymen appeared in it.

Attorney Muir consulted the authorities in search of a similar instance. Nothing about jurors attending comic opera. The only similar instance he could find was that in which a jury had been permitted to attend church during the progress of the trial, where they heard a sermon preached directly at them, in which the preacher admonished them to do their duty, even in the face of public opinion. The court at that time refused to grant a new trial, and the case was taken to the Court of Appeals, and the same plea made before that body asking for a reversal of the case. The higher court held, however, in that case that the sermon could not be taken as being prejudicial to the case at issue, as it could be construed to mean that the preacher was in favor of an acquittal as much so as a conviction.

Not very encouraging, this, but Attorney Muir went ahead and submitted his famous brief, declaring that as the jury in the Smith case had heard a comic opera comedian ridicule the defense of alibi, a new trial should be granted.

Many crimes in the shape of comic opera have been committed, but this is the first time a comic opera has been charged with aiding and abetting the prosecution in a murder trial.

Reasons Why Some Girls Become Unpopular.

LITTLE POINTS THEY SHOULD KEEP IN MIND.

A GIRL should really never be unpopular, yet many are, more's the pity, and in the great majority of cases they have themselves to blame; they adopt a wrong attitude toward their sisters, and toward men also. Perhaps some of them are misunderstood, but at any rate, unpopular they are, and many of them cannot tell why.

The fact of being unpopular is a sad thing for a girl; it not only gets her disliked by her own sex, but detested by the young men, and this latter is almost a calamity.

How does a girl drift into this most undesirable position? To begin with, she is the type of girl who must always be to the fore; her own personality must never by any chance be lost sight of; she is an egotist, more or less; she is lacking in sympathy and sincerity; she cannot feel for others. If a girl friend is feeling unwell, and says so, oh, but it's nothing to what she the unpopular girl is feeling; she is far worse than her friend.

Again, a new dress is exhibited to her; yes, it's very nice indeed but not like the one she has just got home from the dressmaker; why, it is perfect. Then she begins to find fault with the cut of the dress, etc. As a matter of fact she wont give in that she can possibly be beaten in anything. A girl like this never can hope to be popular; she goes right in the teeth of her own sex so to speak.

There is no better way for a girl to endear herself to other women than by, at a time, cordially acknowledging that they have the advantage over her, it may be so far as jewelry is concerned, or clothing, or want of will like her, and she can make hosts of friends.

The unpopular girl, too, is an adept at sneering; indeed, she often raises this to a fine art. She thinks nothing, for instance, of saying to a girl friend who happens to be engaged, "Whatever did you see in Mr. So-and-so? Why, he isn't even good-looking, you know; he would hardly have done for me, dear, but then, you're so contented and easily pleased that way," etc.

What can she expect? Well, she may never give the matter consideration, yet that engaged girl will almost certainly class her as a kind of enemy.

But the unpopular girl goes a step farther than this; she will, without hesitation, if talking to another girl's lover, deliberately run her down before his very face and go on her way rejoicing, heedless as to any harm she may have done, and the peculiar thing is this, she may really not mean to cause harm at all; she just has the knack of doing the very things calculated to make her shunned and disliked.

It may be argued that such a girl should be paid small heed to; that her actions are the outcome of jealousy, more or less; but still she may be the means of breaking off a good match easily enough, and it is just because sweethearts readily understand this that makes her so unpopular.

If she meddles with one girl's love affairs it stands to reason that she will warn other girls against her, and a young man finds out that she, likely without reason, says things against the girl of his choice, he will most certainly have nothing good to say of her to male friends. Thus girls and youths in her circle get to know of her character, and being suspicious of how she may treat them, avoid her as far as possible.

Does the unpopular girl ever fall in love? It is very doubtful; she may have an affair of the heart in a way, but she is so insincere that to call it by the name of love would be ridiculous.

Does she ever marry? She may, but one may take it for granted that the man she weds will not have to hunt far for trouble, for this kind of girl is just the one who develops into the terror of a neighborhood, by reason of her gossiping ways and slanderous tongue.

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WHY I SPITED DEAR MAMMA AND GOT MARRIED ON THE STAGE

EVER since she was old enough to know her own mind the ambition of Mrs. Louis Baechle, daughter of the late ex-Mayor Twitchell, of Bath, Me., has been to appear as a real stage in a real theatre.

At last this ambition opposed during all the years when she was Louise Harding Twitchell and subject to the commands of her zealous guardians, has been realized.

At the opera house in Lowell, Mass., she made her début the other evening in the role of a bride, the bride of Louis Baechle, known on the stage as William Hayward Clare.

She appeared before a great audience on a real stage as the heroine of a real marriage ceremony.

The first wedding which was celebrated in Bath, Me., a week before, was comparatively private. It was the marriage of a girl in opposition to her mother. No definite announcement was made as to the time or place and no invitations were sent out.

For some time it has been known throughout the town of Bath that Louise, the only daughter of the late ex-Mayor Eric Twitchell and her mother, Mrs. Emma P. Tait Bell, had had many disagreements.

Louise is twenty-one, tall, pretty, graceful, liked and loved by the property which at her father's death was divided between her and her mother. Two weeks before her marriage to the actor Mrs. Twitchell had presented a petition to the Probate Court asking for a guardian for her daughter, who she stated was not willing to heed her by advice and was recklessly squandering her money, but by right and by law in a way to cause alarm for her welfare later on.

This first bit of sensational news about the girl's heiress created a real sensation in Bath, where the bride has been a favorite and where her family is most prominent and enjoys social leadership.

The second was still more amazing.

It was announced that her engagement to J. Marvin Fisher, of Augusta, Me., after only a few weeks, was broken and that she would marry instead a handsome young actor who had had considerable success in the Fiske Stock Company during their week's performance in Bath.

Thus sensations followed one another quickly in the life of ex-Mayor Twitchell's daughter.

On the news of her engagement to the actor followed the news of her mother's opposition, then on the heels of that came the news that the wedding had nevertheless taken place. Mrs. Twitchell had somehow been won over, and on February 11 the first ceremony was celebrated at the home of the bride.

Everybody settled down and the bride went off on a tour with her husband, when suddenly in Bath the bride's name was once again on every tongue. She, the daughter of one of their most distinguished Mayors, was going to be remarried on the stage of a theatre, in the presence of an audience who would pay for their tickets.

"Impossible," cried her old friends.

But the new husband made it possible, and this most unique ceremony took place a few days ago on the stage of the Lowell Opera House.

Mrs. Baechle at the request of this paper tells somewhat in her interesting description printed on this page.

The actor who has won this bride Maine heiress deserves at least words of his own. He is twenty-three years old, a son of Lucien Baechle, one of the New York Sunday World staff, and known on the stage as William Hayward Claire. He has played in stock companies for five years and is now the "heavy" man in the Fiske Stock Company.

"I have always had a love for the theatre," said Mrs. Poe to me the other day "and when Mr. Baechle was appearing in Bath I was very anxious to go out with the company, but of course, they would not put me in a story large enough to take up time, being only a beginner, so I thought I could use some of my own money with which to make up the necessary balance. This my mother would not listen to, and we were married in spite of my determination.

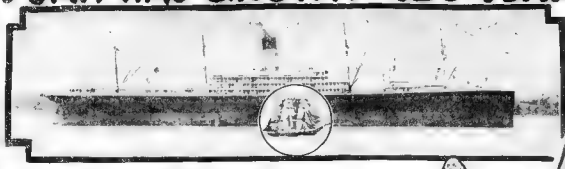
I know that a good many people [illegible] but I did not [illegible] Miss Twitchell to be played [illegible] and [illegible] the go between in carrying [illegible]

[illegible] Louise Harding Twitchell [illegible] Bath, [illegible] the age of [illegible] Then [illegible] Mr. Baechle [illegible] Bath [illegible] Mr. Baechle [illegible] Bath [illegible] Mr. Baechle [illegible] Bath

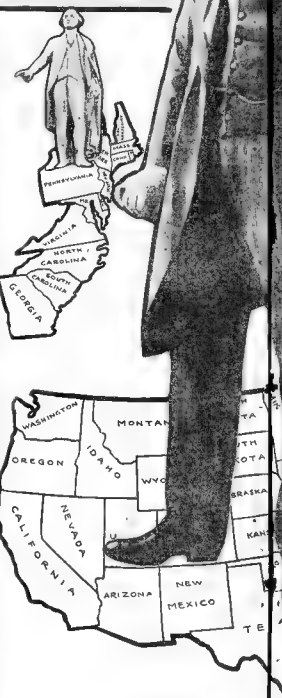
How Uncle Sam has Grown in 129 Years.

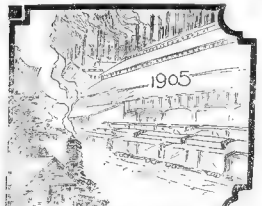
America Now the Greatest World Power in Commerce, Inventions and Public Education.

Ears of Corn Representing the Yield of Farm Produce Today and 129 Years Ago

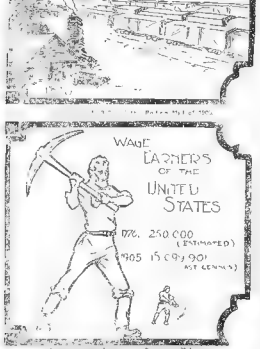


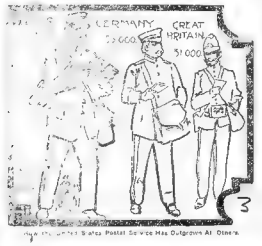
UNITED STATES MERCHANT MARINE IN 1904 AND IN 1789.
The Ocean Liner Represents the 24,425 Vessels and 5,087,345 Tonnage of Today, and the Small Schooner the 400 Vessels and 201,562 Tonnage of 1789




1905

FROM PEDIMENT HILL TO THE PRESENT CAPITOL.





How the United States Postal Service Has Outgrown All Others.

WEALTH AS MASTER OF THE MODERN WORLD.

The Hen-House of 1776 and the Big Egg of 1904.

BIG GUNS BUILT IN THE UNITED STATES.

COTTON TO CLOTHE THE WORLD.

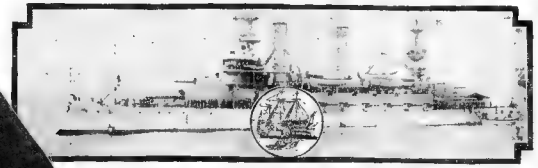
TERRITORIAL EXPANSION OF THE UNITED STATES FROM WASHINGTON TO ROOSEVELT.
The Original Thirteen States Had an Area of 325,000 Square Miles and a Population of 3,000,000. The Figures Now Are 3,756,684 Square Miles and 81,000,000 Population.

Washington's Courier and Roosevelt's Long Distance Telephone

Federal Hall, Where the First President Was Inaugurated, and the Capitol at Washington.

From George Washington to Theodore Roosevelt, an Amazing Record of Progress Unparalleled by Anything in the History of the World.

Our Unrivalled Supremacy in Iron and Steel Manufacture and Agricultural Produce.



LNITED STATES NAVY OF 1904 AND OF 1776.
The Battleship Kearsarge Represents the 227 Vessels with a Total Ship Account of 900,000 Tons Now in Commission, and the old Frigate the 15 Vessels Constituting the First Government Navy

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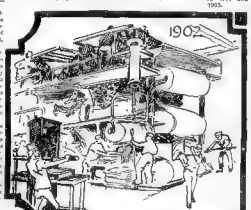
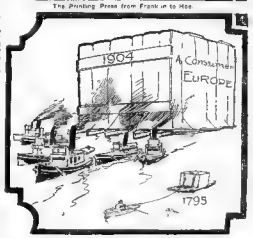
PROSPERITY FOR THE WHOLE COUNTRY.

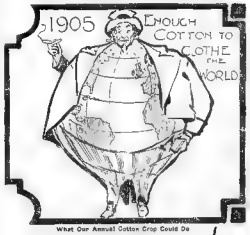
The Giganic Calf of 1904 and the Pygmy Calf of 1776.



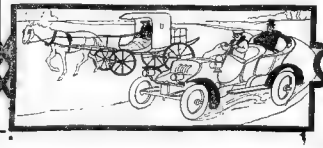
The Printing Press from Franklin to Hoe.



Exports Have Increased from $18,000,000 to $1,581,825,873.



What Our Annual Cotton Crop Could Do



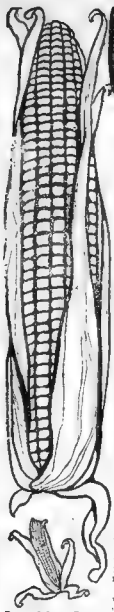
The Chaise of 1778 and the Automobile of 1905.

The Railway Tracks of the United States Would Reach from the Earth to the Moon

Pyramid Illustrating the Amount of Our Money in 1776 and 1905.

How Uncle Sam Has Grown in 129 Years.

America Now the Greatest World Power in Commerce, Inventions and Public Education.



Ears of Corn Representing the Yield of Farm Produce Today and 129 Years Ago.

IF Theodore Roosevelt, the twenty-sixth President of the United States, had the wisdom of Solomon, and George Washington Parke, of His country, had not exceeded the normal proportions of a child three years old, the two 32-cent standing upon a scale would well illustrate the growth of this country in the 129 years which have elapsed since the Declaration of Independence.

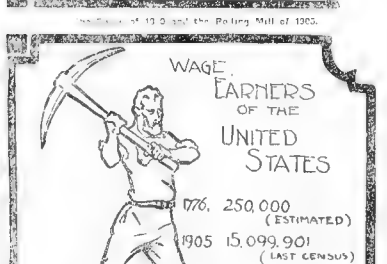
The pages present many other striking illustrations of the progress the United States has made since the year in which its founders defied George III., of Great Britain, and made the World's greatest Republic possible. They show that in many respects this nation is now supreme in the world of nations, while it is beneath no other in any of the things which make a nation truly great and powerful.

To those who called George Washington the father of their country all the world owns the epoch-making inventions so largely responsible for the advanced civilization of to-day. When George Washington was Commander-in-Chief of the army of the American Confederation, and later of the United States, his quickest means of communicating with his officers at a distance was by mounted courier. Comparatively small as was the territory he represented, this was often a matter of days, if not weeks.

When Theodore Roosevelt took the oath of office on the fourth day of this March he could have stepped to the long distance telephone in the Executive Chamber of the Capitol and been almost instantly in conversation with the Governor, or acting Governor, of the most distant State. At his service were 2,983,180 miles of telephone wires and nearly 4,000,000 connecting instruments. If he preferred the telegraph he could have reached 26,706 offices in all parts of the United States, over 1,422,868 miles of wire.

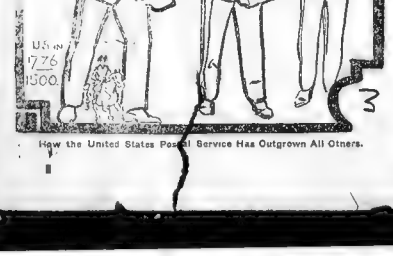
FROM FEDERAL HALL TO THE PRESENT CAPITOL.

The conditions of the public ceremony of his inauguration were wonderfully significant of the country's grandeur. He stood upon the steps of the largest and finest Capitol building in the world—one of the world's greatest architectural monuments—while, in April, 1789, for the first inauguration of George Washington, there was nothing better than Federal Hall, an insignificant structure standing on the present site of the Sub-Treasury in New York City.

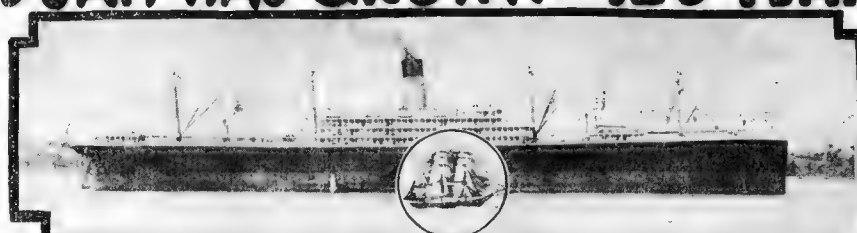


Comparison of 1810 and the Rolling Mill of 1905.

The Wage Earner His Growth in 129 Years



How the United States Postal Service Has Outgrown All Others.



UNITED STATES MERCHANT MARINE IN 1904 AND IN 1789.
The Ocean Liner Represents the 24,425 Vessels and 6,087,345 Tonnage of To-day, and the Small Schooner the 400 Vessels and 201,562 Tonnage of 1789.

George Washington drove to Federal Hall in the private coach which had brought him from Mount Vernon. Probably the speed of that journey did not exceed ten miles an hour. Theodore Roosevelt had journeyed from Oyster Bay on March 3 he might have made the trip to Washington in an automobile at a speed of sixty miles an hour.

There were no railroads till long after George Washington's day. President Roosevelt can step into a private car and, if he should live long enough, could travel over 250,261 miles of main track and sidings without leaving his car. He could see on these tracks 1,307,980 cars of all kinds, freight and passenger, drawn by 44,529 locomotives, and would know that the value of all this property was $14,862,111,544, yielding an annual traffic revenue of about $2,000,000,000.

He would know that these tracks would more than reach from the earth to the moon, and a single train made up of all these cars and locomotives would cover more than a thirteenth part of that immense distance.

The United States of which that symbolic pygmy, the first President, was the Chief Executive, had an area of only 325,005 square miles, and its population was little more than 3,000,000. The symbolic giant just inaugurated its President of a United States whose area, including island territory, is 3,756,864 square miles, with a population of more than 91,000,000. His authority extends westward from the most easterly margin of the Western Hemisphere to Hawaii, in mid Pacific, and to the Philippines, which are near the most easterly coast of Asia, and southward from the Pribyloff Islands beyond the Arctic Circle to Porto Rico in the tropics. Indeed, through the world-wide acceptance of the Monroe Doctrine, to the Antarctic limits of the Western Hemisphere.

PRACTICAL MASTER OF THE WESTERN WORLD.

Only for Great Britain's possessions on this continent, the authority of George Washington's twenty-sixth successor would be supreme over all the Western World.

In comparisons showing the growth of the United States since the birth of this Government statistics of the army are not particularly valuable, as, during no period of the Revolution almost every available citizen was under arms at one time or another. The largest force which Washington commanded was 134,000 regulars. At the time of the War of 1812 Congress authorized a standing army of 25,000 men with the power to increase the army to 100,000 in case of need.

The present standing army of the United States, under the act of 1901 is a maximum of 100,000 enlisted men. In June, 1903, the organized National Guard contained 106,542 officers and men. An idea of this Government's resources in case of a great war may be gained from the fact that in 1890 the men of the unorganized militia numbered 16,[illegible]. There is no call for [illegible] upon [illegible] any other period of the [illegible], the real military strength being, therefore, the greatest among nations—although, of course, the organized military forces of several European governments are much greater in size.

BEST GUNNERS IN THE WORLD.

The United States navy of 1776 and of 1905 [illegible] which could be called such, [illegible] of John Paul Jones. The flagship [illegible] of American sea fighters, the Pea Hornet Richard, afloat beside our first-class battleship Kearsarge, would well illustrate the difference between the navy of that day and our present navy.

The United States navy to-day numbers 127 warships of all classes in commission, aggregating to a total of 360,000 tons. Vessels not in commission, and others being built and authorized to be built, add at least fifty per cent. to these figures. While England, France and Germany each has a greater naval force afloat, those condition have conceded that our gunners are the most accurate and expert in the world.

[illegible] of approach to [illegible] country that so great a [illegible] trade is carried in foreign built and foreign owned ships. Yet the St. Louis, of the American Line, shows a pretty fair chance over the sailing schooner of 129 years ago. It was not until 1789 that we had as many as 400 large and small sailing vessels in our merchant marine, amounting [illegible] to 201,562 tons. We [illegible] vessels [illegible] of 6,087,345 tons, [illegible] and [illegible] a total of 23,425 vessels of all kinds, having a total of 6,062,345 tons. Our coasts [illegible] like a wall with them. They are practically as [illegible] as ours can live against the competition of the railroads.

In the exports of produce not needed for home consumption we are much of the world's debtor. In the products of the soil and in manufactures we are supreme among [illegible] nations. It was not till 1775 that our exports amounted to a total of $8,000,000. In 1904 the figures were $1,561,852,874.

In 1885 our imports were about three-quarters of a billion dollars, and were $102,000,000 in excess of our imports. Last year our total exports and imports were nearly two and a half billion dollars, the excess of exports being only thirty millions short of a billion dollars, and only twenty-five millions short of being three times as great as the excess of 1885.

Last year we sent into Great Britain merchandise worth a half billion dollars and thirty-eight million dollars, and took from her only $161,000,000 worth. Germany spent $234,000,000 with us, we one hundred millions less with her. Though we are the greater part of our products to Canada, Mexico and France, still the trade balance was four millions in our favor, [illegible] British [illegible] millions. A majority of the nations of the earth are our commercial debtors to-day, despite the circumstances that from quite a few of them we import millions of dollars' worth of stuff that cannot be produced in America, such as [illegible] tropical fruits and oriental weaves and cuties.

Our three great branches of industry have all participated handsomely in our export trade. In 1886 the agricultural, mine[illegible] and manufactured exports were, respectively, a half billion and thirty millions, $16,000,000 and $147,000,000. In the year just ended they were $834,000,000, $46,000,000 and $452,000,000. The percentage of the agricultural and manufactured exports in relation to the whole was 73 and 26, respectively, in 1886; to-day it is 50 and 32.

This falling off in agricultural exports is due to the fact that there are many million more mouths to feed in America than was the case in 1885, since then immigration alone has added to our population at the rate of half a million yearly, being nearly one-half of the total immigration since 1820. Indeed, the country now needs for its own supply many of the crops of our farms in entirety.

This is practically true of wheat. In 1885 we exported nearly 80,000,000 bushels, last year, 44,000,000, and we are sorry we exported so much, for we are now importing some of the very wheat we sold to Liverpool last Summer, and our great flour mills of the Northwest are drawing heavily on the granaries of Manitoba and the Canadian Northwest. The mere fact that we can take care of a wheat crop of 42,000,000 above a half billion bushels ourselves is in itself pretty good evidence of the general prosperity. In 1890 the crop was 40,000,000 less than a half billion bushels, of which 180,000,000 bushels, both as wheat and flour, were consumed abroad. We are surely becoming prosperous enough and numerous enough to buy and eat our own crops; corn, among others, also showing a great falling off in exports. In 1890 not quite one hundred million bushels of a billion and three-quarter bushel crop were exported; last year the exports were 56,000,000 bushels, and the crop was a "bumper" at that—nearly two and a half billion bushels.

And think of the prices the farmers have been getting for these two crops, wheat as high as $1.19 a bushel; corn, 50 and 60 cents. Small wonder that thousands of mortgages have been lifted off Western farms since the returns of the fields were all in last Autumn.

Five years ago the value of our farm property was made out by the census takers to be considerably in excess of twenty and a half billions of dollars. Just before the nation sat down to its last Thanksgiving dinner, Secretary Wilson gave it a cause for thanks by declaring that since then farm values had increased five billions.

The present farm value of horses and mules is one billion plus a hundred and thirty-seven millions; 20 years ago it was $852,000,000, while the total value of the 189,000,000 farm animals of all kinds to-day is almost three billion dollars, 44,000,000 cattle, exclusive of milch cows, being valued at nearly three-quarters of a billion; 52,000,000 sheep at $134,000,000, and 47,000,000 hogs at $280,000,000.

COTTON TO CLOTHE THE WORLD.

The value of the farmers' quarter billion odd bales is $500,000,000; the hay crop now averages around $600,000,000 in value, whereas twenty years ago it was worth $300,000,000 less; the farm value of the potato crop has doubled in this period, now being about $155,000,000; the latest cotton crop is about 12,000,000 bales.

This is literally enough cotton to make a suit of clothes for every inhabitant of the earth. The earth itself could be measured for coat and trousers from one year's crop of this product without us the world would go barely half clad.

Last year the farm value of our principal crops represented a total value of $3,383,330,000. At the time of the American Revolution, from the most careful estimate that can be made, the value of these products did not exceed $7,400,000. The majestic ear of corn of to-day and the "nubbin" of that time makes a startling comparison.

The Little Hen of 1776 and the Big Egg of 1904.

Other comparisons equally striking are the gigantic egg of to-day representing the 1,666,000,000 dozens of eggs laid by the hens of the United States last year, compared with the poor little hen of 1776; likewise the stupendous calf of to-day, representing our [illegible] 61,040,315 cattle of last year, compared with the diminutive cow of the Revolution, who, like her hen contemporary, has left no statistics behind her.

When it comes to the money in circulation, we are even more fortunate to-day than the figures indicate—for every bit of currency is worth its full face value. The total amount of specie and certificates in 1903 was $2,742,293,781.

The currency of 1776 had a face value of $100,000,000, but owing to its inadequate issue and the country's lack of credit, it was worth at times less than $10,000,000 in gold.

It was not until 1780 that this country had such a thing as a bank. Its capital stock was only $400,000, and four years later it was declaring annual dividends of 14 per cent. The first bank to become fiscal agent of the Government was chartered in 1791. Its capital was $10,000,000. It paid annual dividends of 8 and 10 per cent, and was a great factor—as Alexander Hamilton, its father, had foreseen in putting the Government's finances on something like a sure footing.

The value of national banks was proved beyond all question at the close of the War of 1812, when the Government tried to float a loan of $5,000,000 and could secure subscriptions of only $3,000. Stephen Girard then took the whole amount, and Congress hastened to make a national banking system a permanent institution.

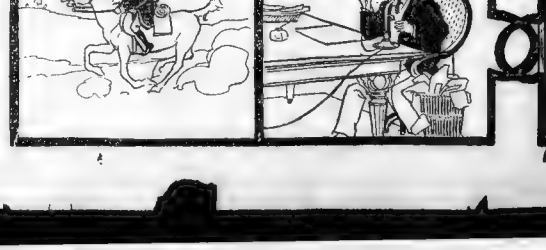
Our national banking system has grown prodigiously since 1890. In that year the 2,073 banks had a joint capital of a half billion less fifty million, surplus of $120,000,000, net earnings of $45,000,000, and declared dividends of $36,000,000. Behold the almost incredible increase in to-day's figures; banks, 5,134; capital, nearly three-quarters of a billion; surplus, $30,000,000; net earnings, $115,000,000; dividends, $76,000,000.

In addition, we have nearly 1,000 state banks, 600 loan and trust companies, 1,200 savings banks and 200 private banks, with resources and liabilities, respectively, of nearly three billions, two hundred million and one hundred and twenty-five million dollars, the whole reaching the incomprehensible total of eight and one-half billion dollars. The capital of these 10,000 banks aggregates $625,000,000, the surplus plus sixty millions. The average fund $604,000,000, and the individual deposits but the comparatively insignificant sum of three hundred millions short of seven billions of dollars.

By considering the savings banks alone we may gain a more definite idea of the general financial prosperity of the people. In 1890 the number of such banks was 626, with 2,300,000 depositors having accounts aggregating $819,000,000. To-day the depositors are 7,300,000 strong—about one-eleventh of our population. These depositors are [illegible] the country, another sign of [illegible] No other country in the world [illegible] in savings banks [illegible] ours.

TERRITORIAL EXPANSION OF THE UNITED STATES.
The Original Thirteen States Had an Area of 325,065 Square Miles and a Population of 3,000,000. To-day the Area Is 3,756,864 Square Miles and the Population 91,000,000.

Washington's Courier and Roosevelt's Long Distance Telephone.



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Our Unrivalled Supremacy in Iron and Steel Manufacture and Agricultural Produce.

UNITED STATES NAVY OF 1904 AND OF 1776.
The Battleship Kearsarge Represents the 227 Vessels with a Total Displacement of 500,000 Tons Now in Commission, and the old Frigate the 13 Vessels Constituting the First Continental Navy.

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STATES FROM WASHINGTON TO ROOSEVELT.
of 3,000,000. The Figures Now Are 3,756,884 Square Miles and 91,000,000 Population.

quarter billion dollars; last year they were nearly sixty billions. Five years ago the merchandise of all our clearing houses were eighty-five billions; to-day they are considerably over one hundred billion dollars.

The United States leads the world in life insurance in force, of which there was none at all 100 years ago. Including assessment insurance, our policies total nineteen and a quarter billions; Great Britain is second, with four billion three hundred and forty-four millions, and Germany third, one billion three hundred and twenty millions, the last country with insurance even nearly big to the billion mark. Of our nineteen odd billions, two and a half billions were added in 1903, and the statistics for 1904, when computed, will doubtless show an even more astounding increase, one company alone having written policies aggregating $342,000,000.

A statement of our financial condition properly concludes with the Government's balance sheet.

In 1904 the internal revenues amounted to nearly a quarter billion dollars; in 1865 to $112,000,000.

The Federal Government's expenditures during the fiscal year of 1904 were: Civil and miscellaneous items, $167,000,000; War Department, $115,000,000; Navy Department, $102,000,000; Indians, $10,500,000; pensions, $143,000,000; interest on debt, $25,000,000; total, a half billion and eighty-two millions. In 1865 these items were: Eighty-seven and a half, forty-three, sixteen, six and a half, fifty-six, fifty-one, and two hundred and sixty millions, respectively.

When manufacturers are mentioned every one immediately calls to mind our supremacy in the manufacture of iron and steel. There are no reliable statistics respecting our manufactures prior to 1810. Even then our only iron works were small bloomeries and forges, which in that year turned out 53,908 tons of pig iron and 351 tons of steel.

The total production in 1903 was 18,009 232 tons of pig, and 14,947,250 tons of steel.

Our 900 steel mills annually turn out products whose value is half a billion plus one hundred million dollars; the lumber and timber products of 33,000 mills reach nearly the same figure, and the same can be said of the 25,000 flouring and grist mills—a total output in these industries alone with a valuation of a billion and a half dollars. In 2,600 woollen mills wealth aggregating $430,000,000 is produced; the manufactures of a thousand cotton mills total $350,000,000; while, king of them all, the great slaughtering and meat packing houses, less than a thousand in number, yearly market products whose value is around the eight hundred million mark; and the 1,500 malt and 1,600 distilled liquor establishments turn out goods respectively appraised at a quarter of a billion and a hundred million dollars, both of which yield an internal revenue of $185,000,000.

In 1870 we had a quarter of a million manufactories, employing two million persons and producing goods valued at four and a quarter billions of dollars. In 1880 our manufactures were valued at seven billion, to-day the establishments number 650,000, the capital employed is ten billion dollars; the employes toil nearly five and a half million; their wages are two and a half billion; the total cost of materials used seven and a half billion, and the value of the product thirteen and a half billion dollars.

Our activity in wresting ores, minerals and metals from the bowels of the earth has vied with our advance in both agriculture and manufactures, the two other mainstays of the nation. In 1870 the total value of the products of our mines, wells and quarries was less than two hundred and twenty millions; in 1900 it was one billion and sixty-four million, and in 1903 it had passed the billion and a half mark by eighty-seven millions of dollars.

Our total production of the metals is now between the half billion and six hundred million mark, while the ores and minerals in 1903, the last year for which figures are obtainable at present, were valued at one billion fifty-three million dollars. The value of the gold production of 1904 is estimated at seventy-four and a half million dollars; the year before it was a million less; the pig iron products had a valuation of two hundred and eighty-six; copper, ninety-one; lead, twenty-four; silver, twenty-nine, and since, seventeen millions of dollars. The output of hard and soft coal combined was valued at a half billion; coke at sixty-six million; natural gas, thirty-six; petroleum, crude, ninety-four; building stone, sixty-eight, and salt, five millions, all showing great gains over previous years.

THE WORLD'S GREATEST POSTOFFICE.

The United States produces 310,000 of the 575,000 long tons of copper annually mined in the world; it leads the world in the production of coal, 326,000,000 metric tons in 1903; in pig iron and steel eighteen and a half and fourteen and three-quarter million tons, respectively. The same may be said of petroleum, as well as of some of the other minerals.

The gold-producing States number twenty, with Colorado at the top, yielding of quartz and placer gold a million and one hundred thousand fine ounces; California relegated to second place, and Tennessee bring up the rear with just three fine ounces of placer gold. Montana, of course, leads in copper ores, a quarter of a billion pounds, with Michigan, Arizona and Utah next, 192, 154 and 28 million pounds respectively.

The postoffice system of the United States has grown from a total of less than 1,500 carriers and other employes, in 1776, to an institution which last year gave employment to 180,000 persons. Most of the carriers of the Revolutionary period were of the Paul Revere mounted class. Mail was also carried by coach, and by vessels in the coasting trade.

Now there are mail coaches on nearly every railroad train, and bags of mail aboard every steamer. Every city and town has a force of uniformed carriers, and in the last few years the rural delivery depot men has employed thousands of carriers.

The postal service of the United States is more important than that of any other nation. Against our 180,000 employes, the German postoffice has 175,000, and the English 141,000.

The United States also leads the world in the number of its newspapers and other periodical publications, the total of which is 24,851, of which 2,167 are daily and 14,430 weekly newspapers. At the time of the Revolution there were less than fifty small news sheets, most of these issued sporadically and having a brief existence. They were printed on the primitive hand press, which compares with the modern perfecting press about as would the old fashioned "one hoss shay" with a racing automobile.

THE BILLIONS FOR WAGE EARNERS.

The wage earners in the United States have increased from about 250,000 at the time of the signing of the Declaration of Independence to an army of more than 15,000,000. The advance in numbers is not nearly so significant, however, as the advance in the rate of earnings and the general conditions affecting labor.

Up to less than a hundred years ago farm laborers were lucky to get as much as $50 a year and their board. Now $20 a month and board is a low rate of wages the year round, while in harvest time from $2 to $3 a day is not unusual pay.

In the other industries labor's greatest advance has been gained through organization that is almost perfect. In most States eight hours of labor constitute the legal day, and for these hours the average laborer, skilled and unskilled, receives compensation probably double what he formerly received for ten and sometimes twelve hours.

Wage-earners have exacted these improvements in their condition through the power of their organizations. The history of the last twenty years is largely the history of a perpetual war between labor and capital, and the former has generally won. Of this large percentage of the population to-day Carroll D. Wright, Commissioner of Labor, says:

"Our American wage-earners demand and are entitled to something more than is indicated by contentment, for their experience with inventions and under our educational system teaches them that from rude instruments of toil they have become intelligent factors in both a social and a political sense. They are not simply animals, wanting an animal's unthinking contentment; they are something more, and they want and are entitled to the contentment belonging to the best organisms.

"They are in a sense, and a valuable sense, the patrons of all that gives character to a great nation. They believe in education, in art, in music, in the progress of the sciences, and in political purity, and are informing themselves on the great topics which engage the thoughts of our statesmanship. * * * These features constitute the American wage-earners' exceedingly active elements in the great struggle that is going on to lift themselves and all connected with them to a higher plane of living. All who aid in this struggle are the friends of humanity."

Without any question the United States is superior to every other nation in its public educational facilities. Of the population above the age of ten years the percentage of illiteracy is now only 10.7. In the census of 1880 17 per cent were reported as unable to read and write. There are no statistics to show what was the percentage of illiteracy in the early years of the nation, but this ratio would appear to make it very large—perhaps half the total population. The improvement is due, of course, not only to compulsory attendance at school, which prevails also in Germany, but to the abundance of public schools and the excellence of the instruction.

The Gigantic Calf of 1904 and the Pygmy Cow of 1776.

In 1903 the public common schools of the United States had enrolled a total of 16,009,301 pupils, and an average daily attendance of 11,004,562.

Other public educational institutions—universities, colleges and technical schools mount up into the thousands. Most of these are endowed and furnish instruction at almost nominal rates of tuition.

In the United States to-day there are of all denominations 153,021 ministers of the gospel, giving religious and moral instruction to 28,000,000 attendants at their churches.

Most foreigners on landing at New York City form their first impressions of the grandeur of the country at their first glimpse of its skyscrapers—and that impression is necessarily favorable. One of the principal industries of the country now is the manufacture of structural iron and steel, without which buildings of twenty and more stories could not stand. Such buildings now exist in at least a score of the larger cities which have a population of more than 175,000. Up to a hundred years ago there were no buildings in the United States more than four or five stories high.

There are to-day in the United States a hundred cities each with a population above 50,000. All of them partake in the wonderful progress of the nation since its birth, profiting by the great inventions to facilitate urban transportation and communication, having hospitals equipped in the most modern scientific manner, perfectly organized police forces and fire departments, and all provided with public parks and pleasure grounds on a scale more generous than our forefathers of Boston, New York and Philadelphia dreamed of.

Reverting to agriculture, the chief source of the country's wealth, some details are exceedingly interesting. The farmers of this country have in two years produced wealth exceeding the output of all the gold mines of the entire world since Columbus discovered America. This year's product is over six times the amount of the capital stock of all national banks; it is two but three-fourths of a billion dollars of the value of the manufactures of 1900, less the cost of material used; it is three times the gross earnings from the operations of the railways and four times the value of all miners's produced in this country.

The increase in farm capital the last ten years exceeds the entire capital of 2,000 million dollars within four years, also without recognizing the marked increase in the value of land during the past two years. The most startling figures showing the farmers' prosperity are those presented by figures in ten of the great agricultural states. The Secretary selects for this illustration Iowa, Kansas and Mississippi. Taking the banks of deposit, national, state, private and savings, it is found to have increased from June 30, 1896, to October 31, 1904, in Iowa, 304 per cent, in Kansas 219 per cent and in Mississippi 501 per cent. In the United States 91 per cent. A similar favorable comparison may be made as to the number of depositors.

PROSPERITY FOR THE WHOLE COUNTRY.

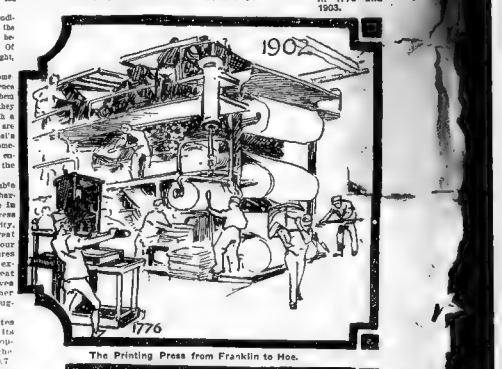
The diffusion of well-being among farmers throughout all parts of the country is one of the most conspicuous features of the recent agricultural development. This attracted attention a year ago and is now even more noticeable. The great South is more especially enjoying this growth of well being, owing to the enhanced value of the cotton crop in addition to the general progress in agriculture. The Pastern farmer, who was long on the verge of bankruptcy in competition with the virgin soil and rapid expansion of the northern half of the Mississippi River Valley, has survived the competition and now enjoys more normal conditions, owing to the creation and maintenance of many large near-by markets by many varied industries. The Pacific coast has long been prosperous, with its world famed specialties; the mountain states are glad with the fruits and promises of irrigation, in the older prairie states the farmer has seen his land go from $1.25 an acre, or from a homestead gift, to $100 and $150, and the "Great American Desert," as it was called when it was nothing but a buffalo range, is now peopled by a progressive race of farmers, whose banks are filled to overflowing with the proceeds of their products.

Imagine a country containing so large an urban population whose hens alone produce eggs enough to pay the annual interest on the public debt! These industrious hens lay an egg apiece for every inhabitant of the country for more than two hundred days in each year.

Is it possible that another period of 129 years can show growth in any way comparing with that between George Washington and Theodore Roosevelt?

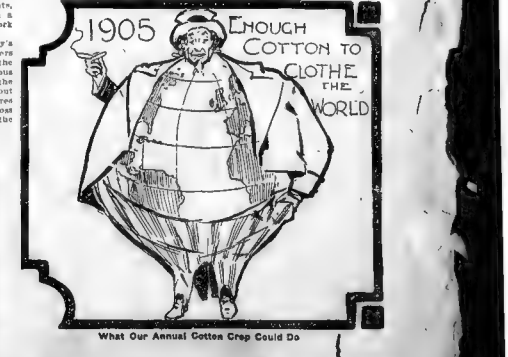
Who can say that it will not? We are first in inventiveness, first of all nations in general education—who can say what these chief factors of progress will do in the next century?

Pyramids illustrating the amount of our money in 1776 and 1903.

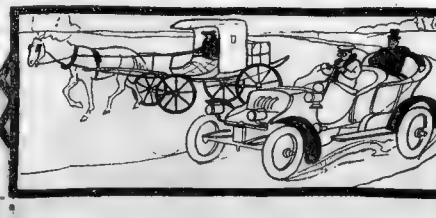


The Printing Press from Franklin to Hoe.

Exports Have Increased from $18,000,000 to $1,591,825,873.



What Our Annual Cotton Crop Could Do



The Chaise of 1776 and the Automobile of 1905.

The Railway Tracks of the United States Would Reach from the Earth to the Moon.

...go of each depositor is $418.80 to $,300,000, the Southern States 28,000, the Middle States 858,000 ...ext largest average is Canada and California 325,000, with deposits, respectively, of one billion, ...ills, 801,000,000; average, $282.14. Seventy-four million, one and one-half billion, five and a quarter ...comes anywhere near to approach- million, three hundred and eight million and two hundred and ...da. Germany has fifteen million twenty-one million dollars. California's depositors have the ...total nearly a billion less than highest average, $280.

Exchanges of our clearing houses have always been looked ...generally distributed throughout upon as a financial barometer by which the country's commercial ...he universal prosperity. The New prosperity can be accurately gauged. Twenty years ago the clear- ...or depositors, the Eastern States ings of the New York Clearing House totalled twenty-five and a

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HOW FAT WOMEN MAY APPEAR FASHIONABLY SLENDER BY MRS. OSBORN

Mrs. Osborn
PHOTO BY MARCEAU

Creator of Fashions for the Fashionable Women of America.

Importance of conforming lines to the figure of a stout woman.

Women who are too fleshy to be graceful should never follow any fashion that does not accentuate their good looks.

The close waist line and the voluminous skirt the proper thing for a stout woman.

Fat women should wear long coats that fit loosely in front.

B—Effective afternoon gown for the stout woman, with a long line of lace from the neck to the hem in front.

A—Smart Louis XVI. coat with simple velvet skirt.

I HAVE been receiving communications from readers of this newspaper asking me why I never write a letter addressed solely to women afflicted with too much flesh. My correspondents claim that there are no end of stout women who are interested in fashions, and that these would like suggestions made directly for their especial benefit.

I know very well how to write on the subject is, but—alas!—I also have learned from experience that the stout woman objects to having her breadth of figure impressed upon her mind, and so I have waited to be asked to write on fashions for her benefit.

It would not be possible to tell you how I have had to study this subject. When I tell Madame A that her gown should be made along such and such lines she raises a stout figure"—

"Stout!" cries Madame A indignantly. "Why, I am not stout!" And if I so much as hinted that she might be mistaken I would surely lose her good will.

Generally speaking, the stout woman believes that she has a good figure because she has so much of it. She wants to wear styles made for stylish like forms, and learns that her waist is only 24 inches around, when your measuring tape loudly proclaims that it is forty-six.

What with the mental blindness of stout women who will not admit their size and the size itself, a dressmaker has a pretty hard time to gown them becomingly.

First, I would say to the stout woman, one that you are stout and require gowns made especially to meet such a condition, be willing to wear a belt, or trimming, or even bodice, that is not in the latest cut, if that cut is not suited to your style; for over the idea that a fitted skirt and bodice will make you look slender than full ones will.

Nearly [illegible] stout women out of a hundred will cry out when a full skirt is presented to them with, I can't wear that! It will make me look [illegible] Or they will claim that such a bulky skirt would not [illegible] well on anybody.

Just try on a skirt that [illegible] closely around the waist and hips and flares well out from [illegible] waist will appear in reality [illegible] spring from the belt, and the outline of the hips should never be accentuated by having the skirt fitted to them. The unexpressed fullness should appear [illegible] line of the skirt quite conceals the fact that perhaps the figure is [illegible] and that laid in fullness. The top of the skirt should [illegible] in pleats or tucks or gathers [illegible] one later and smarter than anything else.

The hem of the skirt should be [illegible] tall woman can stand having any skirt.

The skirt should never be trimmed [illegible] effects. Long panels sometimes slenderize a figure, but the horizontal trimmings, whether put on in wavy lines or scallops, always reduce the breadth of the woman who wears them.

The only skirt trimming which a woman can stand in the present style is upon the hem. Trimming on the hem gives breadth to the bottom of the skirt and seems to give length to the wearer, so that it is becoming to a stout woman.

The stout woman who dresses to her figure rather than to some model of new styles is always more smartly gowned than she who wears what is fashionable in itself rather than what is suitable.

I might prescribe a list of don'ts for the stout woman, such as:

Don't use frills of any kind on a gown. Use flat trimmings.

Don't wear wide belts.

Don't trim a skirt except at the bottom.

Don't wear a sleeve that is full below the elbow.

Don't wear an Eton coat. Always have your coat line extend as far below the waist line as possible.

Don't wear a tight-fitting coat if you are fat.

Don't wear bow ties. Wear something small and narrow if you wear any tie at all.

Don't wear fluffy things around the neck. Let the neck finishing be as flat as possible.

Don't wear a high-cut decolletage. Have the low bodice cut to an extremity of decollete and build up the top with patchy effects to the required height.

What Straight Lines Can Do to Stout Figures.

In making up a gown for a stout woman it is absolutely imperative that the lines must be straight. Curves merely accentuate the embonpoint of a woman and become unsightly instead of beautiful. It is perfectly wonderful what straight lines will do for a stout figure. They will give a smart and attractive appearance to the stoutest figure in spite of itself.

Gowns for the stout woman should be made of some soft stuff that can be put on very full over a closely fitted lining of soft silk. This lining clings to the figure and adds nothing to its bulk, while the voluminous skirt draped over it is too soft to take up any space over the hips and yet full enough to give broad, sweeping lines to the bottom.

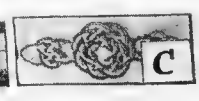
Stout women have persistently imagined that they looked well in skirts that fitted like gloves over the hips and which were often made with a fitted yoke and a shirred or pleated skirt springing from the yoke. Of the two bad styles the latter is the worse, for nothing cuts off the figure of a woman more than a skirt yoke, and such a skirt is pretty sure to make a fat woman look so stout and dumpy that she might well deserve the description often given of her, that she "looks like a feathered tied in the middle."

Princess lines should always be built in a stout woman's gown. Such a woman ought never to attempt to wear a princess dress, but her gown could be given its long, flowing lines with the addition of fullness below the waist line. There is all the difference in the world between a princess line and a princess dress.

C—Illustrations of fashionable trimmings made of braids in ombre, two-tone and single colors.

D—Illustrations of silk-embroideries and chiffon embroidered trimmings for spring.

C



D

The Louis XVI. coat is a becoming style to the stout woman because it is long in its lines, fitted in the back, not necessarily fitted in front and has wide revers as a contrast to the slenderness of its waist line.

In figure A is shown a coat of this kind made of black velvet with a broad, flat design of black jet, picked out with small puffed bits of dull satin down the front, on the cuffs and the pocket flaps. A narrower band of this trimming runs up the back on each side the slit made in the centre of the back of the coat at the bottom.

All around the edges of the coat runs a narrow band of dull satin embroidered in a simple, open stitch figure.

Instead of the elaborate handwork upon the coat one of the plainer forms of flat braid, shown on this page, can be used around the edges of the coat, and the floral decoration could be carried out by appliqueing groups of the braid designs shown in large fancy patterns.

The bottom of the skirt has around it the same trimming as that upon the coat. The skirt has two forward turning pleats in front and is cut in circular style, which is rather narrow at the top, gathered to the belt, and very wide at the bottom.

A smart afternoon gown, figure B, for the stout woman, is made with a pleated skirt having a narrow front of very heavy lace, the pleats on each side the front turning over on the lace.

The bodice is made with pleats at the shoulder, which fit in at the waist. The front pleats turn forward upon a panel of wide lace which narrows at the waist line and appears a continuation of the skirt panel.

The trimmings and braids illustrated on this page are examples of some of the handsomest new combinations and patterns offered by the smart shops for Spring.

Josef Weber Osborn

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MRS. ROOSEVELT'S INAUGURATION GOWN

"The material of this costume, which has set all Washington talking, is a soft, but rich quality of satin, very lustrous upon the surface and of a delicate and exquisite shade of azure blue—that clear tint which holds its own beneath an artificial light, and looks as lovely as though seen in the light of day.

"Lustrous, clear blue satin takes on a sheen of silver in certain lights and folds, and this added to the wonderful effect of great disks of softly glittering gold which were strewn over the satin."

AMID all the splendid costumes which made the reception at the White House a glow of richly blended colors, none struck the eye, by reason of its exquisite beauty, as did the gown worn by Mrs. Roosevelt.

Together with the thrill of admiration which it occasioned came a thrill of pride that so beautiful a garment was all American.

The magnificent piece of brocade swept about the graceful form of the President's wife like billows of the Summer's sire in its first tint of azure struck by golden reflections of the sunlight in splashes of brilliancy.

"How beautiful!" "How superb!" were the exclamations of women as they approached the Presidential party and took in the loveliness of their hostess's reception gown.

The material of this costume, which has set all Washington talking, is a soft but rich quality of satin, very lustrous upon the surface and of a delicate and exquisite shade of azure blue—that clear tint which holds its own beneath an artificial light and looks as lovely as though seen in the light of day.

Lustrous, clear blue satin takes on a sheen of silver in certain lights and folds, and this added to the wonderful effect of great discs of softly glittering gold which were strewn over the satin.

Poetry as well as art was expressed in the formation of these discs, whose outlines were vague and irregular. From a central point sprang groups of prince's feathers, wrought in gold threads in perfect imitation of this most graceful form of ostrich plumes, and these feathers curved in a manner to indicate the whirling of them about a circle in the sky.

The whirling of the feathers threw out into the blue sky inconceivable small swallows, flying in every direction as though blown by the breeze from the revolving discs of gold, and each swallow as it flew caught somewhere upon wing or tail reflections of gold, cast from the prince's feathers.

This was the poetry of the design.

It suggested in one swift glance a symphony of the Spring, in cerulean skies, flashes of golden sunlight and the airy evolutions of homing swallows.

The most insensate soul could but be conscious of the subtle element of romance and fortuitous wrought by an artist in sheen of gold and warp of fairest blue.

The most practical minds saw that the swallows were woven in the same tint as the satin, but in a change of weave which gave light and shadow effects to the small feathers, and that somehow, in an inexplicable manner, the underlying gold in the material quivered through the wings and upon the tails until they seemed not only to reflect light but to vibrate in motion.

The birds were in different sizes, carrying out an effect of perspective to the blue, and here and there they flew in pairs. But in whatever direction the small bodies turned the quick, graceful form and motion of the swallow was evident.

As interest grew in Mrs. Roosevelt's dress, little stories began to float about here and there ancent how she came to acquire this exclusive and wonderful design. One of these stories harked back to the St. Louis Fair.

We all remember that in a glass case at the Fair was a wonderful piece of silk representing flights of birds upon a ground colored like the sky, but in different softly blended tints, such as one sees in early morning clouds. Against these clouds flew the birds, catching upon their wings reflections of the colors in the clouds. The silk was a wonderful example of what could be done with warp and woof in the hands of a skilled artist. Japan could produce nothing more beautiful.

This piece of silk attracted the attention of Mrs. Roosevelt, and learning that it was produced by the William Strange silk mills, in Paterson, New Jersey, she dreamed about a wonderful inaugural gown which should hold in its folds the blue of the skies, shot by rays of sunlight and decked by graceful bird wings.

When the necessity of having an inaugural dress befitting a President's wife became a settled matter, Mrs. Roosevelt wrote to the William Strange Company, asking for a dress pattern something like the one seen at the Fair.

Some poet-artist in the company evolved the woven sentiment of Spring and sent it to the President's wife, who asked if it could be carried out in blue and gold. How well this was done was shown in the gown in which Mrs. Roosevelt looked so regally lovely last night.

Mind you," whispered one friend of the "first lady in the land," "they sent her no less than eight shades of blue to select from. I wouldn't have known which to take, but she really picked out the loveliest. Isn't it perfectly smart?"

It certainly was, and every American woman feels a personal pride in the fact that Mrs. Roosevelt's own taste had something to do with the success of her inauguration gown, as well as in the thought that she was patriotic enough to select an American made satin and have it built by American modistes.

Other little stories that went the rounds were about Mrs. Roosevelt's patriotism in the matter of dress. Ever since she has been in the White House she has persistently set the example of buying American made silks, and she has made it a rule to have her gowns made up in America by American modistes.

"It is wonderful what she has done in this respect," said one woman. "She really set a vogue. Most of us were crazy to get our gowns made abroad, and now lots of women are getting them made in this country just because Mrs. Roosevelt does it. When Mrs. Roosevelt wears her lovely gowns season after season, and shows how fine American goods are and how smart our tailors and dressmakers are, it makes me feel as though here was the true American spirit, the true dignity of American womanhood, which would lift and elevate all the arts of home by simply exhibiting them with a native pride in their worth."

With the good taste which has always characterized her dress Mrs. Roosevelt did not spoil the rich effectiveness of her gown by an overloading of trimming. It was made in the long sweeping lines which all the smartest dressmakers now affect, with, of course, more train than a gown for usual occasions would possess. Just a tiny contrast in rare lace about the decolletage and sleeves softened the seams and gold of the bodice and the sweeping folds of the skirt lent an added dignity to the figure of the wearer.

Appropriate and handsome as were the jewels worn by the President's wife they were cast into the shade by many worn at this function, but it is safe to say that nothing more perfect, more smart or more beautiful was seen at the inauguration of President Roosevelt than the American-woven and American-made gown of Mrs. Roosevelt.

Why You Should Encourage Your Husband

THERE are some people in the world who are indifferent to the opinion of others, who are careless alike of praise or blame, who unflinchingly carry out their purpose, no matter whether those around them scoff or applaud. Such people, however, are few and far between. The man in the street is not an embryo Napoleon. He is only too easily discouraged, only too readily turned from the course he has mapped out for himself, if the odds against which he has to struggle are more numerous than he expected at the outset.

To a sensitive nature encouragement is what sunlight is to a flower, the one thing without which it cannot arrive at perfection.

Naturally a man turns to his wife for encouragement. She knows him better than any one else; she, while realising his limitations, can best measure his strength; she, he argues, will have unbounded faith in him, and the desire to justify that faith will be his strongest incentive to effort.

There are dozens of occasions when a man inevitably turns to his wife for sympathy and encouragement and woe be to both if she be not able to give them.

The best way to help a man is to believe in him—indeed, sometimes it is the only way.

How to Take Care of Baby's Teeth

"STARTLING as this may sound to the uninitiated, the care of the baby's teeth should begin before the child is born," says Dr. Albert Wernicke. "At least six months before its birth the twenty 'milk' or first teeth are forming in the middle groove of the jaws, and lying close to them are hidden the germs of the second or 'permanent' teeth.

"Lime salts that enter into the formation of the bones and teeth are held in solution in the blood and it is of vital importance that the mother should supply for absorption an abundance of bone and tooth food as soon as such supply is naturally demanded. Proper food, intelligent physical exercise in the sun light and the fresh air, and exceeding cleanliness on the part of the mother, will assure good teeth for the child.

"When the little monarch appears and after he or she has shown a desire to lay aside in part his liquid diet, inculcate a desire for plain, wholesome food. Teach the importance of scrupulous cleanliness of the gums and teeth and the daily mouth bath of a pleasant antiseptic, the health fulness of comfortable and easy clothing, and the all pervading necessity for a strict observance of all the laws that govern the system for the attainment of perfect health.

"The period of teething is a most delicate and important one. At this period the future health and even the life of the child are at stake.

"At this time many diseases appear which are attributed to teething, but which in too many cases should be charged to the carelessness of the parents.

"'Baby wants to bite,' some one says, and instead of giving the child some smooth, hard substance, sweet cake or crackers are given, and, being full of starchy elements, bring to the delicate organism of the infant indigestion, colic and diarrhoea.

"At this period the teeth, crowding the gum tissues in their endeavor to appear, cause an increased flow of saliva, which has a strong tendency toward acidity. This should be corrected by wiping the gums with absorbent cotton moistened with lime water. Some correction of the diet may be necessary as well to overcome the acidity of the flow from the salivary glands.

"That little suffering is experienced from the irritation of the gums in the case of babies whose mothers and nurses pay proper attention to the feeding, bathing and outdoor life of the little charge.

"If, however, the little one has reflex pains in the ear, lancing may be resorted to by a competent physician or dentist. The indications of these reflex pains are easily interpreted. If the child lays itself restlessly on a nursed breast, if fear is shown at sudden motions, if insensible heightening of the temperature is observed, and if upon examination the gums are found to be marked with distinct white points, call your physician or your dentist in the name of humanity as well as health. When the first teeth appear they have but little root, and care must be taken not to press too hard upon them, but use a gentle motion upward, with a small camel's hair brush saturated in lime water. Do not let the child suck the thumb, cunning as it may look to admiring friends. Remember that the suction will easily cause a contraction of the arch of the gums, crowding the second teeth, and causing the upper front teeth to protrude.

"Do not be alarmed if the baby's teeth have a slight space between them. It is an indication that if sucking the thumb is not allowed the second teeth will come in with little trouble and in regular formation.

"Sleeping with the mouth open during the formative period of the child's new teeth may cause a deformity of the roof of the mouth from which serious troubles might result. If difficulty is found in breaking the habit an examination of the nostrils should be made by your physician, who will remove any growth or impediment.

"No mother should ever allow a child's teeth to become sufficiently decayed to ache, and it is almost a crime for a mother to remain in ignorance of methods by which decay may be prevented.

"Keep the teeth scrupulously clean by carefully brushing with the proper tooth brush, mouth wash and use of dental floss selected by your dentist, who, if he is a strictly high-class professional man, will point out to you the teeth most liable to be affected, that you may give these special care. Arrange for a regular examination of the teeth, and by such preventive measures lessen to a marvelous degree the dread of the dental chair, saving expense and discomfort."

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The President of the United States

By Gen. Chas. H. Grosvenor,

Representative from Ohio and Intimate Friend of Theodore Roosevelt.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT as a young man laid the foundation for a great future.

First by the establishment of splendid physical health. I believe he is one of the most powerful men of his size and age in the United States. He is quick, active, muscular, trained in athletics and in every way he has developed this splendid health.

He was finely educated, and I have never known a man for whom education has done more. Want of early education has been my greatest drawback, and I know how well he has fared and how grandly he has developed his educational achievements. He has the element that the American people like.

Military achievement, service in time of war, has always been, and doubtless always will be, a great aid to the growth of a public man in the popular estimation. The war with Spain was not a great war and the participation of the President in that war was small as compared with the men who served like Grant, Sherman and Sheridan, but he showed evidence of military tact, military capacity, and with all these he was gallant, brave, chivalrous and dashing, and these were the qualities which made Sheridan popular, the qualities which placed Ney at the head of his contemporaries and they are qualities that increased the popularity of President Roosevelt.

A year ago, when debate in the House was raging and all the discussion was leading up to the campaign and selection of candidates, our opponents felt, or seemed to feel, that they could exaggerate certain traits of the President's character and thereby produce a reaction on the people of the country. So, they spoke of his strenuous life, his dominating tendencies, his habit of action without consideration and all those things that we have heard so much about. They said that he talked without thinking and that he thought along a line already assumed to be correct—and all that sort of thing.

The fact is that he does think with the rapidity of a trip-hammer, and he acts in a manner that sometimes seems to be impulsive. But I have observed, and I think the people of the country have observed, that back of his apparent impulsiveness and hasty judgment there lies the fact of careful study, great consideration and then determination and prompt action.

He is not the self-willed man that he was reputed to be. He is not the man who disregards the advice of others and goes headlong into action in opposition to advice. I said something on that line a year ago, and I repeat that I have never known a man in public life in a great office who was so willing to yield his opinion to the overpowering judgment of his friends.

Now, so much for what he was and what he is. His personal characteristics make him the most popular man in America to-day and give him with a power that might be dangerous in the hands of a man inconsiderate of the public good and the welfare of others. He has acquired a remarkable and wonderful knowledge of the great topics of discussion. Witness the fact that he made four splendid speeches in two days upon four great topics and each a masterpiece; each one literarily perfect, each one eloquent, each one aggressive, each one persuasive and all—grand.

What will be his future? He will accomplish vast good as President, I believe. He has splendid opportunities within his reach. He has in his favor to-day a condition that the American people have, that he is right when he takes a position, and that goes a long way in the management and direction of public affairs. I believe he will be considerate of other people's judgment. I believe he will give due weight to the determination of the people that he has ahead of him—these industrial questions, such as a regulation of railroad traffic. He goes to-day much further in some directions than I follow him. He may be right. If he is wrong, he will find it out. If he is right, he will win.

He properly appreciates the grandeur of the country and the dignity of his office, and, I think, apprehends substantially the popular sentiment of the American people. I believe he will be like Abraham Lincoln, not a creator of public opinion, not a moulder of public opinion so much as a leader of the people in the direction of their aspirations and the development of the times suggest as the true pathway in which to walk.

The President is a type of the religious character, not common in this country, and yet of that intense and reliable nature which is practical to an essential exemplar of real religion. I am not talking now about the grace of God in the heart as taught by religious dogma, but I am talking about that Christian sentiment that deals fairly with men and stands for righteousness, justice and honesty. He is a type of the men who exemplified in the United States the mighty value of hard races. Here is this Dutchman of a century ago, perhaps (I don't know the date), cropping out in a cross with the cavalier. This commingling of races has made this country greater than any other country by the very fact of this combination of blood—look at Ohio—let me diverge a little bit right here—great streams of emigration crossing the Alleghany Mountains, coming up from the Carolinas, from Virginia, from Penn, from Pennsylvania, and converging in Ohio has made the people of that State great. Roosevelt is the type of the best crossing of blood.

See how he stands by the great landmarks of the stock he represents. The purity of the family, his hostility to promiscuous divorce. He stands by and stands ready to fight for this bulwark, the greatest bulwark, the indispensable bulwark of American strength of character and the American future home.

Now it is said that he is a fighting man, and some people shiver in their bed at night thinking that we will be plunged into war, yet he has been insistent in season and out of season everywhere as the advocate of arbitration and of the peaceful settlement of controversies. He never had a controversy with any one that he did not desire to have settled on such principles without even a shadow of that big stick or other belligerent characteristic that are sometimes ascribed to him. He is a man of patriotism and devotion to family. He sets an example to the people of his country in his domestic relations that is beyond criticism. In his intercourse with foreign nations he has developed a devotion to peaceful diplomacy and a settlement of controversies by peaceful means.

President Roosevelt on Horseback. One of His Favorite Photographs.

Your Mother-in-Law Must

HOW to get along comfortably with your mother-in-law is a problem which many generations of men, and women, too, have tried in vain to solve. Sometimes a man treats her as he would, sometimes he has treated her as he could, and occasionally he treats her as he should, so it is interesting to learn that this vexed point in ethics and etiquette has just been definitely settled by the Supreme Court of Indiana, which has decreed that a mother-in-law is entitled to that respect and love from her daughter's husband.

Just why a mother-in-law should be a bugbear to a man unless he cherishes a secret grudge against her for having provided him with a wife has never been sufficiently explained. If he loves his wife, by every law of gallantry he should be filled with the deepest gratitude to her mother as the real author of his domestic bliss. So far from doing this, it is indisputable that most men regard the necessity of acquiring a mother-in-law as the chief drawback to matrimony, and that if all girls were orphans most men would be benedicts. Failing this ideal condition, men seek to hedge against possible trouble by having their mothers-in-law in advance, and the one unbreakable oath that a bridegroom swears to himself on his wedding day is to circumvent by any conditions and never let her have a word to say about the management of his house.

Being thus primed and ready for her, he views her every act with a dark and sinister apprehension. He resents her every suggestion and flares up at every word of advice, and the only time when his wife's mother is really welcome if a man's home is when she arrives to take charge of a red and squalling infant and to straighten out the creases in a household wrecking helplessly and hopelessly with the first baby.

First and foremost, mamma-in-law considers it her sacred mission to protect her child, and there is nothing more characteristically feminine than the diametrically opposite views that woman holds concerning the proper code of marital conduct for her son and her son-in-law. She believes that her son should be a pampered autocrat in his home, and that his wife should peel and pare, and pinch and scrinch, economizing so that he will not have to work so hard, and that she should be content to spend her life burning incense at his feet.

In her turn hand, she thinks that her son-in-law should be a meek domestic slave whose business in life to work himself to death providing her daughter with luxuries.

But while love blinds a woman to the shortcomings of her own children, it gives her spectacles with which to see the faults of her son-in-law, and, as a general thing, she is far more likely to tell her daughter of them. Heaven alone knows why a woman thinks that her son-in-law married to save women to take charge of his manners and morals. One critic on the hearth is more than enough; nevertheless, ninety-nine women out of a hundred act as if they thought they had a perfect right to force their own beruffled and lace-trimmed tries of virtue on a man if he happens to marry their daughter. If they are boarders, they must be no more echoes and ale for him, if they live in the church gorm, he must attend early service, if they disprove of the races or theatre, he must take his pleasures on the sly, or else submit to a continuous lecture performance.

Hence the strained relations in so many families. The prevailing lack of entente cordiale between mothers-in-law and sons-in-law is to be deplored on many accounts. Practically, because it is one of the chief causes that lead to divorce, statistics showing that last year in the petitions for divorce filed by men interference of the mother-in-law, and the troubles stirred up by her, was the reason assigned oftener than any other for the failure of marriage. Sentimentally, it is equally to be regretted, for it forces the wife to choose between husband and mother—the two people dearest on earth—and the two who should have her happiness most at heart. Many a woman is made miserable by the bickerings between them. Many a woman feels that her whole life is a walking on eggs, a nerve-wrecking effort to juggle with conditions, and to keep her mother off the toes of her husband's prejudices, and her husband from walking roughshod over her mother's feelings.

The pity of this is that it is so unnecessary, and that a legal order should be required binding to keep the peace would be unnecessary. A man should be amenable to no court but Cupid's court, so far as his mother is concerned.

Why, for instance, should she not try to be friendly with a son-in-law, instead of declaring war and feeding him on flattery instead of criticisms, when praise sets so much better on the masculine stomach? Why not make him feel that the roof is as desirable for him to travel, instead of vainly trying to drive him? Why not lap him in the soothing comforts of good housekeeping?

Above all, why not give him the sympathy, comprehension and affection that only an elder woman can give a man, and that no young woman ever bestows on any human being except herself? In reality, there is every reason that a mother-in-law, instead of being traditional foes should be traditional chums. More than this, considering how glad mothers are as a general thing to get their girls married off, common gratitude commands that they should show their very best consideration to the man who has assumed the responsibility of their daughter's happiness.

This isn't excusing the man. It takes two to make a quarrel, even when the party of the other part is your mother-in-law, and there isn't any amount of any man having worn himself out trying to make his wife a mother enjoy her visit. At least he regards her as an aggressive and marauding dragon that it is his duty to combat, and at the best he looks upon her as a necessary evil to be endured by providence to reconcile man to the shortness of life.

He justifies his dislike for his wife's mother by saying that when he married he didn't marry the whole family; but this is the simplest mistake he ever makes, and no man ever takes such a long step in matrimony as when he proposes to a woman whose mother is not to his taste; and the instant the latter is the girl will be. If the mother is broad minded, liberal, the sort of woman that wouldn't have to have an order of court to make you love, be sure her daughter will make a wife who will keep her husband enthralled to the end of the chapter.

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Why a Girl Should Not Blindly Marry Her "Ideal."

"THAT is the type of man I should like to marry." How often one hears this expression fall from the lips of a girl whose admiration some man has aroused. Perhaps he has distinguished himself in some particular field of sport; or maybe he has performed some heroic deed, or won a good position by reason of his intellectual ability and knowledge of men. Whatever he has done he is probably her ideal man for the time being and as such she would marry him irrespective of other considerations.

There are few girls who have not the picture of an ideal lover engraved on their hearts. No harm would arise from this if they would always stop to think whether their ideal man would make an ideal husband. But, alas! very few do so. He is their first choice among men, and they remain true to that choice, and marry him if possible. Of course, when a girl really loves a man she will, in nine cases out of ten, marry him if he asks her to do so, no matter what might be said against him. Sometimes there is nothing to be said against a girl's first choice, and he proves himself to be all that could be desired.

But there is a great risk in a girl blindly marrying her first choice. In the first place, owing to her mind being filled with the picture of her ideal, she omits to study other types of men. The consequence is that her knowledge of the male sex becomes limited. She just contents herself with setting her mind above all others, and measures other men according to his standard. She has no eyes but for him, and in the majority of cases is unable to see his faults.

It is a popular fallacy that the first love is the true love, unique in its excellence. This is far from being always true. As well say the first picture of a painter is the best of all he will paint in the course of his life, that the first speech, the first book, the first statue, the first composition will be the best of the statesman, novelist, sculptor or musician, as the case might be. First works have all the imperfections of uncertainty, of inexperience and ignorance. The first agreeable young man who looks a girl in the eyes, and with his eyes tells her that he loves her, will doubtless please her by that fact, and will incline her to consider him handsome and perfect.

It is absolutely necessary, however, that the girl who wishes to be happily wedded should be most careful in the choice of a life partner, and take nothing for granted. That choice cannot be made without comparisons, and the girl who sets her ideal on one side, so to speak, for a time, and judges a man's calibre with an unbiased mind, is far more likely to find a good husband than the girl who allows herself to be solely attracted by the man of her fancy.

The quiet, steadying, sturdy young fellow does not appeal to many girls, for the simple reason that they probably always thought they should like to choose as a husband a man of popularity among his fellowmen—one who was spoken of as a "jolly good fellow," and considered the best of company. And yet such a man generally makes a poor husband. He can probably in a short space more pleasure and amusement into a girl's life than the "plodder," whose seriousness is such a great fault in the opinion of many girls. And yet the latter has far more backbone in him, as the saying goes, than his more dashing companion, who, when trouble comes, usually proves himself to be a poor fighter of adverse circumstances.

When a girl meets with her first choice, no matter how much he may please and attract her, she must study and compare him with other men. Neither is to be gained by accepting a man at once, because he approaches nearest to your ideal. Some girls, of course, have excellent ideals—men who are an embodiment of all that goes to make a good husband. They hardly need to be warned against marrying their first choice, because that choice will be the best man of their acquaintance.

But there are some girls whose ideas of what a man should be are confined to the type who are brilliant in one or two points, and really have no other qualifications for the position of husband. Their defects are hidden by the manner in which they show themselves to the outside world. And it is only by a careful study of their characters that their faults can be discovered.

The absolutely perfect man has yet to be born. But a woman should always take care that the man she marries compares favorably with other men. Statistics go to show that there are far more happy marriages among people of mature years than among the young people who enter into matrimonial contracts. This is only because the older a woman becomes the more experience of men she gains, and the wiser becomes her judgment of their characters. We cannot put old heads on young shoulders, but a young woman can exhibit quite as much wisdom in her matrimonial venture as one ten years older, if she does not choose for a husband the first man she fancies, irrespective of all other considerations.

What It Means to Be Mrs. Roosevelt's Secretary.

Miss Hagner at the Left and a Friend at the Right.

MISS ISABELLE HAGNER, private secretary to Mrs. Roosevelt, is at the present time one of the foremost and most talked of persons in Washington society. She is also the one to whom more court is paid than any other woman, young or old, outside of the immediate Presidential family.

The reason for this lies in the fact that within the hollow of her hands Miss Hagner holds the power to make or break the social aspirations of even the wealthiest and most exclusive families. From animals she evidently learned how to treat such injuries as cuts and bruises, and to this day the Australian aborigines, when wounded, seek the services of his dog in lieu of a doctor, lying perfectly still several times a day for fifteen or twenty minutes at a time while the faithful brute industriously licks the hurt clean of all foreign substances. The motion of the tongue has a most soothing effect.

Wherever rattlesnakes abound in countries in which leprosy is also prevalent, the belief is current that the bite of the reptile in question is not only non-injurious to person bitten with this dread complaint, but that it in some way actually acts beneficially. Dr. M. de Mours, a Brazilian scientist, has devoted this belief worthy of careful investigation.

His first of all assured himself by actual observation that the leprous Indians of the Matto Grosso were in the habit of allowing themselves to be bitten periodically by full-grown rattlers, and with results which were, at all events, not unbeneficial. He next caught a number of the reptiles, pressed the poison from the glands, and administered it subcutaneously by means of an ordinary hypodermic syringe to fifteen selected leprous patients.

The results were so far encouraging that the novel treatment is now being system-atically pursued, both at this time and more at Molokai, in the Sandwich Islands, and at that supported by our own Government at Robben Island, near Cape Town.

The bite of the terrible tarantula spider has long been credited with all sorts of curative and even magical powers.

In Mexico many natives who are afflicted with paralysis allow themselves to be bitten by it periodically, with beneficial results. Dr. Steinsfortha thinks; while in Peru the same drastic remedy is used in cases of leprosy, that bane of the high Andean valleys.

Bee-stings are said to constitute an excellent cure for rheumatism, provided the sufferer has nerve enough to stand a sufficiently large "dose" of the painful "medicine."

The negroes of the Congo basin allow themselves to be bitten by the terrible termites (white ants) when attacked by the dreaded sleeping sickness, and stoutly maintain that the "cure" is certain to be efficacious. If only it is applied in the earlier stages of the malady.

It was noted by Krauss, nearly a century ago, that the Siberian peasants, when bitten by a rabid dog or wolf, used to kill the animal at once—wherever possible—and to ocuate themselves with its spinal marrow.

The learned Austrian physician only makes mention of the custom to laugh at it. But he admits that the sufferers had a rooted belief in its efficacy in warding off the attack of hydrophobia, which, if this averred, was almost certain to follow

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DIARY OF A SHOP GIRL LIVING LUXURIOUSLY ON $6 A WEEK

"Mrs. Murphy bustled toward us with a frank, friendly smile."

SUNDAY I called with a friend who furnished references for me and we applied at The Jackson for board. We rang the bell for a maid and I fashioned brownstone house, with high steps leading to it and the usual basement and four stories. It is No. 812 W. 35th place, in a respectable locality. There was a sign up to apartments, and we heard in that sign "Attractive room to let, and gentleman boy had been attending and would continue to stay."

A MALTESE CAT AND A YELLOW PUPPY MAKE THINGS HOMELIKE.

Mother Murphy led us into the best room, where was the dining room, a large room with dull green wall paper and dark furniture. Floor and small square tables for four, with plain iced chairs and slim, tall glass vases on them. "Lots are now away from home before, and we are afraid she will be homesick."

Mrs. Murphy gave us one of her motherly smiles, that had a way of warming the heart. "I was a nurse for twenty-two years before I took charge of the Jackson, and I know what girls need for their comfort of mind and body. She will be one of my daughters."

I returned to the Jackson at 8:30 that evening with my dress suit case, and Mrs. Murphy met me at the door.

"Will you meet the girls now or see them at in the morning?" she asked.

"I think I would rather meet them now," I said, and followed her into the sitting room.

There were half a dozen of the girls, all about my age, twenty-two, and not a dull-eyed or drooping or homesick one among them. They all spoke pleasantly to me, and one made room for me beside her on the cozy, big divan. Not one of them asked me a question, and after they had told me they were glad to have another girl in the home they went on chatting among themselves, as they had been doing before I came in, but not seeming at me once in a while to show that I was one of them. They wanted to give me time for my shyness to wear off, and at the same time wanted to let me know that while they were not watching me, they considered me one of them. The matron joined them only in their jokes, and when some one used slang she shook her head reprovingly, but always smiled to take off the edge of the rebuke. At 10:15 we said "Good night" to Mrs. Murphy and went upstairs, laughing and singing, in a body, to our rooms. We called "Good night" again to each other at the door of our rooms, and ten minutes later the Jackson was dark and still.

Monday.—I had told the housemaid that I was afraid I would not wake in time to get to the store when it opened, and she rapped on my door at six she went down to her work in the morning. It was 6:40, and I jumped nervously out of bed and dressed in a hurry. At 7:15 the breakfast bell rang. I met the girls trooping downstairs looking as fresh and happy as they did the night before. Some had their hats on and others were just pale, and before I had finished mine and while I was noticing that the table linen was as dainty as the bed linen and that we had real silver and china, they brought us some cream of wheat and without any waiting delicious broiled ham, with good sound and butter and coffee. Inside the plate of each girl who worked more than five minutes note from those nine a neatly wrapped luncheon to take with her. This I found at noon, contained a neat box with two sweet wafers. They served

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"WANTS TO SEE THAT HER DAUGHTERS ARE ALL AT HOME."

"You don't you like it?" she said, "I am so glad to get here that I can all the way from the Circle every night.

It was Mrs. Murphy who opened the door. She always does, for she says she wants to see that her daughters are all at home.

How good that dinner was! I'm not well cooked and nicely served. We had tomato soup and roast beef, mashed cooked just as I like it and boiled onions, and because I do not drink coffee the maid gave me a glass of milk, and for dessert we had pie that the worst dyspeptic could digest. At table with me was a pretty Jewish girl, who was looking for a home, but was not sure that the Jackson was to because there is no telephone. She wandered to me that the dinner was delicious, and she told the matron after dinner that she would think about it for a day or two.

A brown-eyed girl at the next table asked another one: "I wonder if I might invite a gentleman to dance?"

"Yes," was the answer, "if you pay for it."

"How much?" said the girl with the brown eyes.

"A quarter."

"He may consider himself invited," said the brown-eyed girl.

After dinner we sat about the tube in the sitting room, some writing letters, some chatting, a few reading, and others sewing or mending. Easter gifts.

In the case after dinner I did not hear over their arms, for they had to be at the store or factories or offices at eight. A "Mother" Murphy had careful guided the word of gossip nor a bit of shop conversation into cheerful channels.

Tuesday.—Julia awoke me in good time this morning. We had an ample meal fast, prompt and satisfying—creamed cod fish and coffee. Luncheon was more generous than yesterday. There was a paper roast beef sandwich and two cookies. Dinner to-night was a la carte, for Miss Hudson the doctor of Pine and St. Timothy's church, and Miss Wolfe and Miss Daughter, were to spend the evening parcel. I found at noon, contained a neat with two sweet wafers. They served

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Etiquette for Boorish Manners of Men in Business.

"One of the marks of a gentleman is his complete mastery of himself under the most trying and aggravating circumstances."

This is the opinion of the best authority on manners for men, and as he is a man himself he knows.

It is difficult for a mere woman to set forth—to dare to, I mean—a code of manners for the man in his lair; to state clearly and independently how men should conduct themselves toward each other in their offices—but she knows, and so does every woman, how they would like him to behave when through business forever or on lighthearted purpose she is obliged to call upon him.

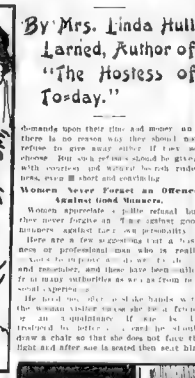
Here let it be known among all women—proclaimed from the housetops if need be—that no woman, old or young, plain or pretty, should call upon a business or professional man at his office except for an urgent need for such a visit. And the young woman, unless she, too, is in business, should never go unchaperoned. The business or professional man who is a friend of individual men whom the ordinary rules of good form are not obligatory. In view of the fact that there are so many well bred, refined and altogether charming young women who are following public callings these days, there should be some conventional laws framed by somebody who knows, in order to protect the really well meaning girl from unpleasant criticism.

But we must return to the men and their treatment of women who call upon them. It is the begging women that I am referring to, but as long as there is need of women to be done somebody must do it, and women are of the leisure class or supposedly so—if devotees upon them to help their unfortunate brothers and sisters.

In the majority of cases the charities of women are laudable enterprises and by securing funds for them there is no more natural and legitimate way. The woman who comes to ask for advice concerning her own property is received with open arms, because she sees visions of self-interest and engrossing of bits on earth, but the woman who comes to appeal for something for that from that no fault of her own is in need of assistance, and who, so early in life and about that they were necessary excluded. And yet this man poses as the glass of fashion and the model of form of the course, the woman called up by recently for a subscription for a hospital fund. He received them in such a churlish manner and was so cute in his rude and abrupt that they were necessary excluded. And yet this man poses as the glass of fashion and the model of form of the course, the woman called up by recently for a subscription for a hospital fund. He received them in such a churlish manner and was so cute in his rude and abrupt that they were necessary excluded.

There is a true story quite to the point. There is a certain legal old man who for from the off—who desires and expects further advancement in state affairs with a weather eye out for something of national importance. Some women called upon him recently for a subscription for a hospital fund. He received them in such a churlish manner and was so cute in his rude and abrupt that they were necessary excluded. And yet this man poses as the glass of fashion and the model of form of the course, the woman called up by recently for a subscription for a hospital fund. He received them in such a churlish manner and was so cute in his rude and abrupt that they were necessary excluded.

"If she is introduced by a letter or a card he should draw a chair so that she does not face the light."



"An inferior always removes his hat in another man's office."

"A man always opens the door for his woman caller."

By Mrs. Linda Hull Larned, Author of "The Hostess of Today."

demands upon their time and money and there is no reason why they should not refuse to give any either if they so choose. But such refusals should be given with courtesy and warmth for such requests, even if short and curtailing.

Women Never Forget an Offence Against Good Manners.

Women appreciate a polite refusal but they never forgive an offence against good manners applied for—as personality.

Here are a few suggestions that a business or professional man who is really good in other respects would do well to heed and remember, and these have been culled from many authorities as well as from personal experience.

He bows on offering his hands with the woman visitor unless she be a friend or an acquaintance if she be introduced to him before. He should draw a chair so that she does not face the light and after she is seated then seat himself so near that the conversation will not be heard in the adjoining room, as women does not enter a man's office announced or without knocking, so he is in no way prepared for the onslaught as time, patience or money—whatever may be her object.

A man should not be too friendly in his greeting, neither should he introduce or encourage irrelevant topics. Women hate to be treated boisterously, as though the whole office is a delight to both, neither do they like to be received with cold and severe rudeness. A man may say that he is extremely busy, and ask her to come again or wait in an anteroom, but he can do so politely and with enough deference in his manner to make her feel that she has met with a decidedly cool reception.

Little Drops of Kindness in Real Gentleman's Make-up.

A man removes his hat and his cane, as his cigarette, and puts on his coat. If he is caught without one, before sitting down to talk with his visitor. Some men believe that if women presume to come into their domain they must take things as they find them. But men should remember that even between men there is a certain amount of decency in observance of the rules of social decorum.

An inferior always removes his hat and cane in another man's office and in England no man keeps his hat on in another man's office, even if both be of the same social standing, unless requested to do so on account of a draught.

I do not believe it is needless to add—because I have actually seen it, I am ashamed to say—that a gentleman does not crown his legs in the presence of women, nor does he sit back in his chair and put his feet on the desk and now smoke. If he be smoking when she enters he immediately throws his cigar away, even if it be an expensive one and just begun. The impecunious man may throw it where he will find it again after she goes. There is lots of make-believe in social intercourse.

He always opens the door for his woman caller, and if she is a friend or acquaintance he goes as far as the elevator to see her safely in it.

And—Some Things a Woman Is Business Should Let Down.

A man is justified in ruling first although with a certain amount of deference—to terminate an interview, for, "more's the pity," the majority of women have but little regard for time. They are apt to become quite garrulous on the slightest opportunity. A man need not feel flattered because a woman hangs on. It is usually her own vanity which prompts her to prolong the interview. It requires many years and some hard knocks to take out of a woman's head the idea that she is making a favorable impression. The moment a woman makes the fatal mistake of showing personal sentiment she is a pulled sooner and should be treated as such, though politely, for the resentful worm will turn.

They must remember, too, that men do not care to discuss social and domestic topics. There is no room for tears in the world of to-day, so the woman who sheds them in a man's presence is guilty of a social solecism. In fact people do not cry any more. We, therefore wash our eyes with borasic acid instead of tears.

There is too much dog and cat freedom among men who call upon each other in this country, but that is their own affair. There should be no such thing as too much freedom among women and men. The gentleman is courteous in his treatment of other men and all women, even in a strong rapper, but he is not a gentleman if he is too familiar with anybody. I believe familiarity breeds contempt more in men's offices than anywhere else, but the man who is too familiar or too rude to women during working hours need expect no favors from them when he meets them in the social world. They may not be the same women, to be sure, but things do leak out, and women are the most leaky vessels in the world.

A man who knows all these things and wishes to profit by them will never write a social note on office paper, nor will he introduce any one in his office to his visitors. He will not remove his hat in the elevator if he is visiting a woman whom he meets there, although he will if he knows her and talks to her. Men should remember that it is not only by good business methods to observe the proprieties that govern social life in their offices as well as elsewhere.

LINDA HULL LARNED.

Why Husbands Should Be Allowed to Ride Harmless Hobbies.

WHAT is so wretched as a man with nothing to do?

Any woman who has her husband on her hands from one cause or another knows what a miserable person he is unless he has something to occupy him.

A man cannot always choose his profession; he has to be guided a good deal by opportunity, and let "I would" wait upon "I can," and the result frequently is that many a man goes through life a round peg in a square hole.

To such a man his daily work is always a grind. The man who has been lucky enough to be able to choose the way by which he will earn his living can, contrary, will probably be only expending his energies in the way for which he is best suited, and, though he may work hard, the element of "grinding" will be entirely absent.

This man may be able to make his work his hobby, but to nearly all men a hobby of some kind is something of a necessity.

A woman can always do needlework, some really enjoy it, and some look on it as a duty; still, it is a thing that is always on hand to be taken up in moments of leisure, in addition to being included in the regular routine. A woman with a husband, children and a house can always find something to sew, but a man, what can he do?

He can, and generally does, smoke, but a lonely life, and he will be continually vexed at her lack of sympathy and enthusiasm.

Happy the wife whose husband's hobby is carpentering! He will be greatly appreciated, and will never lack employment in all weathers; in fact, he may complain that most forms its harmless enough, but some of them are as dangerous as the most venturesome spirit could desire, while most are expensive and all require enthusiastic sympathy from the wife, who often finds it hard to appear interested.

There is hardly a wife who would not far rather that her husband should have any hobby at all than none.

If she has any choice in the matter, she would choose the useful and, failing that, the cheap; but if his tastes do not lie in those directions let her endeavor to lead him towards something that she can in a measure share with him, or, at least, sympathize in, otherwise she will lead a lonely life, and he will be continually

Then there are stains on handkerchiefs, clothes, and floor; there is the bath full of prints washing when it is time to put the children to bed, and the bedroom turned into a "dark room" and the door locked when she wishes to retire.

In addition, there are the libels of herself and family that are displayed to public gaze and, worse than all, there is the despair at the inevitable failures.

Mountaineering, motoring, polar-to-point racing, and big game hunting are dangerous hobbies, but only a limited class can afford to indulge in them, or there would be more widows than there are.

The commonest form of hobby is, after all, collecting, in some form or another, and most forms of collecting are harmless enough, but some of them are as dangerous as the most venturesome spirit could desire, while most are expensive and all require enthusiastic sympathy from the wife, who often finds it hard to appear interested.

A man with a hobby is often selfish; he thinks everything in the house should be subservient to it; but this is only what a wife expects to be his view of the hobby in any case, and if it keeps him cheerful and contented when at home it is cheap at her own inconvenience.

Many a woman will prefer to have a man moaning about with his hands in his pockets and a pipe in his mouth, snapping at the children and criticising his wife's housekeeping to profit by them will never write a social note on office paper, nor will he introduce any one in his office to his visitors. He will not remove his hat in the elevator if he is visiting a woman whom he meets there, although he will if he knows her and talks to her. Men should remember that it is not only by good business methods to observe the proprieties that govern social life in their offices as well as elsewhere.

LINDA HULL LARNED.

A NEW WRINKLE IN THE ART OF PHOTOGRAPHY.

MISS BEATRICE TONNESON, of Chicago, has just opened a interesting new field for the professional and amateur student of artistic photography, which has called it the "photograph de luxe," and so charming are the results already shown that this style of photograph promises to become very fashionable without delay.

The idea, as carried out in the pictures already posed and finished by Miss Tonneson, is to surround the large centre photograph with a lot of smaller ones all in different poses, artistically arranged around the wide margin of the card to which the centre photograph has been attached. The accompanying photo of a pretty little model and three of the marginal photos will give an idea of the attractiveness of the scheme when tastefully carried out. It presents many possibilities for depicting phases in a person's life along the margin containing the principal picture.

The principal picture, for instance, may represent the fair subject in one pose or costume, the tiny, delicate "proofs" being quite other and different phases of feminine grace and beauty.

A conventionally posed belle or matron may be pictured on the margin of her newest photograph wearing a picturesque Gretchen or Colonial costume. The "bride picture" of a new and charming society woman may be decorated with a row of girlish, graceful heads or figures depicting her as she appeared at various periods of her life.

The pretty debutante or graduate will doubtless be glad in later years of the varied, diminutive pictures framing or flanking the main delineation.

Decollete views are effectively contrasted with trim, close, high stocked gowns and

MISS TONNESON AND ONE OF HER ART PHOTOGRAPHS.

garments grave and gay, or gently pathetic expressions set off those of different kind.

These and many more are the possibilities when can be obtained by adopting the new idea in photography. Of course success or failure depends on the subject, the clothes worn in the various pictures and the care taken to see that they combine well together, making when the various exposures are grouped in one picture, an artistic whole. This is very essential to securing a good photograph de luxe. Some faces look more attractive when framed, as it were, by a large picture hat—ordinary hats are generally a mistake in photographs—and this, in combination with a low-necked dress, is not against the canons of good taste, though it might easily be so if the wrong kind of hat were used. An open cloak edged with something light and fluffy is pretty thrown loosely over the shoulders, especially if one prefers not to have very little of the neck and shoulders showing.

Woman's Best Birth Months.

If in January, a prudent housewife, given to melancholy, but good tempered.

If in February, a humane, affectionate and tender wife.

If in March, a frivolous chatterbox, somewhat given to quarrelling.

If in April, inconstant, not very intelligent, but likely to be good looking.

If in May, handsome, amiable and likely to be happy.

If in June, impetuous, will marry early and be frivolous.

If in July, passably handsome, but with a sulky temper.

If in August, amiable and practical, and likely to make a rich husband.

If in September, discreet, affable and much liked.

If in October, pretty and coquettish, and apt to be unhappy.

If in November, liberal, kind and of charming manners.

If in December, well proportioned, fond of novelty and extravagant.

A Pretty Telephone Girl's Loving Messages.

THE ear of the prettiest typewriter was not the telephone when the office manager hurtled in the other morning, and as the door of the booth was ajar, he heard her message. It ran:

"Come to me, darling. Why do I love you so? You are mine, not for a day, but forever. We will part no more. Meet me beneath the apple tree."

The manager marvelled at the girl's carelessness in leaving the door open, and grasped at her audacity in introducing such love-sick sentiments into a business atmosphere. When she emerged he confronted her.

"Miss Tulip," he said, "that telephone was installed at the expense of the firm, for business purposes only, not for love-making."

"Love-making!" replied the damsel, with forced dignity. "I don't quite understand what you mean. I was ordering the songs you said you wanted for your wife."

"I beg your pardon," replied the manager, with a face like a peony, "I didn't hear a list. Oh, thank you."

That pretty typewriter now carries herself in that office with a serene dignity which the manager admits is her right.

A CHANCE TO GET A SHARE OF

1,000 IN GOLD.

A great big offer to secure subscribers. We will award $1,000 in monthly instalments of $100 each and a number of other valuable premiums. Fill in the missing letters to the following skeleton words:

N E ★ ★ O R ★
B ★ F F ★ A O
★ H I ★ A O

These words when properly filled in with missing letters, spell the names of three large cities—as well as the names of three celebrated warships. We challenge you to send us any money with your reply. Nor does it contain any element of chance. We want a lot of new subscribers to our paper and will spend a lot of money to get them. Our Magazine is a fine, large paper, filled with fascinating stories of love and adventure—and now has a circulation of 400,000 copies each issue. A copy of the current issue is sent to everyone who answers this advertisement. If you send us your answer at once we will award you a premium right away, without waiting, as will be explained in our letter, because we want a representative in your locality and you will get all our best offers. We pay $50 for first prize, $25 for second prize, $10 third prize, $5 fourth prize, and ten prizes of $1 each, besides an award to everyone who answers this advertisement. All you have to do is to fill in the names and send to us, and a prize will be awarded you at once, in the above mentioned; so do not delay. We shall print the names of those who get the big cash prizes in our paper as soon as the contest closes. Say in your letter: "I send herewith the names I make out to be as follows" (put in names). You are to award me a prize, and notify me by return mail." Then send your letter to

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CAN MARRIAGE BE MADE SCIENTIFIC?

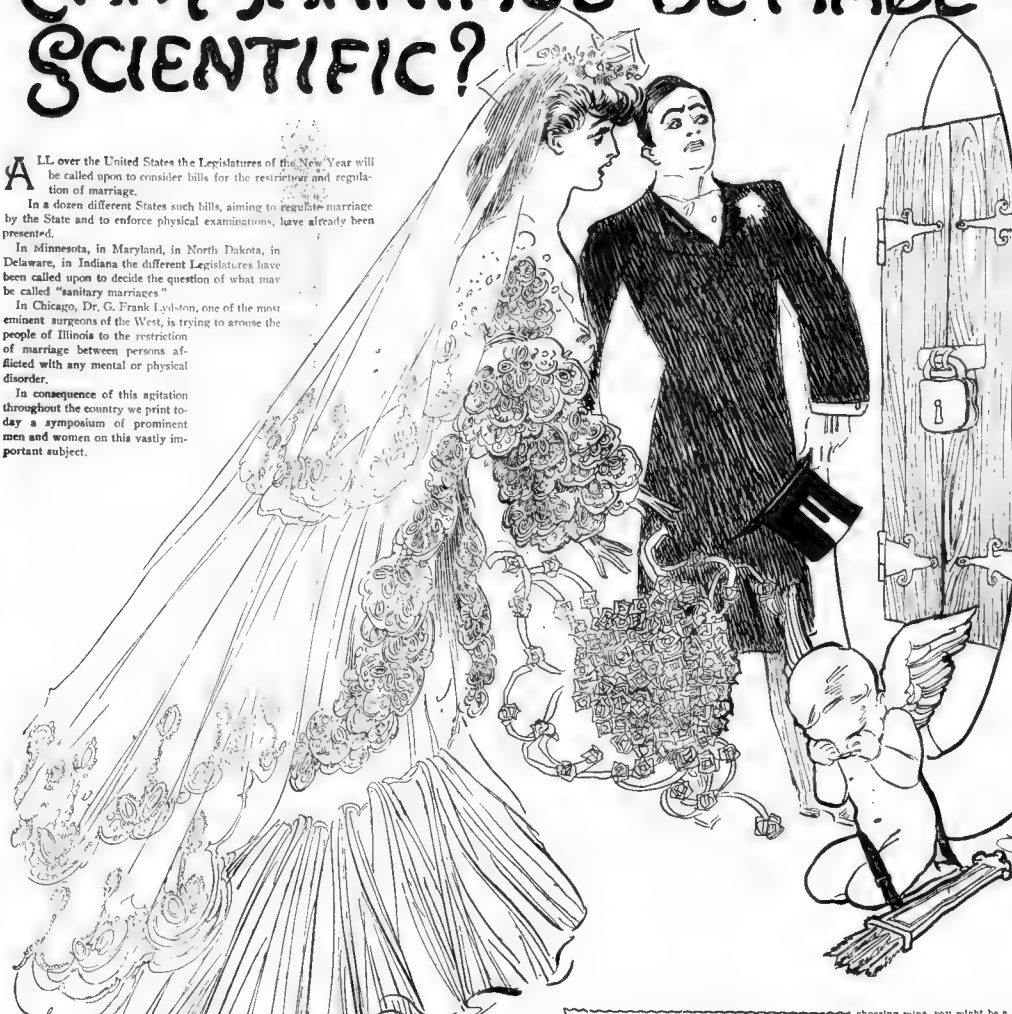
ALL over the United States the Legislatures of the New Year will be called upon to consider bills for the restriction and regulation of marriage.

In a dozen different States such bills, aiming to regulate marriage by the State and to enforce physical examinations, have already been presented.

In Minnesota, in Maryland, in North Dakota, in Delaware, in Indiana the different Legislatures have been called upon to decide the question of what may be called "sanitary marriages."

In Chicago, Dr. G. Frank Lydston, one of the most eminent surgeons of the West, is trying to arouse the people of Illinois to the restriction of marriage between persons afflicted with any mental or physical disorder.

In consequence of this agitation throughout the country we print today a symposium of prominent men and women on this vastly important subject.



By Dr. G. F. Lydston,

CHICAGO'S DISTINGUISHED PHYSICIAN.

EXAMINE mentally and physically every applicant for matrimony and allow no one to get married unless he or she possesses a certificate showing that such examination has been made.

Of course this cannot be done by any ordinary physician, because the first principle of a physician is to keep inviolate the family secrets of his patients. The family physician would either have to return a clear bill of health for every one of his patients or else violate the ethics of his profession and lose his practice besides.

The examining board would have to be official and non-partisan.

I would bar from marriage inebriates, consumptives, criminals, epileptics, persons with incurable blood taint, persons having in their family the taint of insanity.

Even if a man were not insane himself but had racial insanity in his family, I would bar him, not necessarily from marriage, but from parenthood certainly.

Society should govern matrimony upon strictly business principles, patterned after those of life insurance companies.

The law should have no sentiment about this any more than it has in other things. The right of a man to marry and reproduce his kind is not the greatest right he has. His primordial right is the right to live, yet the law takes it away from him when it takes his life, although the murderer of a certain type is the highest sort of criminal there is.

A man has a right to liberty, yet this right is often taken away from him by the law, because society's rights demand that the individual be deprived of liberty.

Why should society be more tender of the criminal's right to parenthood than of his right to life or liberty?

Why, it costs more to take care of our criminals and degenerates than it does to educate our children. And then they talk of sentiment in connection with the question of letting loose upon society an ever increasing number of criminal degenerate offspring.

The prisons and insane asylums should be gone through and all those with racial taints should be sterilized—all degenerates, cold blooded murderers, and some murderers from impulse, burglars, and those who have the taint of insanity in their families.

As for the children already born—educate them, using much manual training and leaving no stone unturned to eradicate by wholesome surroundings the taint of degeneracy.

The right sort of education will change people. I believe that if a girl be properly educated she will choose her husband with a view to his physical and moral qualities and not from any flighty sentiment.

Once upon a time there was a very fine Durham bull grazing in a pasture. An undersized man stood looking at him from the other side of the fence.

"You are certainly a fine animal," said the man to the bull.

To the man's surprise the bull answered him.

"Yes," he said, "I am a fine animal and you are a measly little shrimp, but if half the pains had been taken in choosing your father and mother that were taken in choosing mine, you might be a fine animal, too."

Proper education, it should be understood, is not always higher education. The Vassar girl sometimes runs away with her father's red-headed coachman. The education I mean teaches common sense and enables the head to rule the heart, so that the so-called falling in love is not the first principle of matrimony.

I believe in the novel hero who falls in love with the convict's daughter and marries her in the face of all opposition about as much as I do in the locomotive engineer who would run his engine into an open switch. But I know that he will marry her. Nothing can stop him. I do not pretend to be able to make people do things. I can only set them thinking.

To-day the State regulates marriage within certain degrees of consanguinity. Brothers and sisters cannot marry; neither can uncles and nieces, and the prohibition extends to other degrees of relationship, varying in different States.

The State of Illinois already imposes a license and a fee upon matrimony and restricts the people able to perform the ceremony. Why should it not go further and restrict the persons who are to contract it?

The laws in our States require examinations and licenses of pilots, engineers, physicians, lawyers, dentists, pharmacists, and imposes a special obligation upon various occupations. Why should not a similar protection be afforded to society by restriction and regulation of individual rights in the question of matrimony?

Society begins its self-contamination at the marriage license window.

The marriage license is the agent that sets the individual and social machinery for the manufacture of degenerates in operation. Has society a right to protect itself against its own vicious self-scourings? I believe that it has. There will be no effort at such protection, however, until our various social systems have become sufficiently enlightened to understand that the prevention of degeneracy is very much more economic than the cure of conditions which arise from it.

A wise control of marriage and its regulation is, on rational, scientific principles is certainly practicable and likely to achieve wonderful results. That society will eventually, for its own protection, adopt some method or regulation and restriction of matrimony, I believe to be inevitable.

Questions to Which the Proposed Marriage Laws Will Demand Answers.

Are you physically able to marry?

Is there any congenital taint in your family to the best of your knowledge and belief?

Has there been any insanity in your family—maternal or paternal side—for four generations?

Has any member of your family within four removes of consanguinity been afflicted with tuberculosis, scrofula, cancer or any kindred chronic fatal disease?

Has any one of your immediate progenitors been addicted to drink or died a drunkard?

Are you addicted to the use of alcoholic yourself?

To what cause was due the death of your father and mother, your two grandfathers and two grandmothers, your four great-grandfathers and four great-grandmothers, and, if possible to determine, your eight great-great-grandfathers and eight great-great-grandmothers?

Has any one of your immediate ancestors in four generations been adjudged a criminal or been incarcerated in any jail or prison or reformatory?

Have you yourself ever been adjudged a criminal by law?

Have you any kidney disease or any other complaint that would disqualify you from getting your life insured for the benefit of your wife and family?

Have you a tendency to apoplexy, or have any of your immediate relatives died of this complaint?

Why American Women Are More Steadfast to Their First Loves.

SOMEBODY once drew a comparison between a man's memory in love matters and a woman's. He showed that a woman's was beyond doubt the longest, because, though a man sometimes forgot the very name of an early sweetheart, and even feels a little vague about the girl he has supposed himself to be a lover with in much later life, a woman never lost from her tender memory one forgets. There is a special type of man possible detail about every lover she had who secures a place in her memory quite and even when they were in round jackets, apart from that bestowed upon him by her

This is undoubtedly true. The man a involuntary affection.

The girl to whom a man has been kind when first she came out in society never forgets him. To many shy girls, brought into her first ball, shows her any consideration almost a point of manhood to do or say or appreciation of her trying position, she something to show he does not side with is ready to regard him as a hero among what is said; but the woman, when she of his sex, and to give him a shrine for ever hears it, does not take that fact into consideration; she only sees in him her champion who has come over her head—she will the man who championed her would be never forget that man. In truth the man who

world at large how entirely she feels at does not defend an absent woman, whether it, in this lonely, helpless sort of is known to him or not, is a poor specwilderness, the man who takes her imen of his race, even though she is only on of her race, even though she is only friendship is through those she loves. She her friendship is through those she loves. She may treat the man who loves her with a light, amused disdain; she may play with the man she loves, just to gratify her love of teasing, or to feel the extent of her power to make him happy or miserable; but be kind to the man she loves best in the world, and you have established a claim upon her that can never be forgotten—if you are of his own sex, that is to say. She takes far less kindly to favors done to him by women.

By Senator Lindley, Father of the Indiana Bill.

FOR a long time my attention has been directed toward the necessity of having as much attention paid to the breeding of human beings as was devoted to the breeding of stock. On my farms I use science on animals that are not fit to breed from. I reserve the very best. If I did not my stock would run out and I would go to the poor house. Why not restrict those that are unsuitable to breed for the good of the human race?

A commission should provide for physical examination of all desiring to marry. It would include their racial tendencies, moral, mental and physical condition, whether they are of sound mind, free from chronic deadly diseases and no moral degenerates. If the several governments would devote a little attention to this subject for a few years two generations would see a different people on this earth. It is a radical but a sound idea.

By Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

IT is a remarkable fact that less serious thought is given to the subject of propagation of healthful and normal human beings today than is given to the cultivation of new varieties or double carnations or pure-pointed dogs.

[illegible] the scrofulous, the criminal [illegible] with their own kind, unhindered and unscarred.

[illegible] months we read some highly sensational [illegible] of the romantic marriage of a [illegible] within prison walls—but infinitely [illegible] of two criminals.

The judge who sadly performs these ceremonies and ends with a beaming "Bless you, my children," and I have seen read of [illegible] listened with a tear at the [illegible] ation.

If science had reached a point where it could render criminals or diseased people incapable of becoming fathers or mothers there would be no objection to the union of two such unfortunates.

Marriage has been hedged to reform the depraved but possibility of such reform is slight, while the probability of the increase of the world's criminals and invalids is great.

There was an experiment made in thorough breeding human beings a generation ago by the Oneida Community. Its results were to a degree highly successful so far as producing strong normal children, and no physical or mental weaklings during a period of thirty years.

But this organization made the mistake of sometimes forcing the agreement and "religious" teachings for scientific purposes the mating of two people who had no strong attraction or love for each other. This is sinning against the highest and holiest instinct in human nature, for God intended all children to be the result of deep and passionate love.

One of the very first considerations of a parent should be to give a son or daughter desirable associates with the opposite sex as soon as they reach the age of romantic inclination.

No one parent in one thousand in America gives the matter one moment's consideration. The young people are either too closely guarded or allowed wide liberty, and either course too frequently results in unwise and inconsiderate choice.

Since the liberty of our young Americans in love matters results so alarmingly of late years in divorce let us try what a little scientific and legal restriction in Cupid's courts will do.

By Rosalie Loew-Whitney,

The New York Lawyer.

I AM not prepared to say that marriage may be restricted by legislative enactment but I am free to confess that its subject matter contains food for thought for every thinking man and woman.

I admire the action taken in the North Dakota Senate in trying to compel medical examination before marriage. I call it taking the bull by the horns.

We have at present certain just and proper legislative enactments touching on the [illegible] country. Why not more?

By Dr. George F. Shrady.

THE truth is that any intelligent stock breeder is more wisely guided by the laws of health and heredity than are most men in improving the human race. Prudence is everything with breeders of thoroughbreds.

How much greater is the importance of doing as much for one's own flesh and blood. I think it will be found that the [illegible] of being to have healthy offspring [illegible] are themselves already [illegible] of health.

The breeder man is afraid of nothing. He would not consider it an impertinence to ask questions of the applicants [illegible] in every detail of their [illegible] of birth, etc., which [illegible].

I look on the growing agitation over this question as very important—a movement in the right direction. It shows the tendency of the times. It shows that the people are thinking. It is the entering wedge that will open the way to still further legislation of a similar kind.

Among the hereditary diseases that should be covered are drunkenness, tendency toward crime and all diseases of immorality, leaving a taint with appalling consequences to follow for generations.

By Recorder Goff.

IF it could be enforced, a law to restrict marriages would be ideal.

Theoretically I am in favor of it; practically I am against it, because I do not believe it could be carried out.

For thousands of years the wisest of legislators have tried to enact laws of a similar class, but they have failed, because no government could enforce them.

We have too many laws in this country. In my opinion, a few wise, comprehensive and necessary laws, rigidly enforced, would be of more value to the community than all the legislation that incumbers our statute books of to-day.

I believe that public opinion, society and the family could exert a greater force in preventing and correcting the evils complained of in our present marriage regulations than any laws like those proposed, which, at the best, could only be occasionally enforced.

By Elisabeth Grannis,

President of the League for Promotion of Purity.

TO restrict marriage is a step in the right direction. Marriage is so sacred that every safeguard of law and medicine should be thrown about it. Only the physically and mentally able should marry at all. The organization of which I am president is in hearty sympathy with all measures looking to the safeguarding of the marriage right, and the improvement of posterity.

SUNDAY AMERICAN-JOURNAL-EXAMINER PATTERNS

Complete Patterns for Ten Cents for a "Bargain Day" Spring Gown, (Draped Waist and Three-Piece Skirt) Easy to Make at Home.

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WHEN it became apparent that the styles which our grandmothers copied were to be worn by their descendants, one fashionable modiste with some trepidation brought out the basque in a slightly altered form. The idea was successful. Gowns built on these lines are being shown at every opening, and the model bids fair to become one of the most popular for Spring and Summer wear. The quickness with which this style was seized upon shows that it has more than old-fashioned quaintness to recommend it. Short or tall, young or old, slender or stout, with a few variations this basque is becoming to every figure.

The basque in its prettiest and most stylish adaptation is introduced to-day in the special "bargain day" American-Journal-Examiner patterns illustrated on this page.

The two patterns for making the ladies' draped waist and the three-piece skirt with circular sides are offered for ten cents. To obtain these two patterns, together with complete instructions for cutting and making the garments at home yourself, fill in the accompanying blank with your name, post office address and size of patterns desired, and mail with ten cents in money or stamps to "Waist and Skirt Patterns." P. O. Box 2460, New York City.

Please note before ordering that the patterns have been cut in the following sizes only:

Waist—five sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure.

Skirt—six sizes, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inches waist measure.

Orders for patterns of any other sizes cannot be filled.

The waist of the gown shown is shirred down the front and in the back. It may be made in either a high or low neck effect, if the former be preferred medallions held together with embroidery stitches, or a plain soft silk to match the gown, covered with tiny silver sequins in a pattern, may be used for a yoke. If this feature is used the shaped shoulder piece should be of silk rather than of the material used in the body of the dress. Shirring gives the desired fullness to the sleeves, and forms a trimming as well. The sleeves may be either full or in three-quarter length, the former finished with a close-fitting cuff to match the yoke, and the latter with a turn-back cuff and a soft shower of lace. The round skirt is in three pieces, the front gore being plain while the circular sides have two rows of shirring extending over the hips to the centre back. The costume requires 11¼ yards of material 36 inches wide.

To obtain the two complete patterns for the waist and skirt fill in the blank and mail with ten cents in money or stamps to

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Waist.....Inches Bust.

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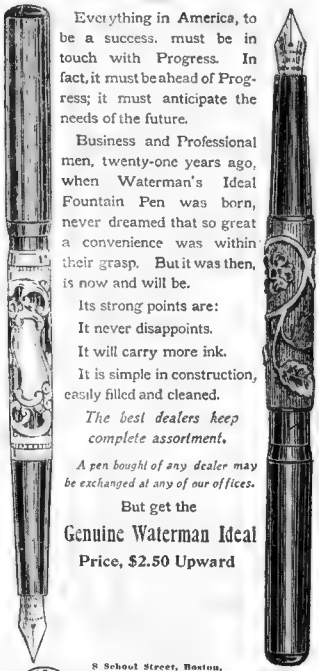
AWARDED A GRAND PRIZE AT ST. LOUIS



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POLITICS & ART

EDITORIAL SECTION

SCIENCE · LITERATURE ·

BOSTON AMERICAN, SUNDAY, MARCH 5, 1905.

STILL UNENDING, THE PROCESSION PASSES

Whiskey, Creator and King of Human Misery, Watches the Procession of His Victims March Slowly to Destruction

WHISKEY and its steady progress once more. The series of editorials on the excessive use of alcohol published in this newspaper has been interrupted for some time. But whiskey's work has not been interrupted for one moment.

Mr. Opper's picture to-day presents strikingly and powerfully the old story with which so many sad-hearted people are familiar.

Whiskey, that numbs the mind, kills the will, drives out remorse and shame, filling the heart with stupid egotism and self-satisfaction, sits on his throne—the procession goes by.

It is a procession that begins far off, out of sight of the big, savage whiskey king, who sits shivering and grinning at the end of the journey.

A majority of all the paraders begin fairly well. They begin at least with strength, health, self-respect and determination to succeed.

Many of them end as criminals, thieves, murderers. A few keep to the last vestiges of their moral character, trembling and shaking in their suffering, trying, stumbling, failing, getting up again, and at last falling, to get up no more.

There are women in the procession, men of all ages and of all characters, the most intelligent, the most stupid.

These characters that pass before King Alcohol are not interesting, not pretty or pleasing. This editorial and the cartoon that Mr. Opper has drawn are not prepared with any definite hope of saving the confirmed drunkard, nearing the pit of destruction.

A few—fortunately—will be saved by earnest thought, even at the last moment. Every man has in his mind, in spite of all whiskey's devilish work, the real DESIRE to do good. If that determination can be brought suddenly to life by some powerful shock, some sudden awakening of conscience or will, a man in the last stages can be saved.

But, as a general proposition, sermons on alcohol do little good, except when a man HAS AS YET HAD NO REAL REASON TO FEAR ALCOHOL OR KNOW ITS POWER.

This is a good picture for the young man who is beginning to take "a drop too much" occasionally. These "drops too much" are the beginning of the procession that ends sometimes in the potter's field, sometimes in a respectable, quiet funeral, ALWAYS IN DISGRACE.

Every man that has got as far along as the people you see in this procession knows perfectly WELL what is the matter with him. Nobody hates the thought of whiskey—in sober moments—more than he does. Nobody is abler to tell the certain ending of the hard whiskey-drinker than he is.

But, in almost every case, it is too late for the man who knows best what whiskey does to get himself out of whiskey's clutches.

The man that is about to be swept over the brink of Niagara, going faster every second to destruction, knows perfectly well what is ahead of him, but it is too late for him to think or act. The thinking should be done by the man far up the whiskey river, by the man still far away from the rapids, still able to get ashore.

Every man in the United States should be an advocate of temperance. These newspapers do not advocate prohibition. We do not believe that temperance is really prompted by COMPULSION. We are not convinced that the majority have the actual RIGHT to rule the minority in this respect, even for their own good.

But this we DO know: The man in the United States who leaves whiskey and all ardent spirits alone is a fortunate man. He is the man that succeeds, he is the man to be trusted, he is the man that is wanted.

The great difficulty with those that preach moderation and temperance is the fact THAT THEY ARE OFTEN ABSOLUTELY IGNORANT OF WHAT THEY TALK ABOUT.

Nothing sounds more foolish to a drunkard than the average talk of the teetotaler, of the man who has never known whiskey's influence.

As Leckie long ago said, the reformer only too often arouses contempt in the mind of the man whom he seeks to cure.

Nine times out of ten, the whiskey victim knows perfectly well that the man who argues with him, talks with him, scolds him, begs him to stop, really does not know ANYTHING about the force against which he fights.

If you want to cure a man of whiskey, try to put yourself in his place. Remember that you are asking him to do that which YOU probably could not possibly do if you exchanged places with him.

Remember that human beings always OBEY THEIR STRONGEST IMPULSE, whatever the strongest impulse may be.

Remember also the dulness of life, the monotony which overwhelms the man that suddenly stops drinking, and which the ordinary man cannot understand.

Don't try to make a man stop drinking without giving him something else to think of, without managing in some way to make it worth his while to stop, by awakening his conscience, or appealing to the remaining strength that is in him.

The most difficult thing, of course, is to make a start. The hard drinking man, if wise, will put himself beyond the reach of temptation by voluntarily depriving himself of his liberty and the possibility of drinking for a certain length of time.

Unfortunately it is very difficult for a man that is poor—and most drunkards become poor—to interrupt his work long enough to get rid of the whiskey habit.

The government gladly locks up and puts away from the reach of whiskey and of the world all of its CRIMINALS. If a man steals or kills, commits bigamy or forgery, the State will put him for a considerable time beyond the reach of temptation.

In view of the fact that whiskey supplies practically all of the criminals that are not made by the gambling fever, would it not be a good idea, if the State would supply some refuge for the confirmed drunkard anxious to cure himself?

Wouldn't it be better to give the drunkard a refuge from his whiskey, to offer him an asylum beyond the reach of temptation now, rather than have the expense of his burial, his maintenance in the hospital, the care of his children later? This might be worth the thought of some of the well-meaning individuals continually looking around for new laws to suggest.

In the meanwhile, the main hope in the fight against whiskey is, first, the decency of character of the whiskey drinker himself, and second, the increasing prosperity of the nation.

Poverty, with its camp-followers, ILLNESS, DIRT and WORRY, is mainly responsible for the manufacture of drunkards.

Everything that tends to diminish poverty tends to diminish drunkenness. And fortunately, in spite of the opposing views of the pessimists, the modern tendency is AWAY from poverty and toward comfort more widespread.

If the man who sees this picture will cut it out and hand it to some man that has joined this whiskey procession—no matter how far back in the line, the result may be the stirring up of a thought that will do in the man's own mind, of his own accord, NOW that which could not possibly be done later by any possible amount of argument or appeal.

"SCARLET LIES" A Mystery of Boston

The Most Dramatic Love Story Ever Written

BY X and Z

"'Mary,' said Stephen, in a low, thrilling voice."

SYNOPSIS.

CHAPTER II.

Love Is King.

STRANGE feelings tugged at Stephen Holland's heart as Love was and through the adjoining room and then led the entrance of all true lovers into paradise.

Daisy stopped in front of the tall antique cheval mirror of white velvet from behind which came the soft, seductive strains of a violin in the next room.

He paused a moment. A great wave of fear of overcame him. His heart seemed to beat madly in his throat. His courage wavered now that he stood on the brink. He really did what it would mean to him if she refused, if she should not care.

It was a vast apartment. The polished floor was covered with soft rugs, and Parisian [illegible] were tastefully arranged in every part of the room. Stephen could not help noticing the general air of refinement and luxury that surrounded the beautiful girl he loved.

At one of these a girl was sitting. At the sound of his footsteps rising on the parquet floor, her hands fell from the keys. She raised her eyes and, seeing only her lover with a white, startled look, that would come at the unexpected sight of a face that [illegible] position, whether love or [illegible]

"Mary," said Stephen in a low, thrilling voice.

How eyes were [illegible]

Both the startled light [illegible] one of enormous [illegible]

He took her [illegible] as usual he remembered [illegible] looked into each other's eyes [illegible] succeeded in composing their features in an expression of pleasure befitting the meeting of two good friends after a separation. Something kept [illegible] reveal.

It seemed a miracle that this lovely being—with her proud head and [illegible] sensitive nose and short upper lip, [illegible] hands and feet and arched instep and all the long, slender lines that indicate race and breeding—should have sprung [illegible] some rare exotic, in the pensile gardens of the union of Robert and Elfrida [illegible] strong.

Love's Influence at Work.

The young people fell to talking commonplaces. Mary told Stephen about their Swiss trip, and they discussed their respective plans for the Autumn and Winter. But there was some strange influence at work, and both felt it. The man devoured her lovely profile with furtive glances, his lips [illegible] humming words [illegible]

[illegible] Mary Dacre is a [illegible] millionaire. If I am not [illegible]

"Will You Be My Wife?"

Her [illegible] and [illegible] were veiled from him. His will held her [illegible] He gathered them hard, as if he [illegible] that she would escape [illegible] the sword. His eyes held her [illegible] [illegible] them, and a wave [illegible] over [illegible] face from [illegible] to brow.

"Say it to me, Mary!" he said, hoarsely. Her voice was scarcely audible.

"You need not have been afraid, Stephen," she said.

But there came the deep silence that [illegible] the entrance of all true lovers into [illegible]

A little while later he asked the eternal question:

"Mary, when did you first love me?"

"From the first moment I saw you. I [illegible]" she answered thoughtfully.

"You never showed me by a sign that you cared," said Stephen, [illegible]

"How could I?" was answered gently. "You never asked for a sign, Stephen."

"I was a fool!" he exclaimed. "Oh, the [illegible] that we have wasted! But I [illegible] was doing a wonderful thing, [illegible] and it was really a little bit selfish, [illegible] I thought you were so [illegible] ought to see [illegible] word, and be quite unprejudiced in your choice."

"And I have been [illegible]" said Mary, with a [illegible]

"With [illegible] I am [illegible] of [illegible] with a love [illegible] [illegible] I wonder [illegible] and [illegible] with [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

By Ella Wheeler Wilcox

You Did Not Make Yourself You Cannot Unmake Yourself

Copyright, 1905, by American Journal Examiner.

IF you are discouraged and blue and life looks hard and the future hopeless to-day, do not grow cowardly and think of self destruction as the door of escape.

You did not make yourself. You cannot unmake yourself.

By no process of reasoning can you explain this wonderful marvel of the life principle within you. Science has found all the ingredients which compose an egg chemically, and an egg which resembles the hen's product can be manufactured.

But it will not produce life.

Nothing can produce life but that unnamable mysterious Power back of the universe. Created beings carry on the life principle through succeeding generations and centuries, but its production and creation remain God's secret. He who discovers he can destroy that principle is as great a fool as he who says he can explain it. And he is a criminal beside.

All that death does is to shift the scene of action to another form and plane.

If you are miserable and unhappy you do not become happy by going to another town or State. You carry your wretchedness with you.

It is precisely the same when you rush out of the body by your own act. If you are called out of the body by the same Power that brought you into the world then it is safe to suppose that conditions are ready for you to start anew in another place.

Wait for that call.

The actor who rushes upon the stage before his cue is given spoils the play and ruins his own chances for good.

Keep behind the earthly scenes until you hear the call. Meanwhile think well of your lines and be ready to do your best when called.

However discouraged you may be, thousands of successful and happy people in the world to-day have been just as discouraged and unhappy as you are at some time in their lives.

In Greater New York there lives to-day a woman who less than a year ago hovered dark, despairing thoughts of suicide.

She had made a mistake—she had lost her self-respect, and every imaginable trouble seemed to threaten her. Hunger, and misery for those dear to her and dependent upon her, with despair and remorse, all combined to turn her thoughts toward the coward's goal—suicide.

But nothing has kept her, and now a less than a year all has changed. She has risen to new spiritual and moral heights, she has obtained work and is leading a good, useful, Christian life.

She is making those dear to her happy and comfortable.

How much better than to have sunk them in the depths of a lifelong sorrow by a rash attempt at self-destruction—an attempt which destroys only the outer shell, but leaves the real being to suffer on until it works out and expiates its crime.

No matter what your troubles are to-day, a year may scatter them and leave you with new hope and new interest in life.

If you are an invalid a year may restore your strength.

This is a wonderful age, and people are becoming to realize that health is greatly within one's own control.

Simple food, well masticated, as little meat as possible, much water, continual deep breathing to feed the body with pure oxygen, and continued assertions of health and strength, from the source of all energy, will restore three-fourths of the invalids on earth, with no aid of medical skill. A two or three months', or even weeks', diet of raw vegetables, or milk and eggs, would restore half of the remainder, if coupled with the right mental attitude and exercise.

The day is nearing when sickness will mean disgrace or lack of brain.

If you have no money and no employment make up your mind that both are coming to you. If starvation seems imminent go to the nearest house in the country and tell your condition. Not one door in one hundred will shut you out before bestowing a saving meal. If you are in a city the blessed Salvation Army will help you and will tell you of places to find shelter until you can look about and gain courage for a fresh start.

I take most of our orthodox churches, their rooms are open night and day, and in all parts of the city in every city in the Union they are to be found. They are doing just the work Christ did when upon earth. No matter if your creed is not theirs to the letter, they will help you to rise and keep you from the morgue and the potter's field.

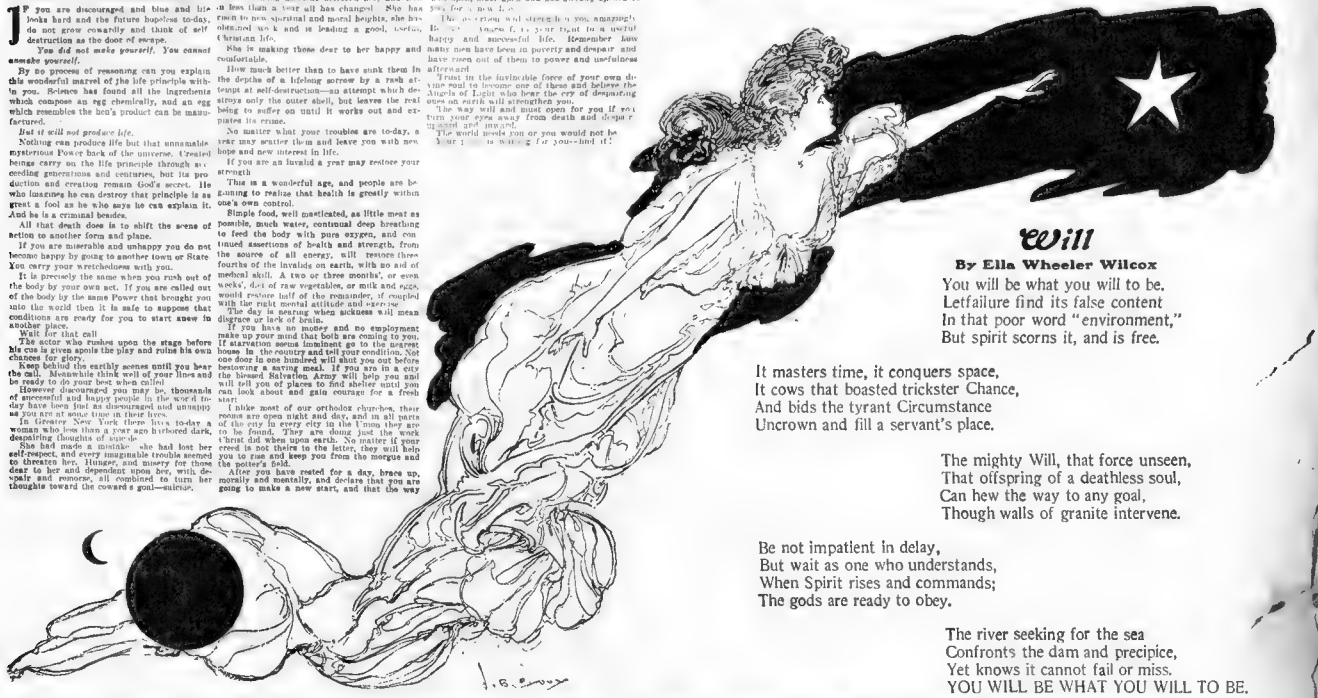
After you have rested for a day, brace up, morally and mentally, and declare that you are going to make a new start, and that the way *will open, must open and has already opened to you for a new life.*

Declare boldly that you, amazingly [illegible] your right to a useful happy and successful life. Remember how many men have been in poverty and despair and have risen out of them to power and usefulness afterward.

Trust in the invincible force of your own divine soul to become one of these and believe the Angels of Light who hear the cry of despairing ones on earth will strengthen you.

The way will and must open for you if you turn your eyes away from death and despair [illegible] and onward.

The world needs you or you would not be [illegible] waiting for you—find it!



Will

By Ella Wheeler Wilcox

You will be what you will to be,
Letfailure find its false content
In that poor word "environment,"
But spirit scorns it, and is free.

It masters time, it conquers space,
It cows that boasted trickster Chance,
And bids the tyrant Circumstance
Uncrown and fill a servant's place.

The mighty Will, that force unseen,
That offspring of a deathless soul,
Can hew the way to any goal,
Though walls of granite intervene.

Be not impatient in delay,
But wait as one who understands,
When Spirit rises and commands;
The gods are ready to obey.

The river seeking for the sea
Confronts the dam and precipice,
Yet knows it cannot fail or miss.
YOU WILL BE WHAT YOU WILL TO BE.

By Julia Ward Howe

Some Interesting Personal Reminiscences Of the Late Governor George S. Boutwell

THE papers, I find, quote me as having said that Mr. Boutwell made a good Governor of Massachusetts. This, I am quite sure that I did not say.

He was a very young man when he occupied that important position, and was esteemed by the rabid reformers of that time as rather "light artillery."

His term of office having expired he devoted some time to a serious study of the law, and, perhaps in consequence of this, was led to change his political belongings, and to join the party opposite to that which had seated him in the gubernatorial chair.

Massachusetts politics were at that time in a somewhat chaotic state. The old Whigs still retained a good deal of their power and prestige, but the pressure of the anti-slavery movement, intensified by the recent passage of the fugitive slave bill, had already done much toward effacing the old party lines.

The "Young Whigs, Free Soilers, Liberty Party men" represented new combinations of influence and interest which finally culminated in the formation of the Republican party as it still exists.

The visit of Louis Kossuth to this country took place during Governor Boutwell's administration. A great public dinner was given at Faneuil Hall in honor of the distinguished guest. I sat, with other ladies, in the gallery to hear the after-dinner speeches. One of these was given by Governor Boutwell. Youth and good looks he certainly possessed.

I cannot remember anything of his speech, for the interest of the occasion naturally centred upon the great Hungarian orator, whose fervid eloquence and ringing voice can never be forgotten by any who once heard him. At intervals between the addresses a quartet of male voices discoursed acceptable music.

PYHONT PHOTO. 1902. BY C. E. PURDY.

JULIA WARD HOWE.

I remember especially a song of which the words were something to this effect:

Who will stand forth in
Liberty's cause?
Who will? Who will?

I was amused, not long afterwards, to find that the air of this song had been borrowed from a popular negro melody:

"De Camptown ladies sing dis song,
Am a hoodah, a hoodah."

Years passed, and the quondam Governor completed his legal studies. Theodore Parker told me of a long conversation which he held with him soon after this time, in the course of which he, Boutwell, said: "You will find the George S. Boutwell of to-day a different man from the Governor Boutwell of 1850.

Parker's own impression was in accordance with this statement, and I am very sure that after this time Mr. Boutwell slowly and steadily gained in public esteem.

The records which accompany the notice of his demise show him to have held many public offices with acceptance, and to have had a creditable part in transactions of historic importance.

These personal reminiscences are communicated as representing the impressions of a time long past, but ever fresh in historic interest.

I will not pursue them further, as Governor Boutwell's subsequent career and honorable service have elsewhere received adequate mention and recognition.

JULIA WARD HOWE.

By Dorothy Dix

What'll Women Do When They Have to Worry About Keeping Their Husbands?

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"I SEE," observed the Stenographer, me like it would be a step up for my oppressed and down-trodden sex to equality in the servant class. It'll be the glad day for husbands when more people who are handy with their soft soap and broil a steak.

"That's the reason that when a woman gets a husband and a good cook," pleaded the Stenographer, "A husband is an almost superfluous luxury in a household, whereas a good cook is a necessity. You can be perfectly happy and comfortable and contented without a husband, but you are utterly miserable without a good cook.

"Besides, husbands are easier to get. I'd rather start out on a hunt for an eligible husband than hike out in search of a cook who knows her business. There are plenty of 'em, but they can't be turned off if they don't give satisfaction.

"I've seen a man who was knocking the breakfast for everything in sight, and telling his wife that she was the bummest housekeeping proposition that ever came down the pike, simmer down into a meek and deferential state of apology the minute a double-jointed Irish cook put her head into the dining room door."

"It would tickle a man half to death to know that his wife regarded him as being as much of an oracle as she does a real live, imported English butler," observed the Bookkeeper.

"But you couldn't expect a woman to feel that sense of awe of a mere husband, who has never been in any better society than she has, as she can't give notice and quit if they don't like the place, and they can't be turned off if they don't give satisfaction.

"That's so," agreed the Bookkeeper. "Still, it my duty to tell her that, while in the main I think the Cleveland lady is the wise dame when she enters husbands and wives in the domestic servant union. Only, the thing ought to be a double-action affair.

"I tell you there'll be something doing in the reform line when a woman can call her husband up of a morning and say to him: 'John, I regret to smell liquor on your breath, I also see the decanter of Scotch is extremely low, and, while I do not wish to accuse you of taking the whiskey, still this thing must not happen again.

"I have spoken to you about this before, and if the same thing happens again I shall have to dismiss you, and if any other woman applies to me for your character I shall feel you are an honest and industrious husband, I cannot recommend you."

"And wouldn't it be Maria for the range and the cookbook if hubby could say, 'See here, this is the third batch of bread you have tried to assassinate me with this week, and if you can't learn to cook I'm going to fire you and get a wife who can'"

"Heaven!" cried the Stenographer, "women have trouble enough as it is trying to keep a husband, without having to worry about trying to keep a husband, too?"

DOROTHY DIX.

Little Johnny

Why the Lamb Shakes Its Tail and How the Raven Turned Black in a Single Night

By Ambrose Bierce

Copyright, 1905, by American Journal Examiner.

LAST my father wuz ever little wife, and

"Well," replied the Bookkeeper, "it looks to me like it would be a step up for my oppressed and down-trodden sex to equality in the servant class. It'll be the glad day for husbands when more people who are handy with their soft soap and broil a steak.

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DOROTHY DIX.

By Ambrose Bierce

"Then the ram he sed, I sich I had a umbrella."

"Wot a butiful wite dicky bird."

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DOROTHY DIX.

ATTRACTIONS AT LOCAL PLAYHOUSES THIS WEEK

BOSTON—Metropolitan Opera House Grand Opera Co.
BOWDOIN SQUARE—"A Working Girl's Wrongs."
COLONIAL—Eleanor Robson, in "Merely Mary Ann."
CASTLE SQUARE—"The Magistrate."
COLUMBIA—Burlesque.
EMPIRE—Vaudeville.
GLOBE—"In Old Kentucky."
GRAND—"Only a Shop Girl."
HOLLIS—Lillian Russell, in "Lady Teazle."
HOWARD—Vaudeville.
KEITH'S—Vaudeville.
LYCEUM—Burlesque.
MAJESTIC—"Piff, Paff, Pouf."
PALACE—Burlesque.
PARK—Cecilia Loftus, in "The Serio-Comic Governess."
TREMONT—E. S. Willard, in repertoire.
AUSTIN & STONE'S—Features and vaudeville.

Grand Opera the Big Feature of the Week—A New Star and Return of "Piff, Paff, Pouf."

THE grand opera season which opens to-morrow night at the Boston Theatre promises to be one of the most brilliant in local annals. Although it will be brief, all the works which will be given are notable, and all the stars who sang in New York will appear. Full details will be found on another page of this paper.

"Piff, Paff, Pouf" comes back to the Majestic to-morrow for a two-weeks' stay. Eleanor Robson will make her first Boston appearance as a star at the Colonial in "Merely Mary Ann." E. S. Willard will begin another week at the Tremont, during which he will appear in four of his best liked impersonations. "In Old Kentucky" comes to the Globe. Lillian Russell, in "Lady Teazle," contiues at the Hollis, as does Cecilia Loftus in "The Serio-Comic Governess" at the Park. Lottie Williams, in "Only a Shop Girl," will be the attraction at the Grand. "The Magistrate" will be given at the Castle Square, and "A Working Girl's Wrongs" at the Bowdoin. Attractive features are announced at all the vaudeville theatres.

FINE LIST OF ATTRACTIONS FOR BOSTON THEATREGOERS

The full story of the grand opera season at the Boston is given on another page. Following are details of all the other attractions at the local playhouses for the coming week:

Majestic Theatre.

"Piff, Paff, Pouf" comes back to the Majestic Theatre to-morrow night for a two weeks' stay. This attraction scored one of the biggest hits of the season at this house last December, and its return will be cordially welcomed by those who were unable to see it on its former visit as well as by those who did. It is one of the best shows of its kind going, and the present company is one of the most competent that ever appeared in a musical comedy. It is headed by Fred Mace, and includes Alice Fischer, Robert Graham, John Hyams, Vinie Daly, Maud and Mabel Hollins, Tompkins Saxe, Harry Stuart, Abby Stanger and Blanche Morrison. The eight little dancing girls from London, known as the original English pony ballet, are still with the company, and will do the ragtime dance and be heard in "Lucky" again. Then there is the big beauty chorus, gorgeously costumed as the Easter girls, the Easter children, the Barney girls and the bathing girls. The male chorus will be the same as before, and is one of the most effective, vocally, that has come here. The same popular numbers will be sung and the same clever dancing will be seen again. There are a great many features in "Piff, Paff, Pouf" which appeal especially to children, and large numbers of little folks attended the matinee performances during the former engagement of the piece. Everything that pleases the children pleases their elders too, and an enjoyable week is looked for at the Majestic. The music of "Piff, Paff, Pouf" is bright and catchy, the dialogue is full of fun, and the snap with which everything went when the show was last here is well remembered. There has been only one change in the company, and Fred Mace is said to have proved himself a worthy successor to the former impersonator of the "landman," [illegible] never since been seen in [illegible] mutual attraction between [illegible] made the hit [illegible]

But the latter hypothetical Zangwill [illegible] strongly to the imaginary [illegible] granted one could not help [illegible] have a star and play received such enthusiastic notices. The play is a dramatization of Mr. Zangwill's story of the same name. The heroine is a little country girl, who has become the drudge in a London lodging house. One of the lodgers, a talented but penniless composer of music, wins her affections by a few words and acts of kindness. The courtship of this incongruous couple is full of [illegible] and pathos, and at last they plan an elopement. Of the purity of Mary Ann's purpose there is never any question. The composer is more worldly wise than she, however, and his conscience troubles him severely. On the eve of their departure comes the news that Mary Ann has fallen heiress to a large fortune. This arouses the composer's conscience to greater activity, and he is utterly unable now to wrong the millionairess as he had intended to do the slavey. Neither can he marry a girl, sweet and pure and charming though she may be, who is so much below him in social position. And so they separate. This was the conclusion of Mr. Zangwill's original story, but he has added an act to the play to tell how Mary Ann, having become an accomplished young lady of fashion, returns to her lover. The supporting cast is said to be exceptionally strong, and is headed by Frank Mills.

Keith's Theatre.

The Japanese art of self-defence, Jiu Jitsu, which has achieved so much prominence of late by reason of its adoption at Harvard, West Point, Annapolis and other leading colleges of the world, will probably prove the most interesting feature of the vaudeville bill at Keith's Theatre the coming week of March 6. Jiu Jitsu will be demonstrated by a troupe of Japanese acrobats specially imported for this purpose, and it will no doubt prove interesting to every patron of vaudeville. Among the noted entertainers in the surrounding bill are the following: Mr. and Mrs. Gardner Cane, two of the best "legitimate" players in vaudeville, who will present their successful comedy sketch, "Am I Your Wife"; the Sisters Delmore, two handsome girls and talented instrumentalists; Maddox and Frouzy, clever cross-fire conversational comedians; the Dolzar troupe of acrobats, one of the greatest organizations in the country; Sidney Grant, monologue and mimetic comedian; Colby and Way, the ventriloquist and his dancing doll, and Russell and Tilford, singers and dancers. Governor Douglas will be shown in a series of biographic pictures leading his home, his factory, and coming down the State House steps surrounded by the members of his staff.

Empire Theatre.

One of the leading features at the Empire Theatre the coming week comprises Katie Rooney and her eight Yankee Doodle Girls, who will appear for an engagement of one week only. Katie Rooney is the daughter of the ever famous Pat Rooney, one of the greatest Irish comedians and dancers of his day, and is said to have inherited her paternal parent's ability. She has surrounded herself with eight of the prettiest chorus girls in the profession, and the specialty will be presented with careful regard for spectacular effects. [illegible] features will be the famous [illegible] troupe of Japanese wonder-workers, whose cool d'oeuvre will be a dainty illusion, entitled "The Enchanted Fountain." The Ten Ichis are not ordinary Japanese acrobats or magicians, but are the representative wonder workers of their native land. In addition to these, there will be Lawrence and Harrington, the original "Bowery Boy and Tough Girl," in their new character skit, "Installments"; the three Polos, in a sensational casting act; Theodore F. Sutton and Jennie St. George, in a musical specialty; Burton's educated dogs, one of the best canine acts in vaudeville, and a splendid treat for the children; the Aerial Nelsons, in a daring trapeze performance; Mr. and Mrs. Swickard, in a comedy singing skit; Klein and Clifton, an eccentric comedy dancing duo, and the vitagraph.

Globe Theatre.

Without question one of the most successful American plays ever written is "In Old Kentucky," which will be seen at the Globe Theatre to-morrow night and all the week.

It has been presented season after season for eleven years without a break, and if now on its twelfth annual tour. From Maine to the Pacific Coast and from Duluth to New Orleans—in every section of the country—it is a warm favorite with theatregoers generally, and the announcement of its coming will be received with satisfaction here. Some there may be who wonder how an attraction as old as "In Old Kentucky" can still draw such crowded houses. This is simply due to the fact that like "The Old Homestead" and "Uncle Tom's Cabin," this play has become an established institution and is patronized yearly by thousands who have seen the play time and again. Some brand new and comical peculiarities have been added to the company this year, and their portion of the entertainment is said to be better than ever before. "In Old Kentucky" tells an interesting story. The situations all work up to exciting climaxes and the atmosphere of Kentucky is in and around it all.

In the cast to be seen at the Globe will be Nelle Callahan as Mag'ge, Bayley Holmes, Otis Turner, George Mitchell, Estella Dale and May Anderson.

Tremont Theatre.

The fourth of his American tours Mr. Willard has made a new production, but the public has never lost its admiration for his portrayal of several characters in which he appeared early in his career as a star. One of these is Cyrus Blenkarn, another is Professor Goodwillie, and a third is Tom Pinch. That the distinguished actor should play an engagement without something one or more of these roles would be a disappointment to Boston playgoers, as was made evident some weeks ago, when requests for performances of "The Middleman," "The Professor's Love Story" and the play founded on Dickens's novel, together with "David Garrick," began to reach both the Tremont management and Mr. Willard. Accordingly, "The Middleman" will be presented to-morrow and Tuesday evenings and at the Wednesday matinee; "David Garrick" on Wednesday night; "The Professor's Love Story" Thursday and Friday evenings and Saturday afternoon, and "Tom Pinch" on Saturday night. A better program for the display of this actor's exceptional abilities could scarcely have been arranged.

Hollis Street Theatre.

The Hollis Street Theatre's bill will remain unchanged the coming week, and Boston lovers of legitimate comic opera are no doubt glad of it, for Lillian Russell in "Lady Teazle" has proven a welcome contrast to the usual run of modern musical amusements. It is magnificent and multitudinous and all that sort of thing in accordance with modern ideas. Though gorgeous in its gowning and scenic display, there is no attempt at sumptuousness without reason, so prevalent in modern stagecraft. "Lady Teazle" is handsomely done with every detail of good taste that the opera's source—Sheridan's immortal comedy, "The School for Scandal"—demands.

Park Theatre.

The fourth performance of Israel Zangwill's comedy, "The Serio-Comic Governess," with Cecilia Loftus in the name part, will be given to-morrow night. This will be the beginning of the second and last week of Miss Loftus's stay in Boston. It is not too much to say that both the star and her play have scored a success here, and if any proof of this circumstance were needed it could be found in the size of the audiences which have been attracted to the Park during the week just past. Mr. Zangwill has fashioned a role which is not only admirably suited to the star, but one which is entirely congenial to her, and her support is in every way adequate.

Grand Opera House.

"Only a Shop Girl," which will be seen at the Grand Opera House the coming week, is styled a sensational comedy drama, with many thrilling scenes graphically pictured. The author is said to have harmoniously woven together a play of intense interest, containing novelty as to plot and incident. The play abounds with thrilling situations, calculated to arouse the enthusiasm of the audience, and with strong climaxes. There is also a strong comedy vein running through the piece, which is interwoven in a manner to relieve the strain of the more serious portions of the play. The story treats of designing villainy plotting against honesty and virtue, successfully for a time, but with disaster to the guilty ones in the end. The scenes are laid in the fashionable shopping district and the East Side of New York City. Great scope is given for elaborate appointments and ingenious mechanical devices.

Howard Athenaeum.

A rousing show is the one scheduled for the Howard this week, and about every one of the acts on the programme is of the sort calculated to make the old theatre ring with applause. The leading act will be that of Dolan and Lenharr, two of the most talented people in vaudeville, who will give their funny one act farce called "A Highbrowed Burglar."

Another feature act will be that of Bellman and Moore, who have a skit called "A Bit of Vaudeville." Irving Jones, the colored comedian, one of the funniest coons on the stage, and a Howard favorite, will be sure to get a warm welcome. An athletic act that is out of the ordinary will be furnished by La Velle and Grant.

Lew Wells, the musical comedian, who is a funny monologue entertainer, and also a fine saxophone player, will be another big card. Among the others who will appear are Carter and Buford, the colored singing team, with a lot of new songs and dances; Sutton and Sutton, in an acrobatic act that has been a big hit out West; Jenks and Clifford, two clever acrobatic comedians; Al Burton, an original monologue entertainer; Mr. and Mrs. Larry Shaw, the song and dance people; Barmody, club swinger and juggler, and Marline and Baloo, two funny Chinese comedy acrobats. The Howard burlesquers will be seen in another one of the bright and breezy skits which are the rule with them, the one this week being entitled "All the Money."

The Cadet Show.

The members of the First Corps of Cadets, who comprise the company that will present "Hoodie & Co.," the new basnet and Otis play, are fairly bubbling over with enthusiasm regarding the new piece, which has been in rehearsal for several months. Last Thursday night the company went through the whole piece, and the second act has proven even stronger than the first, and this has added to the optimistic feeling regarding the success of Cadet week at the Tremont Theatre, March 13-18. Mr. Barnet is delighted with the manner in which the members of the company have taken hold of the work, while Mr. Densmore is jubilant over the treatment which his score is receiving. A full dress rehearsal will be given on the stage of the Theatre this evening and one on Thursday afternoon for the corps members and their friends.

Castle Square Theatre.

The management of the Castle Square Theatre announces for next week's attraction at this playhouse Arthur W. Pinero's most amusing comedy, "The Magistrate," which has not had a Boston production since it was last seen at the Castle Square Theatre nearly five years ago. "The Magistrate" is sufficiently described when it is said that it is a farce-comedy patterned closely after "The Pink Domino" model; it is the old story of martial spees and splashes, freshened by novel incidents and with such unflagging spirit and drollery that the tale takes on new interest in and its own.

Bowdoin Square Theatre.

"A Working Girl's Wrongs" is the title of the drama to be presented at the Bowdoin Square Theatre this week, and no doubt it will fill the expectation of those who go to witness it and that its audiences will appreciate in every sentiment. The play is of the modern melodramatic type, with much lively action and effective scenery. Its stage pictures are of everyday life in the great city of New York. The cast is a long one, and comprises all the favorites of the company.

Columbia Music Hall.

The "Black Crook, Jr." Burlesquers will begin a week's engagement at the Columbia Music Hall to-morrow. This organization is a very successful one, and is said to comprise some of the most entertaining comedians and some of the prettiest girls to be found in any company of the kind. Lively burlesques are promised, with plenty of fun and a lot of scenic effects and elaborate costuming, and there will be a good olio as well.

Lyceum Theatre.

The next announcement that Fall Sheridan's City Sports Show will be the attraction at the Lyceum Theatre for the coming week and will be welcomed to it for that house every afternoon and evening. The bill is said to be one of the strongest of its kind that has been offered in its season, and to be crowded with bright things of all sorts. The company comprises droll comedians and pretty girls, and the burlesques will be presented with handsome scenery and attractive costuming.

Austin & Stone's Museum.

The picturesque production entitled "A Dream of the Orient" will be the attraction at Austin & Stone's Museum during the coming week. It comes from the St. Louis World's Fair and includes more than thirty Oriental girl dancers, warriors, musicians, players and whirling dervishes, as well as the whirling danseuse, La Belle Rosa, whose dance is said to be a revelation of picturesque abandon. The show is expected to create a sensation at this amusement resort and will undoubtedly attract large crowds. There will be other features in addition, and first-class shows will be presented hourly in the theatre.

Palace Theatre.

There are few companies that play the Palace Theatre during the season whose comings are more pleasantly anticipated than that of the Thoroughbred Burlesquers, who will be at this house the coming week. The organization has made a good name for itself ever since it started out. There will be forty people in the ensemble, and ten funny comedians. The burlesques are entitled "Looking for a Junker" and "The Thoroughbreds on a Lark," and there will be a fine olio.

To-night's Concert.

The entertainment at the Empire Theatre concert this evening will be provided by Josef Yarrick and his Magic Bottle, Isabelle Urquhart, Gerard and Hanley, La Troupe Carmen, Estelle Wentworth, Julius Tannen, Hanson and June, Michael Bradsan, the Musical Brunettes, Crawford and Manning and the Vitagraph.

To-night in Globe concert will be a most happy entertainment, and from the long list of talent there will undoubtedly be

Continued on Page 30.

more amusement than usually offered at a Sunday night concert. It will include the New York Comedy Four in a new sketch, Spissell Brothers and Mack, The Harlows, John and Alice McDowell, Gordon Eldred and many others.

Among the entertainers at the Bowdoin concert this evening will be the Torsoonin Arabs, Howard and North, Pauline Moran, the De Elmars, Happy Jack Lyle, the Powers Brothers, Frankie Bee, John, Johnnie La Fevre, Billy Kinkard, Conlie and Rowe and Lizzie Otto.

Amusement Notes.

Chauncey Olcott believes in singing himself into the affections of his audiences, and doubtless to this fact is due in no small measure the extraordinary popularity of the young Irish comedian. In "A Romance of Athlone" and in "Terence," at the Boston Theatre next week and the week following, he will bring forward a number of his old selections, including "My Wild Irish Rose," and will also sing such new selections as "My Own Dear Irish Queen," "The Irish Swell" and "Olcott's Lullaby."

The management of "The Fillbuster," which is to be given its first professional production at the Majestic Theatre March 20, invites the general public to answer the question, "What shall Bunny wear?" in other words, it announces a prize contest. Bunny is the principal comedy character, and the funniest possible idea of a costume is desired. For the best idea, whether used or not, the prize will be a box for "The Fillbuster." For five next best a pair of orchestra seats will be awarded, and for the next twenty a single orchestra seat. The contest will close March 14.

Frank Mills, who is Miss Eleanor Robson's leading man this season in "Merely Mary Ann," is a Michigan boy, and was a prominent member of the old Lyceum Theatre stock company, New York. For the last half dozen years he has been playing in London in support of the prominent stars of that city, and is now accounted one of the foremost leading men in England.

At the meeting of the entertainment committee for the Elks' benefit performance, which will be given on Thursday afternoon, March 23, at the Boston Theatre, it was definitely decided not to dispose of the seats at an auction sale, as had been talked of, and a scale of seats was made as follows: The entire orchestra, $3; orchestra circle, $1; front rows in the balcony, $2; last rows, $1.50; front rows in family circle, $1, last rows, 75 cents. The sale of seats for this attraction will commence on Monday at 1 o'clock and last until 5 30, will open March 13.

The original Village Choir of "Way Down East" comes to Keith's a week from to-morrow, and the thousands of people who enjoy the old song classics, when they are well sung, will be delighted to welcome them. The members of the quartet, two men and two women, are exceptionally good vocalists.

One of the most artistic concerts imaginable is soon to be presented at the Empire Theatre. It is entitled "The Queen's Fan," with music by A. Baldwin Sloane and lyrics by George Totten Smith. Special scenery will embellish the act, and the cast will include Orissa Worden, Lucille George and Adele Archer, a trio of very comely and talented young women. The idea of the operetta, for such it is, is that the three Graces of a Watteau fan, which fills the entire stage, come to life.

A week from to-morrow Eugene Blair will come to the Globe in a revival of "Sapho." Miss Blair, who starred in several seasons in "Zaza," is an emotional actress of considerable ability and the management claim an excellent supporting company of players and a pretentious production.

Henry W. Savage will make his annual production of a musical play for a Summer run at the Tremont Theatre on May 22. This piece is not yet named, but it is the joint work of a librettist and composer whose previous collaborations have met with the great favor from the playgoing public of this country and England.

"At the Old Cross Roads" is the title of a five-act play of Southern life, which had its metropolitan presentation at the Grand Opera House, New York City, two years ago, and which will be seen for the first time in this city at the Grand Opera House soon.

The return of Maxine Elliott to the Hollis Street Theatre in Clyde Fitch's successful comedy "Her Own Way," is scheduled for the fortnight beginning Monday, March 13. Miss Elliott returns with the same company seen here last season, this organization being composed, with but two exceptions, of all the players who were in the

SOCIETY

Miss Sortwell, the youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alvin F. Sortwell, of Highland Street, Cambridge, who is one of the most popular of the younger set in the University city.

MISS FRANCES SORTWELL

Fitting Windup of Season in Grand Opera—Ash Wednesday Marks Formal End of Society's Events.

THE Boston Winter season of 1904 and 190[illegible] is at an end. Formally it will not be until Wednesday, which marks the beginning of Lent, and allows society to rest from its season of gaiety, but the past week was the last full week, and with the exception of a few minor events that come before Ash Wednesday, the season of entertaining is over.

The largest event was the first assembly, which was one of the most numerously attended society gatherings that Boston has ever seen, but the debutante ball, given for Miss Elizabeth Andrew, the richest of the season's buds, was the most costly and next to the largest affair of the season.

The debutantes during the first part of the Winter, that part of the season coming just before Christmas, received much attention. After they were launched a number of smart functions were given for them. Probably the most notable of the early debutante affairs was the dance given Miss Catherine Gardner, Mr. and Mrs. George P. Gardner's daughter, by her great aunt, Mrs. Jack Gardner. This was the notable event of the early season, and in point of smartness and brilliancy came next to Miss Elizabeth Andrew's ball.

The coming week society will be busy with grand opera, which is one of the pleasures that Lent allows society to indulge in. Everything that is musical attracts Boston society, and if the opera in past seasons is to be taken as a precedent, Boston Theatre will be well filled at all performances with the most select of the Boston set.

At the inauguration exercises in Washington Boston was especially well represented by some of its fairest daughters and best known matrons. The brilliancy of the gowns worn at the inauguration ball by Bostonians was remarked upon, and while the Capital City could well accommodate a larger number of local society people those who went South for the exercises represented the best and smartest element.

Monday evening marks the opening of the opera season, and this will prove the foremost diversion for society on that day. The performance will attract the smartest and the most gorgeous jewels and most fetching toilets will be worn.

An event of the day, in which smart people will be the principals, although there will be but a very few present, is the wedding of Miss Marion Boyd Allen, daughter of Mrs. Stillman Boyd Allen, of No. 477 Commonwealth avenue, and William Augustus Allen of Sanford, Me. This wedding will be the quietest society wedding of the season. The couple will live in Sanford, Me., and, after a honeymoon, will be at home April 1.

As a counter attraction of the opera there will be a benefit concert at Chickering Hall for the benefit of the noble work that the Church of the Good Shepherd is carrying on under its rector, Rev. George J. Prescott. The artists for the concert include some of the best known of Boston singers.

The list of patronesses is a long and representative one.

On Tuesday evening comes the Harvard Junior dance. This will take place in the large room at the Union, and besides being one of the most brilliant of the Winter's events in Cambridge, it will be the last dance that Boston society will attend before the opening of Lent.

Wednesday is Ash Wednesday and marks the opening of Lent. For the remainder of the week Boston society will rest.

SMART FOLK'S DOINGS TOLD IN PARAGRAPHS

MISS Sara Pearson Wingate, daughter of Henry Pickman Wingate, of Newton Centre, and Harry McBride Taylor, of Cambridge, were married at the Phoenix building, Newton, Wednesday evening. The wedding was all [illegible] Miss [illegible] and Mrs. William M Watson, Jr., and was given away by her father. J. A. Wingate. J. Watson Taylor, Jr., the groom's brother, was best man. The event was quiet and only the immediate friends and relatives were present. After a wedding trip Mr. and Mrs. Taylor will live at No. 743 Centre street, Newton, and will be at home after June 1.

Miss Alice Cheney, a daughter of Mrs. Benjamin P. Cheney, of Myrtle street, will be a guest at the Manhattan, in New York, for a few days. Miss Cheney has also been visiting in that city, the guest of Miss Cheney, Park place, in Wellesley.

Mrs. J. Bullis Moore was one of the patronesses at the "Polish Ball" given by the Kosciusko Club of their clubhouse, New York, Thursday evening. The affair was a success in every way and the gathering was a representative one. Madame Modjeska Sembrich sang, music was furnished by a Polish orchestra and the hall was decorated in Polish colors.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Weld of Dedham, who sailed recently for Liverpool, are expected home early in May.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph B. Hamilton, who recently returned from a visit in the South, are at the Somerset for the remainder of the season.

A feature of Mrs. Quincy Tremble's visit to New York was the brilliant tea to which she was given by her cousin, Mrs. Gardner Sherman. Mrs. Tremble and Mrs. Sherman are neighbors and intimate friends at Bar Harbor, where, both have handsome homes, the Tremblay abode, "Witchet ff," being one of the finest at that resort.

Boston society is much interested in the engagement announced during the past week of Miss Corinne Smith, daughter of Joe Wills, captain of the Harvard track team in 1901, and Wyman Whitney, of New Jersey. Miss Wills is well known as a member of the Boston set and has been a visitor here to attend a number of functions this season and last. She is the granddaughter of Nathaniel P. Willis, the poet, and is one of the best known woman golf players in the country. Miss Wills is receiving many hearty congratulations from her Boston friends.

Dr. and Mrs. George H. Monks are again established in their home on Marlborough street, after a brief trip abroad.

The Boston acquaintances of Miss Janet Bond, the actress Mrs. Roger Wolcott gave a tea at the pretticst dinner dances of the season recently, will be interested to hear that she is to be the guest of honor at a theatre party at the Carnegie Lyceum, in New York, in an entertainment arranged for Thursday at her entire box is with Mrs. Vanderbilt at her entire box is with Mrs. Vanderbilt at her entire box is with Mrs. Vanderbilt

THE LAST EGG IS BROKEN AND THE EGG SETS WON!—NOW WHAT DO YOU KNOW ABOUT COOKING FISH?

Here Are the Winners of the Solid Silver Pie Knives in the Pie Recipe Contest.

"DO you know why you can't borrow your neighbor's fish kettle after the fifteenth of this month?"

"No, Mr. Johnson, I do not know why I cannot borrow my neighbor's fish kettle after the fifteenth of this month."

"Because it will be Lent."

Man for man, woman for woman, child for child, New England eats more fish, both in and out of the Lenten season, than any other part of the United States. And they do say that fish food makes brain matter, you know.

Does the New England housewife know how to cook fish? By the Great Sacred Cod that hangs 'neath the gilded State House dome, she surely does.

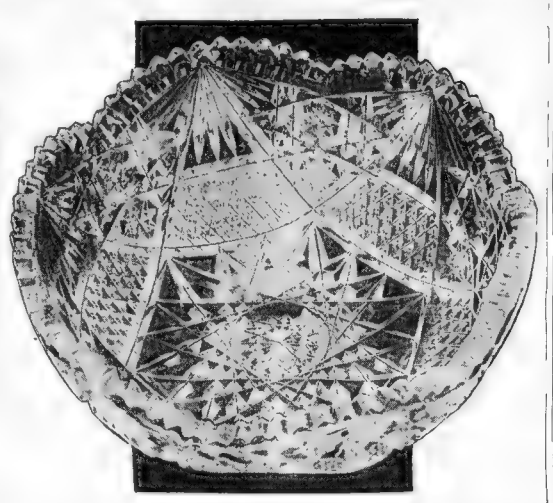
Codfish balls and codfish fresh, haddock, mackerel and porgy, salmon, trout and smelt, oysters scallops and clams; if you really want to taste each and all of them, cooked to the point of gastronomic perfection, you stay right in little old New England, that's all.

Just think of the delicious recipes for cooking sea food carefully treasured in every home. Recipes that are heirlooms and never saw the inside of a cookbook.

Do you possess one or more of such recipes? Of course you do!

Well, just send 'em in to the Fish Food Editor of the BOSTON AMERICAN, No. 59-63 Summer street, Boston, and win a beautiful cut glass centre bowl, eight inches wide and four high. You see it in the picture, but the picture doesn't really do it justice. For it's one of the most beautiful specimens of the glass cutter's art.

We have five of these to give away, and they'll go to the authors of the five best recipes submitted before Sunday, March 12.



Five of These Stunning CUT GLASS CENTRE BOWLS—Ten Inches Across and Four Inches Deep—Will Be Given Away for the Five Best Recipes for Cooking Fish, Submitted Before Sunday, March 12th.

Winners in the Pie Recipe Contest

MRS. WILLIAM BURKE,
No. 69 Batcheider street, Roxbury.

MRS. G. C. MURPHY,
Carlisle street, Roxbury.

MRS. H. WHITE,
No. 14 Sydney street, Dorchester.

MRS. MILDRED WENTWORTH,
Kingston, N. H.

MRS. MILLIE EMERSON,
No. 53 Shawmut street, Lewiston, Me.

This is the land of the great American pie-eater. Oliver Wendell Holmes used to have it for breakfast, and when a person crowds a piece of good New England pie into his face he doesn't blame Mr. Holmes. And here are five of the best pie makers of the country. They were awarded the solid silver pie knife for the best recipes in the BOSTON AMERICAN'S competition.

It was a very trying thing to pick out these five recipes from the thousands that reached this office. But it was done by a chef who is noted the world over for his pies and he tried them and reported that they stood the test of his critical palate.

The recipes are printed elsewhere in this paper. Any of our readers may utilize them without hesitation. Pies made from these recipes may be eaten for breakfast or at any other time of the day or night.

The best way of cooking eggs! How the recipes and directions have rolled into the BOSTON AMERICAN office for the past week. One woman said that it was a great deal easier to cook them than it was to get them, and asked for a recipe to make hens lay in the Winter. The interest in the egg contest has been amazing. Thousands of ways of preparing eggs have been received. It has kept a force of clerks busy opening and sorting the recipes. The announcement of the winners in this most interesting contest will be awaited, many of the writers say, with the most intense interest. The contest closed last Wednesday, and the names of the winners and the recipes will be printed next Sunday.

Cocoanut Pie

Heat one pint of milk; when hot stir in one cup of grated cocoanut; cook ten minutes in a double boiler; remove from fire and add four tablespoons of sugar, the yolks of two eggs and a tablespoon of fine cracker crumbs; pour into a pie plate lined with crust and distribute over the top a teaspoon of butter cut in small bits; bake about half an hour. While in the oven whip the whites of the eggs to a stiff froth, add a little sugar, heap in the centre of pie and return to the oven to brown slightly. This must be eaten cold.

MRS. WILLIAM BURKE.
No. 69 Batcheider street, Roxbury.

Lemon Pie

Line a pie plate with rich paste and bake in a quick oven. Prick the crust to prevent its rising in the centre. Take the yolks of four eggs, four tablespoons granulated sugar, stir well together, add the grated rind and juice of two lemons and the whites of the eggs well beaten, stir these all thoroughly together and place in double boiler, and boil about three minutes, stirring constantly; add this to the pie crust. Then make a meringue of the whites of three eggs and let brown in hot oven.

MRS. H. WHITE.
No. 14 Sydney street, Dorchester.

Squash Pie

Make a rich crust of one cup flour, three tablespoonfuls butter and lard mixed, one-fourth teaspoon baking powder, one-fourth teaspoon salt. Mix with ice water. Line a deep pie plate, making a neat, thin rim around edge. Pour in the filling, made as follows: One cup sifted squash, two-thirds cup sugar, two eggs, small piece of butter, one pint rich milk, or half milk and half cream, one teaspoon vanilla. Bake one hour in slow oven. This should be eaten the day it is made, but allowed to get very cold.

MRS. MILLIE EMERSON.
No. 53 Shawmut street, Lewiston, Me.

Prune Pie

Wash and soak one pound of prunes for four hours in cold water, drain them in a colander, remove the stones, put the prunes in a dish, pour over one cup cold water and let them stand over night. Next morning line two pie plates with crust, put in the prunes with liquor, sprinkle over some sugar and a little flour, cover with top crust and bake till light brown and well done.

MRS. G. C. MURPHY.
Carlisle street, Roxbury.

Kingston Apple Pie

This is the recipe for Mrs. Ingham's famous apple pie, which I have used for years. Crust for one pie: Take about one cup of flour and a heaping tablespoonful of lard. Rub flour and lard thoroughly together with the hands and mix to right consistency for rolling with ice water. Roll crust very thin (a thick pie crust is abominable); spread on greased plate. Put three tablespoonfuls of sugar on crust; place apples (sliced not too thin in regular form, beginning at edge, until you have placed a sufficient quantity to make pie good and full. Sprinkle a little sugar on top of apples, a pinch of salt, a little butter, a pinch of cinnamon and nutmeg and the juice of half a lemon. Now take the edge of crust, which you should have about an inch larger than the plate, and roll up around the apples, wetting it with water; this keeps the juice from running out. Roll out the upper crust thin, spread a little lard over it, and sprinkle with flour, then pound into crust with the hand, and it will have a nice, flaky appearance. After cutting a few slnkles, place crust loosely over the pie, and press it well down all around the edge of plate, and trim off. Don't tuck any crust under. Throw a little cold water over it, and drain off. Cook in a medium oven about one hour.

MRS. MILDRED WENTWORTH.
Kingston, N. H.

Drama and Music

Continued from Page 28.

original cast when the play was first produced almost two years ago.

William H. De Mille, the author of "Strongheart," which Robert Edeson brings to the Park Theatre on March 27th, is a son of the late H. C. De Mille, who collaborated with David Belasco in "Men and Women," "The Charity Ball," "The Wife" and other successes.

Among the leading variety people who will be seen at the Howard the week of March 13 are the Gilmoreetti troupe, Low Hawkins, Wesson, Walters and Wesson, and Bissett and Scott.

The lobby decorations at Austin & Stone's Museum in honour of the coming of Whirling Rena, the Oriental dancer, eclipse any we have had on any occasion. Pictures of the Orient's beauty are conspicuous in the artistic exhibition, which was designed by Colonel A. B. White, manager of the museum.

In point of scenic investiture and magnitude of cast the two biggest attractions of the dramatic season at the Hub in Theatre are Wilton A. Heck's stupendous pictorial of Bartley Campbell's great play, "Siberia," and "The Pit." The former will have its first presentment here on Monday evening, March 27, and the latter on Monday evening, April 10.

Musical Notes.

The concert this evening in Symphony Hall in aid of the pension fund of the Boston Symphony Orchestra has attracted unusual attention both from the interest in the object to be benefited and the merits of the programs and the assisting artists. The music will consist of excerpts from the Wagner music drama, and the Symphony Orchestra, directed by Wilhelm Gericke, will have the assistance of Miss Nordica, dramatic prima donna; Theodore Van Yorx, tenor, and a small chorus of mixed voices. The selections include the instruction to act I., "Lohengrin": the first part of Act III., "Lohengrin" (with bridal chorus); the entr'acte dance of apprentices from "Die Meistersinger"; the second part of Act I., "Die Walkuere," and the "Ride of the Valkyries." The box office will be open to-day at 9 o'clock.

Director Willy Hess has planned a most interesting program for the fifth of the season's concerts of the Kneisel Symphony Quartet at Jordan Hall to-morrow evening. The quartet will be assisted by Max Zach and Carl Barth, and the program will consist of Dvorak's sextet for two violins, two violas, and two cellos in A major, op. 48, Chevalier Ysaye's from quartet in D minor, No. 3, and Beethoven's quartet in C major, op. 59, No. 3. Seats will be on sale at Symphony Hall during today and to-morrow.

The sixth and last of the season's concerts by the Kneisel quartet will be given at Potter Hall on Tuesday evening, March 14 with Ernst Schelling pianist, as assisting soloist. The program will include Haint Saens' quintet for piano, violins, viola and cello, Hugo Wolf's "Italian Serenade" for quartet, and Schubert's quintet in C major, op. 163. The sale of seats begins at Potter Hall to-morrow morning.

At the concert in the Hotel Somerset by the Carl Behr orchestra, this evening, the soloists will be Miss Eleanor M. Brigden, soprano; Richard S. Stevens, piano; Edwin Franklin, flute, and Carl Behr, cello. The program will be as follows: Overture, "William Tell," Rossini; suite, Verdan, Nevin. "A Forest Song," Wachter, Miss Brigden; serenade, Bedlon, Gabrin; "Impromptu," Chopin, Mr. Stevens; "Hirsenlieb," Reiger, Messrs. Franklin and Behr; "A Land of Roses" and "The Nightingale Has a Lyre of Gold," Wachter, Miss Brigden; suite from "Der Freyschutz," Weber.

THE TURN OF LIFE

A Time When Women Are Susceptible to Many Dread Diseases—Intelligent Women Prepare for It. Two Relate Their Experience.

The "change of life" is the most critical period of a woman's existence and the anxiety felt by women as it draws near is not without reason.

Every woman who neglects the care of her health at this time invites disease and pain.

When her system is in a deranged condition, or she is predisposed to apoplexy, or congestion of any organ, the tendency is at this period likely to become active—and with a host of nervous irritations make life a burden. At this time, also, cancers and tumors are more liable to form and begin their destructive work.

Such warning symptoms as sense of suffocation, hot flashes, headaches, backaches, dread of impending evil, timidity, sounds in the ears, palpitation of the heart, spots before the eyes, irregularities, constipation, variable appetite, weakness and inquietude and dizziness are promptly heeded by intelligent women who are approaching the period in life when woman's great change may be expected.

These symptoms are all just so many calls from nature for help. The nerves are crying out for assistance and the cry should be heard in time.

Mrs. A. E. G. Hyland

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound was prepared to meet the needs of woman's system at this trying period of her life. It invigorates and strengthens the female organism and builds up the weakened nervous system. It has carried thousands of women safely through this crisis.

For special advice regarding this important period women are invited to write to Mrs. Pinkham at Lynn, Mass., and it will be furnished absolutely free of charge.

Read what Lydia E. Pinkham's Compound did for Mrs. Hyland and Mrs. Hinkle:

Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—
"I had been suffering with falling of the womb for years and was passing through the change of life. My whole body was run down, my stomach was sore, I had sharp spells, and headaches, and was very nervous.

"I wrote you for advice and commenced treatment with Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound as you directed and I am happy to say I am at all those distressing symptoms left me and I have passed safely through the Change of Life, a well woman. I am recommending your medicine to all my friends."—Mrs. Annie E. G. Hyland, Chelmsford, Mass.

ANOTHER WOMAN'S CASE

"During change of life words cannot express what I suffered. My physician said I had a carcinomatous condition of the womb. One day I read some of the testimonials of women who had been cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and I decided to try it and to write you for advice. I followed your directions carefully and all my bad symptoms soon disappeared.

"I advise every woman at this period of life to take your medicine and write you for advice."—Mrs. Lizzie Hinkle, Salem, Ind.

What Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound did for Mrs. Hyland and Mrs. Hinkle it will do for any woman at this time of life.

It has conquered pain, restored health, and prolonged life in cases that utterly baffled physicians.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Succeeds Where Others Fail.

French Eggs.

Boil half a dozen eggs twelve to fifteen minutes; put them in cold water; then remove the shells and cut them in halves. Boil two onions half tender; chop them fine; stir with the onions a good tablespoonful of flour and two of butter, a small teaspoonful of salt and a pinch of pepper; put a pint of milk to boil; when hot mix into it the onions, butter, etc., in a paste; stir constantly till the sauce boils, then lay in the eggs without breaking them. Cook gently five minutes and serve.

ELLA L. RANDALL.
No. 1 Wesley street, Malden.

Egg Salad

Boil six eggs twenty minutes and cool; shell them and cut lengthwise. Take a nice head of lettuce and pick and wash best of it; put on platter with the whites of eggs cut in halves. Rub the yolks through a fine strainer and fill the cavity in the whites with it. Pour mayonnaise salad dressing over all.

MRS. A. RAMSAY.
No. 203 Bennington street, East Boston.

Egg Bronille

Six eggs, half cupful milk or cream; two mushrooms, one teaspoonful of salt, a little pepper, three table-spoonfuls of butter and a slight grating of nutmeg. Cut the mushrooms into dice, and fry them for one minute in on table-spoonful of butter. Beat the eggs, salt, pepper and cream together, and put them in a saucepan. Add the butter and mushrooms to these ingredients. Stir until the mixture begins to thicken. Take from fire and beat rapidly until the eggs become quite thick and creamy. Have slices of toast on a hot dish. Heap the mixture on these, and garnish with points of toast. Serve immediately.

MRS. E. D. MORGAN.
No. 43 Hall street, Roxbury.

Baked Eggs

Break sufficient eggs in a well buttered tin, place in a hot oven and bake until the whites are set. Season with pepper, salt and vinegar. Serve at once.

MRS. ETHEL L. LANDRY
Allen avenue, No. Attleboro, Mass.

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M. or F. .....AGE.....

Postoffice Address of Insured (Street, Number, Town & State.)

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Beneficiary (Person to Whom Death Benefit Shall Be Paid.)

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Postoffice Address of Beneficiary.

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Relationship of Beneficiary to Insured.

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If you have NOT already sent in your application all you have to do is to mail the above application blank, with 10 cents, to this newspaper (send it to the address given above), and we will mail you a special United States Casualty Company Policy for $100.00.

The policy is for one year, and you are not required to send in any more money. But you must save the following FREE COUPON every Sunday, which keeps you insured for the week.

READ this coupon, then cut it out and keep it until next Sunday.

☞ KEEP THIS COUPON AT HOME UNTIL NEXT SUNDAY. ☜

Sunday American-Journal-Examiner

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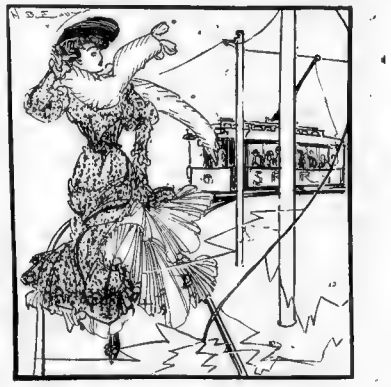
$100.00 Insurance.

Sunday, March 5, 1905

☞ *Save this Coupon, which keeps you insured for this week; next Sunday's Coupon for next week. A new Coupon each week. Keep this Coupon until next Sunday.*

If you are registered keep this coupon, and in case of accidental injury this week, mail THIS coupon with statement of the accident and NUMBER OF YOUR POLICY to the United States Casualty Company, 141 Broadway, New York City.



Conditions of the Policy.

THE UNITED STATES CASUALTY COMPANY OF NEW YORK, provided the insured shall have in his possession the free insurance coupon taken from one of the Hearst Sunday Newspapers (the New York Sunday American and Journal, or the Boston American, or the Chicago American, or the San Francisco Examiner, or the Los Angeles Examiner, or the Morgen Journal), bearing date of the Sunday next preceding the day of the accident, WILL PAY

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS

If the insured sustains a bodily injury effected exclusively by external and violent and accidental means which shall cause the DEATH of the insured) and provided such injury occurs:

(1) While actually riding as a passenger in a railroad car or steamboat or public automobile or omnibus, or

(2) While actually riding as a passenger in a passenger elevator, or

(3) While actually riding as a passenger in a conveyance drawn by one or more horses (but not a working or a business vehicle), or

(4) By being struck while walking on a public highway by such a conveyance, or

(5) While within a burning dwelling house or a barn or hotel or theatre, and the insured is burned by fire or suffocated by smoke (but not a fireman, policeman or watchman), or

(6) While actually riding in a private automobile, if not the hired chauffeur.

Should such accident NOT cause the death of the insured, but be the cause of any one of the following disablements, the United States Casualty Company will pay for:

LOSS OF BOTH HANDS (by actual and complete severance at or above the wrists)..... $50.00

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LOSS OF BOTH EYES (by actual and total and permanent loss of sight)..... $50.00

And subject to the usual conditions of insurance policies.

☞ REMEMBER—

No person shall hold more than one policy; and persons under 16 or over 65 years of age will not be insured.

If you send your ten cents in STAMPS (instead of money), BE CAREFUL not to stick them to the registration blank; just drop them in loose and dry into the letter.

Lillian Russell's BEAUTY SECRETS

BY Eleanor Ames

By Eleanor Ames.

THE editor looked through a thick pile of assignments. He looked weary and jaded. Suddenly he brightened

"Here's a good one," he said. "Go see Lillian Russell and ask her how she found Ponce de Leon's Fountain of Youth, or where she discovered the secret of Perpetual Prime."

Then he apparently forgot my existence and I trotted up to the Belvedere and sought the Beauty in her lair. A tall vase of American Beauty roses stood by the window and flooded the room with perfume. The open piano was littered with music.

The centre table with its flowering plant was heaped high in pound boxes of various kinds of candy which Miss Russell always buys in wholesale quantities and sends broadcast to any friends whenever she visits Boston.

Her sister, tall and graceful, blonde and handsome, kept increasing the heaped up assortment.

Across a three pound Japanese spaniel, who seems to be viewed through a magnifying glass in order to have all his beauty appreciated, capered about the room, paused in front of me and sneezed vehemently. When a Japanese spaniel sneezes he likes you.

That is the strongest mark of affection he can show. It expresses confidence as well as esteem. When Mookie sneezes and "shows" (which is the Japanese dog-woo's way of talking), she is in her seventh heaven.

I picked her up and snuggled her in my arms.

She sighed and kissed my cheek. Then she took a dose of sunshine—sunshine which warms and mellows and fascinates; sunshine that is full of the perfume of flowers and the whispering of spring leaves, and the music of birds—Lillian Russell entered the room.

Charming and Cordial.

She stepped lightly toward me and smiled and held out her hand with charming cordiality.

"You must be nice," she said. "Mookie likes you, and she is a very discriminating young creature. It is a seldom that she lets any one except her family love her."

Mookie gave me a parting kiss and wiggled herself out of my arms and scurried herself on the piano stool. She crawled up Miss Russell's skirts and curled up in her neck, right under one dainty ear. Then she looked around at us, as though lording it over the rest of creation.

"Is her favorite resting place," Miss Russell explained. "She does exactly what Ponce de Leon's book shows should be done to"

I brushed the Fountain of Youth idea. The smile faded from Miss Russell's lovely face. She looked first amazed, then grieved, then amused.

She whirled the piano stool around toward her sister and spread her hands out in a gesture of despair.

"What do you think of that?" she ejaculated. Then she gave vent to an interrogation.

"Now, look here," she said to me with

Fair Lillian Russell, sketched by a Boston American artist, as she told Eleanor Ames her coveted secrets for preserving health and beauty.

tell me honestly, was I as very hot that I needed to find a Fountain of Youth? Was I so utterly hopeless that I had to go through some rejuvenating process?

"I must see where I've changed so to-day. Why, I was only a child. And what about that young Miss Russell who used to tight-rope? I had quite forgotten all about her. I suppose that I was a terrible old thing then."

"Yes, dear, that's nothing better to say of her than that I am 'well preserved,'" and then a ringing laugh carried away all the displeasure which had been either real or pretended

Like a Girl of Twenty.

I looked at her, sitting there in the full glare of the dazzling daylight, free from all the artificialities of the stage, clad simply in a black cloth walking skirt and a white silk shirtwaist, with a severely plain stock ending in a prim little bow, and marveled. No girl of twenty could look fresher or happier or more exquisitely fit. Not a wrinkle lines the soft cheek. Not a crow's foot appears about the eyes.

I murmured something about her lovely neck and the barrel that with the wear and tear of stage-life she kept her youth and beauty so undiminished

"There you go again," she said. "Now will you tell me why it should be a matter that I remain attractive and young instead of growing old and faded? And why should people talk about it all the time?"

"They don't say anything about her wonderful it is that Viola Allen remains young, or Annie Russell, and yet they were on the stage at the same time that I was. An it hasn't hurt Annie's new debut in New York on the very same night.

"Nor played Esmeralda, and I was in 'The Snake Charmer.' Every now and again someone pops up and declares, 'Lillian Russell? Oh, she must be an old woman by this time. I saw her on the stage when I was a young girl.'

"Of course she did. Why shouldn't she? I was on the stage when I wasn't quite sixteen.

"So if she was a young girl, I was one, too. And if I'm an old woman, she is one also. And there you are"

Golden, Rippling Laugh.

Again that rippling laugh, which sounds in its cadences all the exquisite golden notes of the lovely Lillian's singing voice.

I once heard a society woman, who in her youth had been a famous beauty, declare that she kept her face placid and free from wrinkles, because she never laughed. "Laughing makes more wrinkles than crying and frowning," said she, "one can feel pleasure and mirth without distorting one's features by laughing," she announced grimly.

No such idea ever entered Lillian Russell's mind. "I'll wager she laughs heartily and often and seems to enjoy it. And laughing is said to make flesh."

That brings to mind the report which ran through the press of the country relative to Lillian Russell's loss of surplus avoirdupois.

"I'm sure how you did it," I pleaded

"Write a determined young woman," she said, looking at me critically, "and suppose I'll have to do it. Though, I'm not reduced so much as you might suppose. I try to keep myself at about the same weight."

"Diet is the best means of fighting fat. And the easiest when you get used to it. "Tabloid a woman has all kinds of them at her disposal, she cannot exercise enough to reduce materially, for the best exercise for losing flesh is walking. Still, it gives you such an appetite . . . I don't know but you gain it back again. I can take down my weight quickly and beautifully by walking, but it takes too much time, and I'm a busy woman.

"If I just on a steamer and go out for a time, I've used up the best part of a morning.

"I can't afford the time, so I don't go.

She leaned forward on the piano stool and took one dainty forefoot at the sole

"Listen I'll tell you a new cure for fat and a good one. I lost ten pounds in two weeks. It's recommended by a Paris doctor and lots of professional women and society women have tried it.

It is two, just plain weak tea. You drink nothing but tea, and you drink it all the time, with your meals and between meals. You get so sick of tea that you hate to hear the word mentioned, but it certainly does do the work.

I do you like Lady Teazle" she continued, "I'm so delighted with it. Am I? Well, I'm not say enough in praise of John Hendrick Bangs, for having written such a sparkling book and such clever lyrics.

Some of the lyrics are gems. Any lyric writer would be proud of them. I'll not say that in your story for he might be hurt the credit due to And I am sure I say how much I have enjoyed being in Boston, because the people seem to appreciate with so much intelligence all the fine points of the play That is a character illustrated in the little screen song, 'The Wherefore and the Why.'

"It's a dainty song and there is always plenty of applause, but the people realized at once that I could not take an encore, so they let it go."

Without Affectation

Lillian Russell does not know what affectation means. She gets the keenest enjoyment out of life. And she never, never allows herself to worry.

"If you want to know the truth about Nellie's youth and beauty," said her sister, she said, "it is her disposition. She has the loveliest disposition I ever knew She never cross."

"Now don't go bragging me up," said Miss Russell, laughing. "You've been moving around at home when household affairs have been going wrong."

Yes, but it's all over as soon as it is done, and the sister. It's like your fire charging your mind." They both laughed.

Miss Russell explained the joke.

Every time that my mood makes some blunder and gets irritated she says: 'Big pardon, dear,' in a convulsing way. So I have to laugh, and then the matter is forgotten.

"But sometimes when what do you suppose she does? Does she leave home and mysteriously? No, indeed she simply goes at me quiet air and remarks, 'There you go again, my pretty jokes, mum.'

"If you want to get a story on the working woman, and the laudanum habit, you can find a good subject right here, and she never let her head toward Miss Russell.

"Women ought to work, if they have the ability," declared that lovely woman.

What about a woman's ambition to be employed? She grows cold and stiff and not lovely and uninteresting. If you

use no or brains you'll develop them. Am I right, Ted? I'm sure I am."

"I suppose so, if I don't take one something I've never settled on, to cool toward me," said the editor, who had been sitting quietly and smoking a cigarette.

The days are all too short. Time the years do so fast that I don't believe that I'll be more than 30 in the end."

"Perhaps that's why I keep so young," and she laughed good naturedly.

Tea was ordered, and she ordered dinner. It was no canary bird meal, either There was rare roast for the foundation and sparkling wine and baked rice pudding, and a pot of work tea.

Her Beauty Recipe

"I'll go now," I protested, if you'll tell me what you consider the best recipe for continued youth and beauty." Miss Russell glanced at her sister.

"That's very persistent" she queried; then she beamed with smiles.

Well, I don't know that there's any hard and fast rule for youth and beauty," she said, "but here's the rule for me.

"I lead a normal life. My regimen is simple to a degree, and my whole life is as regular as clock work.

"I work some and I sleep a lot, and I bathe often and well.

"I exercise in the open air and I drink of good things, except sweets, and I partake of them sometimes. I indulge in rich food if there is any tendency to encumbrance. I avoid as much as possible all alcoholic beverages and I never smoke.

"Every night before I go to bed I wash my face thoroughly and rub it with a piece of cold cream, because it keeps the skin fresh and soft.

"I have I that's my only secret" I give it gladly and gratefully, for I am in need of rejuvenation. I intend to remain youthful until I pass beyond.

Just the same, when you remember that Lillian Russell tells you that she will never leave on the stage twenty-five years in the fourth of next November, you gasp.

Then you ask her with all honesty, "Were you born on the stage?

You Can't Kill

Inside Germs With Medicine. Won't You Try Liquozone—Free?

You who still use medicine for what medicine cannot cure—let us show you the power of Liquozone. Let us buy you a bottle—a full-size bottle. Please try it at our expense.

You cannot cure illness without destroying the cause of it. And, when that cause is inside germs, medicine cannot destroy it.

Don't cling to drugs because your fathers employed them. The germ cause of disease was unknown until a few years ago. Until then, drugs were used because no one knew better. Now most people know that in germ disease medicine is almost helpless. And they know the reason why.

Liquozone has cured millions of germ troubles by destroying the cause—the germs. These cured ones are everywhere; your neighbors and friends are among them. If you don't know the power of this product, won't you ask those who do?

Then try to believe that what Liquozone is doing for millions of sick ones, all over the world, it is bound to do for you.

What Liquozone Is.

Liquozone is a product which, in the past two years has sprung into world-wide use in the treatment of germ disease. It is now used by the sick of nine nations; by physicians and hospitals everywhere. It is daily used in millions of homes in America.

The virtues of Liquozone are derived solely from gas, made in large part from the best oxygen producers. No drugs, no alcohol—nothing but this gas enters into it. The process of making takes 14 days, and requires immense apparatus. At the end of two weeks we get one cubic inch of Liquozone for each 3,250 cubic inches of gas used. The attainment of this product has, for more than 20 years, been the constant subject of scientific and chemical research.

The main result is, to get into a liquid, and thus into the blood, a powerful, yet harmless germicide. And the product is so helpful—so good for you under any condition—that even a well person feels its instant benefit

Two Million Dollars

Have been spent to make Liquozone known. We have bought the first bottle and given it free to every sick one we learned of. The result is that one home in five, the country over, has some one whom Liquozone has cured. These homes are scattered everywhere. Your neighbors and friends live in some of them. If you will only ask, what Liquozone does there are millions to tell you about it.

And we paid $100,000 for the simple right to make Liquozone—the American rights. The rights in other countries have sold for proportionate sums. We mention this fact to indicate the recognized value of Liquozone. Men have never before had such a price for any discovery used in the cure of sickness.

Before we bought Liquozone, we had it tested for years, through physicians and hospitals in this country and others. We had it employed in every stage of every germ disease; in thousands of the most difficult cases obtainable. For two years, in many a disease called incurable, we proved that Liquozone did what medicine could not do. That was the reason for its price.

How Liquozone Cures

The greatest value of Liquozone lies in the fact that it kills germs in the body without killing the tissues, too. And no man knows another way to do it. Any drug that kills germs is a poison, and it cannot be taken internally. For that reason, medicine is almost helpless in any germ disease.

Liquozone is a germicide so certain that we publish on every bottle an offer of $1,000 for a disease germ that it cannot kill Yet it is not only harmless but of wonderful benefit—better than anything else in the world for you. No one is so well that he cannot be helped by it.

The reason is that germs are vegetables; and Liquozone—like an excess of oxygen—is deadly to vegetal matter To the human body Liquozone is exhilarating, vitalizing, purifying—the most needful, the most helpful thing possible. But to germs it is certain destruction; and these facts are true of nothing else in existence.

Germ Diseases.

These are the known germ diseases. All due to germs or to the poisons which germs create. These are the diseases to which medicine does not apply, for drugs cannot kill inside germs.

All that medicine can do for these troubles is to act as a tonic, aiding Nature to overcome the germs But those results are indirect and uncertain, depending on the patient's condition. A cure is always doubtful when drugs are used, and some of these diseases medicine never cures

Liquozone alone can destroy the cause of these troubles It goes where ever the blood goes, so that no germ can escape it The results are almost inevitable. Diseases which have resisted medicine for years yield at once to Liquozone. "Incurable" diseases are cured by it. In any stage of any disease in this list the results are so certain that we will gladly send to any patient who asks it an absolute guaranty

Asthma	Hay Fever—Influenza	Fevers—Gall Stones	Tumors Ulcers
Abscess—Anemia	Kidney Diseases	Goitre—Gout	Womb Troubles
Bronchitis	La Grippe	Gonorrhea—Ulcer	Women's Diseases
Blood Poisons	Liver Troubles		
Blight's Disease	Lung Troubles		
Bowel Troubles	Malaria Neuralgia		
Coughs—Colds	Many Heart Troubles		
Consumption	Other Parasites		
Chronic Croup	Pleurisy Quinsy		
Catarrh	Rheumatism		
Catarrh—Cancer	Scrofula Syphilis		
Dysentery—Diarrhea	Skin Diseases		
Dandruff—Dropsy	Stomach Troubles		
Dyspepsia	Throat Troubles		
Eczema—Erysipelas	Tuberculosis		

All dangers of scarlet fever, all la-grippe, pneumonia, all typhoid fever, all malaria, all forms of cancer, all diseases of the blood. In fevers del ter Liquozone acts as a vitalizer accomplishing what no drugs can do.

50c Bottle Free.

If you need Liquozone, and have never used it, please send us the coupon below. We will then send you an order on a local druggist for a full-sized bottle—a 50c bottle—and will pay the druggist ourselves for it This applies only to the first bottle, of course—to those who have never used it

The acceptance of this offer places you under no obligations. We simply wish to convince you; to let the product itself show you what it can do Then you can judge by results as to whether you wish to continue.

This offer itself should convince you that Liquozone does as we claim. We would certainly not buy a bottle and give it to you, if there was any doubt of results. You want these results, you want to be well and to keep well. Then be fair enough to yourself to accept our offer to-day. Let us show you, at our expense what this wonderful product means to you

Liquozone costs 50c and $1.

CUT OUT THIS COUPON

for this offer may not appear again. Fill out the blanks and mail it to The Liquozone Company, 458-464 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

My disease is.....

I have never tried Liquozone, but if you will supply me a 50c. bottle free I will take it.

.....

.....

.....

TBSB Give full address—write plainly.

Any physician or hospital not yet using Liquozone will be gladly supplied for a test.

How Sickness Starts In The Inside Nerves

Most forms of sickness start with the inside nerves. Indigestion, sour stomach, heartburn, dyspepsia—weak kidneys, diabetes, Bright's Disease—Liver Irregularities—Heart irregularities—Bowel irregularities—all of these ailments, and the ailments which spring from them, in turn, are due directly to derangements of certain nerve centers.

Understand first that we have two entirely separate nerve systems. When we walk or talk, or act, we call into play a certain set of nerves—nerves which obey our mental commands. That is why the arm can be raised, or the mouth opened, or the eye shut, at the slightest desire. That is why your fingers can delicately pick up a pin one moment, and hold a heavy burden the next.

But these are not the nerves we are to consider here.

There is another set of nerves which control and govern and actuate the heart and the stomach, the kidneys and the liver and all of the vital functions. You cannot control these nerves By no supreme effort of mind can you make your heart stop or start nor can you even make it vary by a single beat a minute And so with the stomach and the liver and the kidneys and the bowels—they are automatic—they do their work at a certain speed whether you are awake or asleep—whether you will it or not

It is on these inside nerves that life and health depends. So long as these nerves perform their proper duties we are well and strong. When they fail, we know it by the inevitable symptoms—stomach, heart, liver, kidney troubles. And these troubles have no other origin, ever, than in these same nerves. For the stomach, the heart, the liver, the kidneys, have no power of their own, no self control. They are but servants of the inside nerves. The nerves are the masters. The organs their slaves.

But the most interesting part about the inside nerves is the bond of sympathy which exists between all centers and branches of this great autonomic system.

The center, which, for instance, controls the stomach, is known to science as the "solar plexus." The heart center is called the "cardiac plexus." Yet it is a well-known fact that in prize fights, a solar plexus blow instantly stops the heart, although its usual operations concern only the stomach. Why? Because of the bond of sympathy between the various branches. That is the reason the inside nerves are sometimes called the "sympathetic" nerves.

This explains why stomach trouble often develops into heart trouble—why indigestion brings on nervousness—why diseases become complicated. It explains, too, why ordinary medical treatments are wrong—why medicine so frequently fails.

More than thirty years ago this thought came to me:

"If life and health depend upon perfect nerve action, upon proper stomach digestion, upon correct kidney filtering, why does not life itself depend upon these life governing power nerves—these inside nerves."

I realized, too, that all ailments which result from one cause may, of course, be cured by one remedy. I resolved not to doctor the organs but to treat the one nerve system which operates them all!

For those who then, only the symptoms need a different remedy for each. Such treatments are only palliative: the results do not last. A remedy that is never-failing in disease of the stomach, heart, liver or kidneys, must tell the inside nerve power is restored. When that is done, Nature removes the symptoms. There is no need of doctoring them.

My remedy, now known by druggists the country over as Dr. Shoop's Restorative, is the result of a quarter century of endeavor along this very line. It does not dose the organ or deaden the pain—but it does go at once to the nerve—the inside nerve—the power nerve—and builds it up, and strengthens it and makes it well.

There is no mystery—no miracle in—to explain my treatment in a few words—but I can tell you why cold creeps water and why it boils, and why I make the claim in discovery. For every detail of my treatment is based on truths so fundamental that none can deny them. And every ingredient of my medicine is as old as the hills it grows on. I simply applied the truths and combined the ingredients in a remedy that is practically certain

I have made my offer that strangers to my remedy may know. It is not intended for or open to those who have used my remedy. They need no further proof. But to those who have not heard, or hearing, may have delayed or doubted, I say simply write and ask." I will send you an order on your druggist which he will accept as gladly as he would accept a dollar. And I will hand you from the shelves a standard sized bottle of my prescription, and he will send the bill to me.

Will you accept this opportunity to learn at my expense absolutely, how to be rid forever of all forms of illness which result from weak nerves? Your weakness—to be rid not only of the trouble, but of the very cause which produced it? Write today.

My Free Dollar Offer

Any sick one who has not tried my remedy—Dr. Shoop's Restorative may have a Full Dollar's Worth Free. I ask no deposit, no reference, no security. There is nothing to pay, either now or later. I will send you an order on your druggist which he will accept in full payment for a regular, standard size Dollar bottle. And he will send the bill to me.

C. I. Shoop, M. D.

For a free order for a full dollar bottle you may address Dr. Shoop, Box 4 908 Racine, Wis. which book you want.

Book 1 on Dyspepsia, Book 2 on the Heart, Book 3 on Kidney Ills, Book 4 for Women, Book 5 for Men, Book 6 on Rheumatism.

Valid cases are often cured by a single bottle. For sale at forty thousand drug stores.

Dr. Shoop's Restorative

The Dr. Osler Theory and New England

By J. Frank Davis.

By J. Frank Davis

J. FRANK DAVIS.

THE trade ... of New England would be put out of ... on if the theory of Dr. William Osler, late ... Johns Hopkins and now of Oxford, ... bearer of it.

Dr. Osler ... declared ... that a man, except ... of ... that he might ... be ... in the world.

Dr. Osler ... of ... from this State might also ... more than half of them are over ... Holmes, Edward Atkinson, and Thomas ... Moorfield Storey, and Samuel A. ... John Sonsard, being ruled off the ... Dr. Osler ...

... Governor Douglas isn't quite sixty, but he is ... get ... far enough to that age to make it probable ... that age would come ... Dr. Osler becomes most useful to his ... fellowmen.

There are two former Governors who, ... respectfully submitted that they are not all men over sixty years of age.

Governor Douglas isn't quite sixty, but he is getting far enough to that age to make it probable that the case for extinction would come ... when Dr. Osler becomes most useful to his fellowmen.

There are two former Governors who, it is respectfully submitted, will object with some warmth to ... Massachusetts of the Osler ... James Q. A. Brackett and John D. ... The members of the ... from this State might also ... more than half of them are over ... Holmes, Edward Atkinson, and Thomas ... Moorfield Storey, and Samuel A. ... John Sonsard, being ruled off the ... Dr. Osler ...

... individualities ... and ... of the people ... and all of them ... Dr. Osler ... Massachusetts ... Governor ... Douglas ... Bell ... Governor ... Douglas ... Bell ... Governor ... Douglas ... Bell

THE WEATHER.

For Boston and vicinity: Fair and cold to-day, with fresh to brisk westerly winds diminishing in force; Monday, fair weather with rising temperature.
High water: 11.00 a. m., 11:25 p. m.

56 PAGES.

HEARST'S BOSTON AMERICAN

AND NEW YORK JOURNAL.

NEW YORK JOURNAL

56 PAGES.

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ROOSEVELT INAUGURATED AMID SCENES OF SPLENDOR AND CHEERS OF THOUSANDS

President and Mrs. Roosevelt and Vice-President and Mrs. Fairbanks, Surrounded by Leaders in Diplomatic, Army and Navy and Official Circles, With Their Beautifully Gowned Ladies, at the Inaugural Ball in the Pension Building.

ALICE ROOSEVELT TO WED A ROUGH RIDER.

John C. Greenway of Michigan Said Positively to Be the Man of Her Choice—Dinner to Escort at the White House

By Boston American Leased Wire.

Washington, March 4.—The dinner given the Rough Riders this afternoon immediately after the parade had been concluded, by the President and Mrs. Roosevelt, confirmed these several things:

Miss Alice Roosevelt is engaged to wed John C. Greenway, of Michigan, a member of the Rough Riders; that former Governor Brodie, of Arizona, chief of the Rough Riders, is to be sent to the Philippines as one of the chief military commanders of the islands, that General Chaffee's dislike of the Spanish War veterans is likely to get him into trouble.

The dinner was on at 6 o'clock. The President was most cordial to each of the thirty in khaki who had guarded him, made his ride look spectacular during the day, and who had been with him in Cuba. The menu consisted of green turtle soup, celery, filet of beef, oyster patties, corn bread, boiled tongue, canvas back duck, pie, ice cream, champagne and coffee.

The President said to Brodie as they were parting, after the dinner: "Dear man, I am proud of each and every one of you. I love you."

It is known that the Rough Riders who attended the inaugural ball to-night, in khaki were there ready to throw out any colored man appearing on the floor. But it was not necessary, none was there.

PRAYING BAND IS ROUTED BY FIRE

Leominster, March 4.—While the their knees in prayer thirty members of the local Salvation Army and converts were routed in flight to-night by a fire which broke out in their barracks from an overheated stove. The fire did a damage of $4,000.

ANOTHER ATTACK ON GENERAL MILES BY MRS. DAVIS.

Widow of the Confederate President Accuses Him of "Infractions of the Most Obvious Rules of Veracity"

By Boston American Leased Wire.

Savannah, Ga., March 4.—Mrs. Jefferson Davis has written the following letter to the Savannah Press:

"New York, March 2, 1905.

"Editor of the Savannah Press:

"Sir—While I still have no recollection of having written to General Miles, the letter which he quotes not only fails to support his previous statement in the slightest particular, but, as its date shows, must have been written from the prison ship in Hampton Roads, and when, of necessity, I was ignorant of what was being done with Mr. Davis, who had then been only four days in the custody of General Miles.

"If the letter was written, subsequent events have revealed the fact that at that moment, when an agonized wife was thanking him for his apparent courtesy in answering anxious inquiries in regard to her imprisoned husband and was commending him to the kind care of his custodian, this man, by his own showing, was contemplating the immediate subjection of his helpless prisoner to the grossest mistreatment.

"If the letter be as General Miles quotes it, it only serves to put in a clearer light, if possible, his continued infractions of the most obvious rules of veracity.

(Signed) V. [illegible] WHITON DAVIS."

NEGRO COLLECTOR FOR THE PORT OF NEW YORK.

Washington, March 5.—President Roosevelt has informed Senators Platt and Depew that inasmuch as there are over 75,000 negroes in that city, he may deem it best to fill the position of internal revenue collector by selecting one of their number. Charles W. Anderson, a member of the Republican State Committee.

CAMBRIDGE COMPANY TO BE SAVINGS BANK

Capitalized at $700,000, and with a surplus fund of $50,000, the Central Trust Company of Cambridge has been granted a certificate authorizing it to do a savings bank business. Elmer H. Bright is president and W. G. Davis, treasurer.

JOHN L. TUMBLES FROM THE WATER WAGON.

Grand Rapids, Mich., March 4.—John L. Sullivan, ex-champion of the world, broke training to-night and fell from the water wagon. He began drinking when he despaired of getting a chance to regain the championship by fighting James J. Jeffries.

"I'd have been satisfied," said John L., "if I could have got a chance in the ring with Bob Fitzsimmons as a preliminary, but when both of 'e misers me down what can the old man do but try another round with John Barleycorn? He was the feller that really put me out of the champ business."

Sullivan has been here since he knocked out heavy weight Jack McCormick in two rounds early in the week.

TROLLEY DIVES FOR SUBWAY; WOMEN IN PANIC.

In a peculiar trolley car accident, in which an electric car jumped the tracks at the corner of Washington and Winter streets last evening and narrowly escaped being overturned in the new subway excavation there, one man was injured and several women passengers were panic stricken. William McCarthy, a laborer, thirty-eight years old, was knocked down by the car and injured internally. He was taken to the Relief Hospital. He is married, and lives at No. 157 Commercial street, Malden.

The car was outward bound on the Mount Pleasant line, in charge of conductor No. 3,715 and motorman No. 3,39.

In turning from Summer street into Washington it left the tracks and jumped across the open subway.

Pageant Unparalleled for Brilliancy Represents Every State and Colonial Possession.

CHIEF JUSTICE ADMINISTERS THE OATH AT THE CAPITOL

By Rudolph Bloch.

Washington, March 4.—Theodore Roosevelt, twenty-sixth President of the United States, upon a platform raised in the centre of a throng of thousands upon thousands of his fellow-citizens, gathered in front of the stately Capitol to-day, stood with bared head and repeated after the Chief Justice of the United States Court the simple and impressive oath of office which, since the day of our national independence, every President has taken. Then, solemnly and solemnly, he lowered his head and kissed the open page of the Bible held out before him.

Every Eye on the Nation's Chief.

At that moment breathless silence prevailed. Every eye was upon that sturdy figure bent for a brief moment in an attitude of reverential humility. A fleecy cloud, scurrying before the breeze, dimmed for just that one instant the splendor of the sun. The great white Capitol, which, only a moment before, had gleamed and sparkled as though its walls and dome were built of snow crystals, became suddenly subdued, bathed in a glow of softened light. The President raised his head, squared his shoulders and turned to face the throng. And then, as if man and nature had been in league to plan a dramatic effect, the cloud passed, the sun shone forth in all its dazzling splendor, and those thousands and thousands of human beings raised their voices in enthusiastic and joyful acclaim.

Directly in front of the President's stand battalions of West Point and Annapolis cadets stood guard over a wide open space. Beyond that, and facing the President a cordon of police and another of cavalry held back one portion of the great crowd that had been waiting ever since sunrise for this moment to arrive, and now, by common impulse, as if the wild cheering had sent some electric communication through the throng, that whole mass moved forward.

Awful Crush Delays Inaugural.

Policemen were swept off their feet. Cavalry horses were pushed aside and jostled until they were almost frantic. And before anyone seemed to realise just what had happened, the crowd had taken it upon itself to shorten the space between it and the President and stood jammed in a solid mass close upon the lines of cadets.

President Roosevelt watched the whole proceeding with impassive face. From time to time he turned to gaze upon the manuscript that he held in his hand, and his lips would move as if he were repeating portions of it to himself. But he waited patiently until the crowd had settled itself in its new place and perfect order had once more been restored. Then he delivered his inaugural address.

This address marked the close of the chief magistrate. From beginning to formal ceremonies at the capitol which, and these ceremonies were as dignified have always attended the inauguration of and impressive and, in the light of their

20,000 MARCHERS, IN GORGEOUS PAGEANT, REVIEWED BY PRESIDENT

EVERY QUARTER OF THE NATION REPRESENTED.

Continued from Preceding Page.

Flood Gates of Enthusiasm Open.

Great Sea of Spectators.

Wiped Away All the Gloom.

All Eyes on Roosevelt.

Bald Heads Gleamed Unnoticed.

Made a Very Pretty Picture.

Fairbanks Takes the Oath.

President Kissed the Bible.

Parade Broke All Records.

Like the Pomp of Aurelian.

Send-off For General Chaffee.

Whoops Filled the Air.

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MOUNTED TROOPS, IN GREAT INAUGURAL PARADE, MARCHING DOWN PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE

MIGHTY CHEERS SENT UP FOR ROOSEVELT.

Filipinos in the Line.

Thanked the Rough Riders.

INDIANS, COWBOYS, FILIPINOS IN LINE

By Boston American Leased Wire.

Washington, March 4. At the last minute a change was made in the programme of the parade in which the President participates escorted by Squadron A of New York, the Rough Riders and the police detail, headed the procession from the capitol.

At the White House the President and his party had a hasty lunch and then after a short conference Mr. Roosevelt, Mrs. Roosevelt, Miss Alice and the children Mr. and Mrs. W. Emlen Roosevelt, Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Robinson and the members of the inaugural committee entered the reviewing stand, and the parade was on.

For the next few hours the President had a busy time. Surrounding him on the stand were his cabinet, senators and representatives, the judiciary, the diplomatic corps, officers of the army and navy and other prominent personages from every section of the country. Before Secretary Taft had the thousands in review behind him, the President constantly left his seat in response to the salutes, remaining at all other times and crossing it till it rested on his left shoulder as the colors were dropped in his face, smiling, bowing and at times while riding on a running horse, saluting with the others on the reviewing stand.

Crimson Mortar Boards.

Civil War Veteran Commits Suicide

Augusta, Me., March 4. Edgar A. Millett, aged sixty-seven, committed suicide at the Soldiers' Home Hospital at Togus today by shooting himself in the heart. The wound was caused by 38 health is given as the cause. The body was shipped to the home while a resident of Boston six years ago.

DELIGHT BEAMED IN ROOSEVELT'S FACE

The Indian chiefs rode stolidly through swung into Lafayette square. They took the uproar, and the boys from the Indian notice of Teddy at the same time and, School at Carlisle prompted a soldierly like a band of Comanches, they swooped feint. The President was kept nodding down on the Rough Riders, filled the air and smiling at every file when the Republican Club of New York marched past, picking out every human and friends in the ranks, to whom he smiled, bowed and waved his hand. The Republican county organization of New York received similar greetings and when the Nassau county delegation appeared cowboy hats bobbed in the air and Timothy Woodruff walked by.

The Kingston, N. Y. delegation, headed by Judge Parker, carried at the head of the line a big stick and the President signed his hands and laughed at the idea. Secretary Root, Secretary Hay and General Joe Wheeler were heartily cheered but it was left to the big colony delegation from Delaware under Captain Seth Hill to furnish the climax to the spectacle.

Along the route of the procession Seth Hill's men had been having the time of their lives. The wild whoop of the Indians rang out in intervals of two minutes followed by stunts with the mustangs and it was for men in the parade. Time and time again the boys broke up their ranks to attend the grand stand statesmen, but themselves much have to stop such affairs and bring to a stop each other from the fingers.

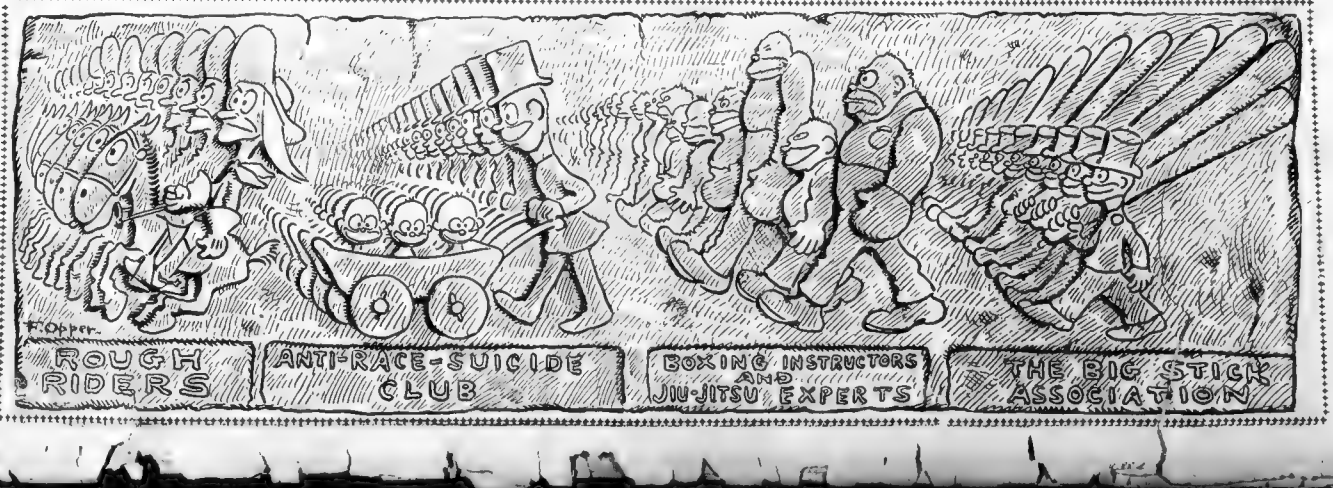
Once again the cheer was given. And this time Roosevelt was repaid three times after the Harvard.

The President beamed like a schoolboy waved his hand at the boys, and kept waving it until they passed on out of his line of vision.

The President remained on the reviewing stand until the last man had passed, and then with another bow to the crowd he turned and entered the White House grounds to where the Rough Riders were waiting to be entertained at dinner. Outside the White House grounds a crowd of thousands gave him a farewell. Passing a minute the President surveyed the splendid line and said:

I want to say a word of thanks to you. When I was inaugurated governor of New York now acted as my escort. Again when I was inaugurated Vice President you were my escort and now again to-day you were called upon for the same duty and I say sincerely, I thank you for your kindness and I want to say that I think you are not only good parade soldiers, but that you also have to put the stuff that fighters are made of.

CARTOONIST OPPER DRAWS GRAPHIC STORY OF THE FEATURES OF THE



"YOU ARE STRONG, BE JUST," SAYS PRESIDENT TO AMERICAN PEOPLE

Roosevelt Inaugural Address a Marvel of Brevity, With National Duty as Keynote.

By Boston American Leased Wire.

Washington, March 4. President Roosevelt's inaugural address is regarded by members of all political parties as a most remarkable document for brevity of those selected yet the subjects which the President touched [illegible] the history of this country. With the exception of the addition of couplets [illegible] preceding, the words of salutation, there were [illegible] and how just twelve minutes to say them.

The President, after [illegible] the responsibilities that rest upon it to [illegible] to the public as for the benefit of itself, humanity and the cause of [illegible] the observance of peace, the peace of justice and righteousness, and the need for wisdom in the consideration of great industrial questions are the keynotes of the address, which follows in full

The President's Speech.

My Fellow Citizens:

No people on earth have more cause to be thankful than ours, and this [illegible] to realize the greatness of our country and the heavy responsibilities which lie upon us that we may show ourselves worthy of the [illegible] which has been showered upon us. To preserve our material prosperity must be our first task, for it is the basis of our success in every other task we undertake. Yet material prosperity is but a means to an end. Our growth in wealth and population will be of little use to us unless it is accompanied by a growth in those qualities of mind and heart which mark off a people fit to use their prosperity aright.

Now, in this world of ours at the present time it is specially incumbent upon us that we should not merely think of right and duty in the abstract but also act manfully upon our beliefs. The only safe way to achieve permanent good is to [illegible] and to insist that we will not be wronged with impunity. Not only must we be just, but we must show that we have the will to see that justice is done. Because we are [illegible] we must be [illegible] and because we are [illegible] we must be [illegible] and because we are [illegible] we must be [illegible] and

BAY STAE TROOPS AND ORGANIZATIONS CONSPICUOUS IN PARADE

APPLAUDED ALL ALONG THE LINE.

By Boston American Leased Wire.

Washington, M... [illegible] past... [illegible] Second Brigade. [illegible] Connecticut in Some Division [illegible] State of the Governors. [illegible] Harvard Men in Caps and Gowns. [illegible] Lodge's Dislike of the Camera. [illegible]

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Two Conspicuous Girls at Inaugural Ball—Miss Alice Roosevelt at Left, and Miss Lilian Terhune, of Boston, at Right of Picture.

Dr. Hale in Good Voice. [illegible] Some New Hampshire Gowns. [illegible] Boston Women Conspicuous. [illegible] Never Such Festivity Before. [illegible] Moving Picture of Color. [illegible]

BOSTON GIRLS AT INAUGURAL BALL

By Boston American Leased Wire.

Washington, March 4. [illegible] brilliant personages at the [illegible] inaugural ball, none were [illegible] observation than the [illegible] seated New England, and none [illegible] observers. They were themselves [illegible] of beauty that compared favorably [illegible] with those from the Northern States [illegible] beautiful women are [illegible] and the dresses that they wore were as notable for taste, adornment and richness as those from any section of the country.

Of the New Englanders a congressman McKinzy, of Boston, was one of the few to appear with his party of five. Governor and Mrs. Bell, of Vermont, and their two daughters were also early arrivals, but they left early.

Senator Crane escorted his wife, Mrs. W. M. Crane, Jr., and his daughter to the throng of the crowd. A position close to the place left for the Presidential party was retained by Senator Lodge with his son in law, Congressman Gardner, and the latter's wife followed President Roosevelt into the hall.

It was 11:40 when President Roosevelt arrived outside the building. His carriage headed the Cabinet line, which attended members of the Cabinet, the diplomatic corps and officers of the army and navy.

President Roosevelt and Miss Alice Roosevelt rode alone. In the carriage following were the other Roosevelt children and Miss Hagner, Mrs. Roosevelt's secretary. The third carriage contained Mrs. Cowles and Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Robinson.

Both the President and Mrs. Roosevelt appeared to be in high spirits before the throng. Their appearance was the signal for the first cheering.

It was exactly 12:30 when the President appeared on the floor. At once the ball was opened. They performed figures [illegible] of marching to the fountain and back [illegible] carried out, and then the [illegible] The President then stood until [illegible] Mrs. Oliver Wendell Holmes [illegible] of Associate Justice Hoghues, were [illegible]

WASHINGTON'S MOST BRILLIANT PAGEANT

By Boston American Leased Wire.

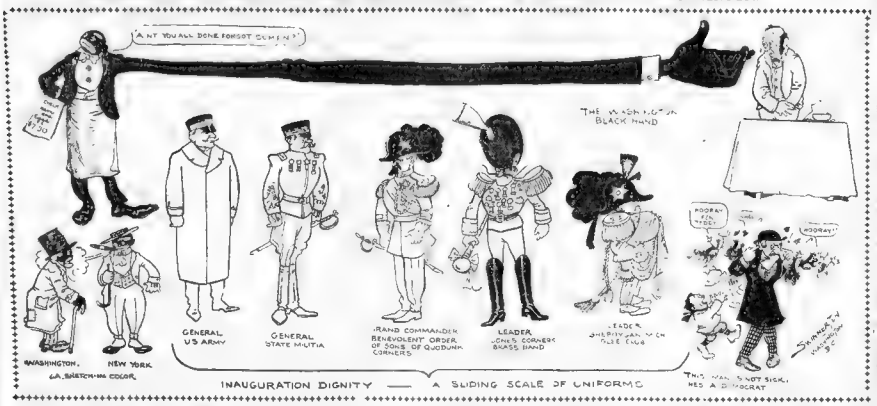
Washington, March 4. [illegible] Twenty thousand men [illegible] on parade, and the presidential review [illegible] was the most spectacular that followed the inauguration. They came from every quarter of the nation and the countries from north, south, east and west. From the region between the Rockies from far off California and far off Alaska, from Cuba and Porto Rico, Hawaii, Mexico and Texas.

The red Indian of the plains marched shoulder ahead of the dandiest cowboy mounted on prancing steed. The Texas ranger kept step with the Maine woodsmen, the New York banker and merchant with the farmers of the Mississippi valley, the white man of the North [illegible] there were Louisiana tigers and Massachusetts Brownies in the line of march, veterans of the big war and some of the latest recruits and the President's dedicated himself to [illegible] Rough Riders, regulars and Philippine Scouts, Indian-fighting warriors of the plains and navy and the fledglings from West Point and Annapolis, and once the rebel yell vied with the Yankee cheer doing honor to the man of the hour, and this alleged [illegible] of the cowboy blended with the rollicking [illegible] of the sailor and college yell.

It was shortly after 2 o'clock when the President arrived in the reviewing stand and five minutes later Lieutenant Commander Chafee gave the command to march.

In stately, inspiring fashion the splendid cavalry passed the reviewing stand in column, the green from the swords from the distinguished commanders flashing in the sunlight as they dropped the salute down [illegible] in the salute to the commander-in-chief. President Roosevelt lifted his hat [illegible] Major General James F. Wade was chief marshal and a dozen regular army officers [illegible] aides, acting one for each [illegible] The reviewing stand [illegible] the White House [illegible] Secretary Taft, Secretary Metcalf, Secretary Wilson, Secretary Moody, Secretary Hitchcock, Secretary Cortelyou, Attorney General Knox, Postmaster General Payne, Secretary Bonaparte, Secretary Wilson, Secretary Shaw, Secretary Root, Secretary Loeb, Major General Chaffee, Major General Bell, Major General Corbin, Major General Grant, Major General Ludington, Major General Young, Major General Davis, Major General Mackenzie, Major General Wood, Major General Leonard Wood, Major General Brooke, Major General Ruggles, Major General Wilson, Major General Weaver, Major General Arthur MacArthur, Major General Fred Grant, Major General Bates, Major General Corbin, Major General Henry, Major General Chaffee, Major General Bell, Major General Carter

INAUGURATION CHARACTERS SEEN AND SKETCHED IN WASHINGTON BY SWINNERTON.



NEARLY 20,000 PERSONS ATTEND INAUGURATION BALL

By Boston American Leased Wire.

Washington, March 4. There have been expressions of disappointment heard about the ball at the Executive Mansion tonight, after the President and party had left Washington was rather quiet.

By the time that the President and party arrived at the mansion the great floor of the Pension Building was a solid mass of people and the scene was one of the most brilliant ever witnessed in this city.

When the President and his party of eight entered the ballroom there was a grand march to the music of Sousa's band, which was followed by the dancing. The President and Mrs. Roosevelt led the grand march, and then the party of eight were joined by the members of the Cabinet and their wives, the Diplomatic corps, the Supreme Court justices, the Senate committee and the House committee, and the scene was one of great brilliancy. The floor was crowded to the utmost, and it was impossible to move about with any degree of comfort. The President and Mrs. Roosevelt stood at the head of the room and received the guests as they passed in front of them. The President was in full dress, and looked very handsome. Mrs. Roosevelt wore a beautiful gown of white satin, with a long train, and was also in full dress. She carried a large bouquet of white roses.

Riot of Exquisite Gowns

The scene the members of the diplomatic corps, the heads of departments, representatives of the army and navy, and all the world and his wife were present. Long before the President arrived the floor was crowded to the limit, and it was impossible to move about with any degree of comfort. The President and Mrs. Roosevelt stood at the head of the room and received the guests as they passed in front of them. The President was in full dress, and looked very handsome. Mrs. Roosevelt wore a beautiful gown of white satin, with a long train, and was also in full dress. She carried a large bouquet of white roses.

Committee Feels Hurt.

So great was the crowd that a number before the guests began to leave there are many heart aches in Washington tonight over the affair, for the inaugural committee having the affair in charge feels that the President has started an unfortunate custom in the matter of restricting the number of guests at the inaugural ball. It has been the custom for the grand public to throng the ball. Then, too, it was the custom for the committee to buy two tickets to every guest of honor, the President and his party passing between the lines.

President Roosevelt changed all this. He said the police lines at the entrance would prevent any such overflow as there had been, and limited the number to 10,000 persons. Long before the ball opened at 9 o'clock there was a crowd of 10,000 persons at the entrance, and it was impossible to get in. Many persons who had tickets were unable to get in, and the committee has been flooded with requests for tickets since the ball began.

Hurry Back to White House.

At the close of the official ceremonies Mrs. Roosevelt and her children, with the ladies of the party, left their seats and proceeded quickly to the carriages in waiting at the foot of the Capitol steps when they were rapidly driven back to the White House by way of the Pennsylvania grounds.

In order to avoid any accidents that might occur in the crowded streets the Capitol Police Guard arranged a special escort of mounted men to ride in front of the President's carriage and to clear the way for the Presidential party. In this way the President was not compelled to ride at a walk, but was driven at a rapid pace.

Upon reaching the White House the President and Mrs. Roosevelt immediately retired to their private apartments to dress in their new gowns, and were followed shortly after by the invited guests, who had been assigned to their rooms by the ushers.

The carriage followed soon after the President's to the Capitol. They drove down Pennsylvania avenue, between two lines of cheering humanity, in the famous carriage, followed by the ladies of the Cabinet, the wife of the Vice President and the wife of the White House steward, the Lady Marshal.

Those who followed in the carriage were rejoicing over the fact that the President's return to the Capitol they were joined by Mr. and Mrs. George B. Cortelyou, who had set out from their home on Capitol hill somewhat in advance to join the Presidential party at the Capitol.

Miss Alice Not Fatigued.

Miss Roosevelt accompanied by her friends was on hand after four o'clock and when sure that the procession had passed the review stand at the capitol went home and retraced the same route through the grounds. A brief rest was then observed for a time. Miss Alice and Lilian soon felt the need of a little refreshment, and after taking only a light lunch of light food they retired. Miss Roosevelt was not a bit tired and was very much pleased with the inauguration. In her room now in the final touches upon her ball gown before joining others at table.

Dinner has breakfast was coming in front of the capitol steps when they were rapidly driven back to the White House by way of the Pennsylvania grounds.

Miss Roosevelt, in White, Admired on Every Hand

MISS ALICE ROOSEVELT presented a striking appearance while seated in the United States Senate gallery, where a most distinguished assemblage was awaiting the inauguration ceremonies to begin. She was gowned entirely in white and was radiant in the charm of youth and animated beauty. Many grave and reverend senators unbent their dignity enough to steal an upward and admiring glance at the President's daughter. Her snowy gown showed the more conspicuous against a background of sombre hued gowns and garments.

Her gown at the inaugural ball was another lovely and immaculate creation which attracted universal admiration and attention, although surrounded by hundreds of triumphs of the modiste's art.

MRS. ROOSEVELT AND ALICE SHARE HONOR

By Boston American Leased Wire.

Washington, March 4. Mrs. Roosevelt and Miss Alice Roosevelt's day was entirely given up to the obligations of the hour, with not a moment for rest or refreshment, with the exception of the hasty luncheon partaken with guests upon return from the Capitol after the inauguration.

After an early family breakfast which was even less formal than usual owing to the excitement of the occasion and the many duties devolving upon the wife and daughter of the chief executive both before, during and after the ceremonies, Mrs. Roosevelt retired to their private apartments to dress in their new gowns, Miss Alice designed especially for the inaugural ceremonies.

The carriage followed soon after the President's to the Capitol. They drove down Pennsylvania avenue, between two lines of cheering humanity, in the famous carriage, followed by the ladies of the Cabinet, the wife of the Vice President and the wife of the White House steward, the Lady Marshal.

Those who followed in the carriage were rejoicing over the fact that the President's return to the Capitol they were joined by Mr. and Mrs. George B. Cortelyou, who had set out from their home on Capitol hill somewhat in advance to join the Presidential party at the Capitol.

Hurry Back to White House.

At the close of the official ceremonies Mrs. Roosevelt and her children, with the ladies of the party, left their seats and proceeded quickly to the carriages in waiting at the foot of the Capitol steps when they were rapidly driven back to the White House by way of the Pennsylvania grounds.

In order to avoid any accidents that might occur in the crowded streets the Capitol Police Guard arranged a special escort of mounted men to ride in front of the President's carriage and to clear the way for the Presidential party. In this way the President was not compelled to ride at a walk, but was driven at a rapid pace.

Upon reaching the White House the President and Mrs. Roosevelt immediately retired to their private apartments to dress in their new gowns, Miss Alice designed especially for the inaugural ceremonies.

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DEMOCRATS ARE FOR COLLINS ONCE MORE.

Organization Men Are Nearly Unanimous in Support of Plan to Renominate Him and Re-elect Him as Mayor.

19 OF 25 DISTRICT CHAIRMEN FAVOR HIM

The organization leaders of the United Democracy of Ward 24 [illegible] for Mayor Edward A. Collins for a third term. Signatures of all the district chairmen except [illegible] favoring Mayor Collins's renomination.

The petition was circulated by Peter J. Kirby, a member of the Democratic city committee, Charles E. Sullivan, Mrs. Roosevelt and John J. Power, treasurer of the party.

President Roosevelt is engaged in discussing the [illegible] with Mayor Collins and others.

The opinion continues the investment on it as has been going on for [illegible] and others who have [illegible] against the sentiment of the party. The Democrats in at least [illegible] wards are for renomination of Mayor Collins and in some of the wards there is not a majority who are openly hostile to the present incumbent.

Indeed I believe that not more than two wards would declare against the Mayor at the polls and in this statement I am giving to the public the result of the canvass of the organization.

Some Opposition Expected.

In a city as large as Boston it is inevitable that there should be opposition within the party to the regular organization, but this opposition can hardly be effective when a regular supports a man who has the confidence not only of the party but of the commercial and business interests of the city as well. General Collins will be renominated and elected Mayor of Boston next November.

Hon. Patrick A. Collins, secretary of the Democratic city committee, said:

"From my knowledge of the sentiments of the Democracy of every ward and in every precinct I have no hesitation in saying that the renomination of Mayor Collins will be overwhelmingly [illegible] by a third term.

Outlook Pleases Corbett.

Hon. Joseph J. Corbett, the [illegible] leader, expressed very great satisfaction at the [illegible] coming to Mayor Collins.

"I have not had the pleasure of addressing any of the present administration's affairs, but I can say during the [illegible] that the Democratic party will be returned to power, and the general feeling I have had little doubt of the success of Mayor Collins's renomination by a third term.

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What Chairmen Say.

Here are the views of the chairmen [illegible]:

Ward 1—John L. Kelley, chairman Ward 2.

"Collins" Senator James J. Mellen, chairman Ward 3.

"Collins"—Philip O'Brien, chairman Ward 4.

"Collins"—Arthur W. Dolan, chairman Ward 5.

"Collins"—W. T. A. Fitzgerald, chairman Ward 6.

"Collins"—Senator John J. Hartland, Ward 7.

"Collins"—Hugh J. Madigan, chairman Ward 8.

"Collins"—Benjamin W. Wells, chairman Ward 11.

"Collins has made a good Mayor"—James H. Doyle, chairman Ward 12.

"Anybody to beat Collins"—Chairman Lydon Ward 13.

"Collins will carry the ward"—Former Chairman Jeremiah D. McManus, Ward 13.

"Collins"—J. F. O'Hare, chairman Ward 14.

"Collins"—Daniel V. Meloney, chairman Ward 15.

"Nothing to say"—Malachi L. Jennings, chairman Ward 16.

CANFIELD LEAVES, BUT IS COMING BACK AGAIN.

By Boston American Leased Wire.

New York, March 4. Attorney-at-Law Canfield has not left New York for good, but will return to this city in a few days, and will resume practice here, it was announced today by Richard A. Canfield, the ex-police and fire commissioner of this city.

Mr. Canfield, who is also ex-president of the Democratic Attorney League, to-day left the city for a visit to Europe. It was announced at the time that the former commissioner was going to stay forever, but the call of the United States from his native heath was too strong.

NEW INDICTMENTS IN IROQUOIS CASE

Chicago, March 4. The Cook County grand jury to-day re-indicted Will J. Davis, manager of the Iroquois Theatre; George Williams, building commissioner, and William Lawton, deputy building commissioner.

The original indictments were returned by the grand jury last week, but were quashed by Judge Chetlain, because of a technicality in the wording of the charges.

The new indictments charge manslaughter in the death of the victims of the fire.

Those indicted are Harry J. Powers, manager and lessee of the Iroquois Theatre; George Williams, building commissioner, and William Lawton, deputy building commissioner.

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UPSETS DEEP PLANS OF REPUBLICAN MACHINE

Governor Utter Refuses to Appoint the Pawtucket Police Commissioners Selected by General Assembly Combine

Providence, R. I., March 4. In order to put a stop to such scenes as take on the local conditions are so deplorable that it would appear advisable for the state authority to interfere. If there has got to be a police commission for the city of Pawtucket, it should be appointed by the governor and approved by the citizens of that city.

This statement made to Wade Biggs by Governor Utter has given the local Republican machine a shock from which it probably will not fully recover.

The machine has for some time intrenched itself in power by holding the city charter the legislature, and refusing to allow the police commission for this city to organize and function. Last week in the general assembly. A section was put through the house and senate which gave the governor power to appoint three police commissioners for the city of Pawtucket, and the governor has now done so.

The governor has appointed three Democrats, who are entirely independent of the machine, and who will not be subject to the machine's dictation. The governor has also appointed a chief of police who is not a member of the machine.

STEAMSHIP RATES WILL NOT BE CUT

London, March 4.—The conference of the transatlantic steamship companies was continued today, and it was decided to maintain the present rates for all classes, which will be quite satisfactory to the steamship companies. The increase in the rates for steerage passengers, which was agreed to by the conference a few days ago, has not been put into effect as yet, but it is expected that it will be put into effect in the near future.

EXPECT TO CONVICT JOHANN HOCH OF MURDER.

Chicago Police Confident They Have Strong Case Against Alleged "Bluebeard," Who Is Under Murder Indictment

By Boston American Leased Wire.

Chicago, March 4.—John H. Hoch, the alleged great modern Bluebeard and confidence man, has been indicted for murder. The police authorities expect to send him to the gallows.

The detectives who have been tracing the history of the prisoner believe that in him they have the most wonderful criminal that ever operated in America.

It is believed that Hoch married between thirty and forty women, actuated entirely in the base of getting the money they possessed. He has been indicted for murder in the first degree, and the police say to have married ten. Some of these women have died suddenly, one have disappeared and the police can find no trace of them, others have turned up and claimed the prisoner as a part of the band.

A few hours after being nabbed in his last wife Hoch married a fifth woman, a woman named Mrs. Hattie Lovett Bronson, and carried off about $5,000 of her money. In fact all the money she had in the world. She took the matter to the police, an investigation began and the police soon had reason to suspect that Mrs. Marie Walcker Hoch's death was not due to natural causes.

The body was exhumed and the doctors and chemists were called in. They found the presence of arsenic in the woman's body in such quantities that they were convinced by the coroner's jury which was held for the grand jury. His indictment for murder followed.

BLIND BABIES GET DONATION OF $5,000

Mrs. Andrew G. Weeks of the city has donated $5,000 to the Nursery for Blind Babies. This is the largest single gift that the nursery has ever received.

COPLEY SOCIETY TO HOLD MONET LOAN EXHIBITION.

Notice to Pile Sufferers

We Don't Ask You To Take Anyone's Word For What Pyramid Pile Cure Will Do.

You Can Have a Trial Package Free By Mail.

THOUSANDS HAVE KIDNEY TROUBLE AND DON'T KNOW IT

To Prove what Swamp-Root, the Great Kidney Remedy, will do for YOU, Every Reader of "The American" May Have a Sample Bottle Sent Free by Mail.

Weak and unhealthy kidneys are responsible for more sickness and suffering than any other disease, therefore, when through neglect or other causes, kidney trouble is permitted to continue, fatal results are sure to follow.

Your other organs may need attention—but your kidneys most, because they do most and need attention first.

If you are sick or "feel badly," begin taking Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney, liver and bladder remedy, because as soon as your kidneys begin to get better they will help all the other organs to health. A trial will convince anyone.

The mild and immediate effect of Swamp-Root, the great kidney and bladder remedy, is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases. Swamp-Root will set your whole system right, and the best proof of this is a trial.

[illegible]

Swamp-Root is not recommended for everything but it promptly cures kidney, liver and bladder troubles, the symptoms of which are—obliged to bottle.

SPECIAL NOTE.—In order to prove the wonderful merits of Swamp-Root you may have a sample bottle and a book of valuable information both sent absolutely free by mail. The book contains many of the thousands upon thousands of testimonials letters received from men and women cured. The value and success of Swamp-Root are so well known that our readers are advised to send for a sample bottle. In sending your address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., be sure to say you read this generous offer in the Sunday American. The genuineness of this offer is guaranteed.

RHEUMATISM

Wonderful New External Remedy Curing Thousands. Any Rheumatic Sufferer May Try It Without Cost.

Send Your Address and Get a Dollar's Worth FREE.

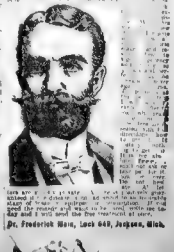
PROF. S. H. WATSON Dept. 208 Battle Creek, Mich.

OLD MEN MIDDLE-AGED MEN YOUNG MEN

ARE YOU WEAK, WORN OUT, Discouraged and UNSTRUNG?

If so, my Newly Discovered Philippine Remedy Will Quickly Restore You to Vigor and Strength. It is a Positive Cure for Weaknesses and Diseases Peculiar to Men.

TRY IT AT MY EXPENSE.



Dr. Frederick Hess, Lock 649, Jackson, Mich.

FOR STATE CONTROL OF UNDERTAKERS

Providence, March 4. Undertakers and undertakers are organizing for the establishment of commissions to regulate their professions.

R. H. WHITE

Worcester's Finest House Furn

The Pinkham & Willis Co.,

Known Throughout the Length and Breadth of Worcester County as D

Have Sold to Us for Spot C

Fine Carpets, Superb Rugs, Exquis

At a Price So Absurdly Low That W

35 to 50 Per Cent Less T

For more than a quarter of a century the Pinkham & Willis Co. have conducted one of the finest l noted everywhere for the costly elegance of their superbly furnished homes. The merchandise carri ments of this exclusive clientele, and it is a privilege indeed to be able to pick and choose from these the level of the cheap, inferior grades. Many a thrifty home maker can by taking advantage of this of purse. Come in and see these beautiful goods whether you purchase or not.

Thousands of All Kinds of Beautiful Rugs

From the Pinkham & Willis Co.'s Stock

East India and Persian Rugs Absurdly Priced

In these great lots are the following kinds: India Kandahar, India Hyderbad, Delhi, together with a limited quantity of Calcutta Dragestis, in sizes up to 15x12. From Persia the following weaves: Corovan, Serapi, Sollanabad, Ispahan, Royal Irans, Kermanshahs and a number of others which have not heretofore been shown in this market. All kinds of Turkish rugs, such as Oushak, Kerman, Avar, Ghordes and Koula. The prevailing tones are in a great variety. The sizes range from 10x8 up to 15x12. They are worth anywhere from $175.00 up to $400.00 and $500.00. They are placed in four great lots in one of the sections of our enormous rug floor and marked one price in every pile for any rug in the pile, regardless of coloring, quality, etc.

Lot 1	Lot 2	Lot 3	Lot 4
P. & W. Co.'s Prices $175.00 to $250.00.	P. & W. Co.'s Prices $260.00 to $275.00.	P. & W. Co.'s Prices $250.00 to $300.00	P. & W. Co.'s Prices $275.00 to $400.00.
Our Price **68.00**	Our Price **90.00**	Our Price **125.00**	Our Price **167.00**

Afghanistan or Ishia Rugs The ... 48.50, 69.75 to 200.00

Anatolian Silk Rugs Size about 6 ... 29.75

Domestic Rugs

Saxony Axminster Rugs—One ... 39.75

40.00 Rugs for 27.50—Higgins Wilton ... 27.50

All Kinds of Body Brussels Rugs—... 19.95

Best Quality Reversible All Wool Smyrna Rugs—Size 8x12, worth 25.00, at ... 16.90

Japanese Jute Rugs—This particular ... 9.75

300 Small Size or Caucasian Rugs ... 12.75 and 15.00

Royal Ghorasan Rugs. The design ... 115.00 to 165.00

About 300 Hearth Size Carpbaghs, Also Bokhaichians, Small Shirvans and Daghistans ... 6.95 and 9.75

Hall Rugs—A limited quantity, rang- ... 29.75

	Size	Value	For
1 Royal Ghorasan	15.0 x 11	$250	147.00
1 Royal Kandahar	14 6 x 9 6	200	120.00
1 Royal Beloochistan	13 6 x 9 11	275	147.00
1 Royal Bokhara	13 6 x 9 0	250	150.00
1 Royal Daghestan	11 6 x 8 8	145	79.00
1 Royal Iran	12 8 x 9 3	145	98.00
1 Royal Avar	12 1 x 9 5	145	89.75
1 Royal Sarabat	11 1 x 7 10	110	49.75
1 Royal Kandahar	10 2 x 8 4	115	68.00
1 Calcutta India Drug get	12 x 9	100	67.50
1 Calcutta India Drug get	12 x 9	85	57.50
1 Royal Afghan	8 3 x 7	100	68.75
1 Royal Bokhara	7 8 x 7	100	47.50
1 East India Dhurrie	9 x 12	40	19.75

100 Anatolian Mats These are not ... 98c

Domestic Rugs

Size 7 6x10 6, P. & W. Co.'s price 12.00, ours ... 7.75

Size 9x9, P. & W. Co.'s price 15.00, ours ... 9.75

9 in. x 11 in., P. & W. Co.'s price 1.00, ours ... 67c

All Kinds of Brush Door Mats at less than half the regular price

All-Wool Reversible Art Squares

Size 3x4, best quality, P. & W. Co.'s price 12.00 each, our price ... **8.75**

3x4½, P. & W. Co.'s price 10.00, ours 7.95

3x4½ P. & W. Co.'s price 7.00, ours 3.95

Cotton and Wool Art Squares—

Size 3x4, in this sale for ... 3.95

3x4½ for ... 2.95

4x4 for ... 2.50

4x4½ for ... 1.95

Royal Axminster Rugs Looks almost like the Oriental, size 9x12, Pinkham & Willis Co.'s price 32.00, our price ... **19.95**

Same as above, 8.3x10.6, P. & W. Co.'s price 27.00, ours ... 17.95

Same as above, 7ft. 1in. x 7.2 in., P. & W. Co.'s price 9.50, ours ... 5.95

Same as above, 27x64, P. & W. Co.'s price 2.00, ours ... 1.25

Tapestry Brussels—Size 9x12, P. & W. Co.'s price 25.00, ours ... **14.95**

Saxony Tapestry Rugs Size 9x12, P. & W. Co.'s price 18.00, ours ... **11.75**

Extra Size American Rugs

	P. & W. Co.'s price,	Ours
Royal Axminsters, size 10.6x13.6	60.00	39.75
Bromly Sonora Rugs, size 10.6x12	50.00	34.75
Bromly Sonora Rugs, size 10.6x12	45.00	29.75
Bromly Sonora Rugs, size 10.6x10.6	40.00	24.75
Best Body Brussels, 9x12	40.00	24.75

All Kinds of Fiber Rugs, in all ... that the thing for chamb ers etc

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Have You Profited by Our

Wonderful Sale of Silks?

For several weeks we have conducted a series of the most marvelous value giving sales ever known in Boston. We are not through yet, as these sensational bargains for to morrow conclusively prove.

1.00 Fancy Silks for Shirt Waist Suits, at 69c a Yard

In a splendid variety of patterns, including mat figures, fine changeable stripes and handsome two-toned blue and green novelties. Over a hundred designs to select from, and you couldn't buy them elsewhere for less than 1.00 a yard. Our price only.. **69c**

27-Inch Pongees in the Fashionable Rough Effects

In both plain and changeable weaves, a stylish, durable fabric for shirt waist dresses, not to be found outside of this store at less than 1.00 a yard Monday only **69c**

75c to 85c Lining and Dress Taffetas for 59c

A perfect color assortment in both soft and rustling finish; all new fresh silks, that every store in Boston sells at from 75c to 85c a yard. Our price Monday **59c**

1.00 Taffeta Messaline, the New Dress Silk, for 69c

In a choice line of new spring shades, a beautiful soft lustrous silk that will not wrinkle or crush and that you can't buy in any other store for less than 1.00 a yard. Our price only. **69c**

Colored Silks	Black Silks
23-Inch Pure Silk Pongees, in all the new spring shades, exactly as illustrated in the picture, a fabric that sells regularly at 50c a yard. Monday only **39c**	**23-Inch Black All-Silk Pongees**, a very fine, soft, lustrous quality, perfect in finish and guaranteed not to cut or split. Monday only **29c**
Foulard de Cygne, in all the stylish, fashionable colorings and designs, a fabric that sells regularly at 75c a yard. Monday only **49c**	**A Small Lot of Black All-Silk Peau de Soies**, in the fashionable small dots and figures, a fabric that sells regularly at 75c a yard. Monday only **39c**
24-Inch Printed Satin Foulards, in choice French designs and colorings, a fabric that sells regularly at 75c a yard. Monday only **49c**	**27-Inch Pure Silk Black Taffeta**, in a strong, guaranteed satin finish quality. Is also extra wide, and sells regularly at 75c a yard. We guarantee the wearing qualities of this fabric. Monday only **49c**
A Few More 27-Inch Pongees, in the tan shades, a staple weight and weave, a fabric that sells regularly at 50c a yard. Our price Monday only **29c**	**65c Values for 49c**—27-inch black waterproof and peau de soie, a splendid, serviceable fabric for shirt waist dresses, a quality that sells regularly at 65c a yard. Monday only **49c**

Are You Interested In These Dress Goods Bargains?

One of the reasons why we sell more dress goods than any Boston store is because

We Sell Better Goods for Less Money

59c and $1.00 Colored Dress Goods for 39c

Consisting of green and blue checks, shepherd plaids, venetians, bedatets, voiles, etamines, albatross, plain and fancy mohairs, imported novelties, etamines, etc., excellent shades, suitable for all occasions, from 38 inches to 46 inches wide and worth from 59c to 1.00 per yard. Choose from the entire lot Monday at **39c**

$1.00 Imported French Voile, 42-Inch, for 59c

In a full line of desirable shades, headsome weave and finish. Goods imported to be sold at 1.00 per yard. We will offer Monday at **59c**

$1.25 Imported Fancy Check Suitings, 44-Inch, for 59c

Made from the finest selected yarns, very newest styles and effects, most desirable for shirt waist suits and tailored dresses. The balance of a New York jobber's spring importations. Worth 1.25 per yard. As a leader for Monday offered at **59c**

50c Shepherd Plaid and Fancy Check Suitings 29c

In all the wanted combinations; very stylish for the new walking suits. Regular 50c quality, now marked **29c**

50-Inch Mohair Sicilians, in desirable street shades, bright, lustrous fabric really worth 75c per yard. Our price for Monday's sale **50c**

43-Inch Mohair Suitings, in solid colors blue, brown and black, broche lustres in fine to regular 59c goods on price Monday only, 50c per yard **39c**

Green and Blue Check Suitings—Large plaids of style to choose from, the material is all the novelty of the season. We offer Monday, while they last, at 50c per yard **50c**

Princess Crepe, 36 Inches Wide, in a full line of 24 and dark shades, very desirable in quality and fashionable weight and finish, which cannot be duplicated elsewhere, we offer Monday at 25c per yard **25c**

Combination of 59c to $1.00 Black Dress Goods for 39c

45-inch Mohair, bright and lustrous also 44-inch voile cooded, 50-inch Canvas Suitings, 38-inch Batiste, Voilings, Albatross, etc.; a great collection of black dress fabrics. Worth from 59c to 1.00 per yard. All offered Monday at the same price on special counter near south bridge **39c**

Black Imported French Voile, excellent quality, 44 inches wide, for 1.00 quality. As a leader will offer at 50c per yard **59c**

50-Inch Black Mohair Sicilian, very high lustre. Regular 75c quality, now marked 50c per yard **50c**

Last Calls on the

Winter Outerwear for Women

The Most Amazing Mark-Down of All

You'll agree with us when you come to realize how much this mark down means to us and to you that it is never been equalled in value giving in Boston.

Women's Suits at 6.75, Marked down from 15.00 and 20.00

Just 110 in the lot no more, no less, and at this price every single suit should change owners before 10 o'clock. The materials are mixtures, checkts and mohairs in good colors and the styles are nearly all this season's. We must have the room, therefore this opportunity is yours. Former selling prices were from 15.00 to 20.00. Our Mark Down Price now **6.75**

78 Women's Coats at 4.98, Reduced from 10.00 and 15.00

A varied assortment of coats to select from, short jacket effects, raincoats and full length tourist coats in handsome tweed mixtures. Hardly two garments alike in the entire lot, mostly medium sizes. Former selling prices were from 10.00 to 15.00. Our Mark Down Price now only **4.98**

88 Women's Suits at 12.50, Reduced from 25.00 and 30.00

The material in these suits is of the best and consists of fine cheviots and voiles in a multitude of different styles. About 25 of these suits are made entire ly over taffeta silk of excellent quality. Many of these suits formerly sold as high as 30.00. Our Mark Down Price now **12.50**

The materials are mostly fancy mixtures of excellent quality and in a variety of neat patterns, the styles are all the season and the workmanship first-class. Our mark the entire lot at the extremely low price of 2.98 from the former price of 5.00 each **2.98**

Special Drive in Waists

Newest Styles, Lowest Prices

Silk Waists, Like Cut, of best quality taffeta; the entire waist, back and front box plaited; the very newest sleeves, colors navy, brown, reseda, mahogany and black. Sold elsewhere for 9.50. Our price,

6.98

4.50 Silk Waists for 2.98, of white China silk, tucked back, front of shirring and tucks, with four rows of bow-knot lace insertions, collar and cuffs to match. Others ask 4.50 for this waist. Our price,

2.98

7.00 Silk Waists for 4.98, of fine white China silk, heavy quality, tucked back, front of tucks with broad stripes of handsome silk embroidery, stock of same. Usually sold at 7.00 each Our price,

4.98

Waists of Very Fine Lawn—Entire front of eleven rows of lace insertion, set between tucks, back and sleeves handsomely trimmed. Value 5.00 each, for only,

3.50

2.00 Cotton Waists for 98c—of heavy mercerized pique, tucked front and back. Value 2.00 each for **98c**

4.50 House Dresses for 1.98—Tucked skirt, with full flare at bottom, waist of broad plaits; these are made of good quality grass linen, in blue, tan or gray; also similar styles in percale and lawn. Value 4.50, for **1.98**

Waists of Fine Lawn—Yoke of Val lace insertion and tucks, with vest effect of row of lace insertion. Value 2.00 each, marked at only **1.49**

2.00 Wrappers for 1.49—of fine and white striped gingham, deep flounce on skirt, yoke trimmed with bow ends of same. Value 2.00 each, for this sale **1.49**

New Designs in Furniture

A Handsome Parlor Suit $87.50

Massive 5-Piece Parlor Suits, as illustrated in above cut, carved frames, claw feet, eroteh mahogany backs, covered in silk velour. For this sale **87.50**

Parlor Suits of 5 Pieces, in Louis XIV. design, elaborately carved solid mahogany frames, covered in imported tapestry. For this sale **110.00**

Louis XV. 3-Piece Wing Suits, solid mahogany upholstered in cotton; also 5 piece suits, carved backs and arms, covered in imperial velour. For this sale **95.00**

5-Piece Suits, heavily carved frames, upholstered in satin damask or silk tapestry For this sale **85.00**

Heavy Colonial Parlor Suits of 5 pieces, in verona velour, also solid mahogany 5-piece suits, Hepplewhite design, covered in satin damask **75.00**

Carved Back Parlor Suits of 3 and 5 pieces, covered in verona velour or satin damask **65.00**

5-Piece Suits in satin damask, tufted backs, each piece designed to afford the greatest amount of comfort without detracting from its architectural beauty, covered in the finest grade of satin damask **69.00**

3-Piece Hepplewhite Suits, elaborately carved frames, upholstered in panne plush **55.00**

5-Piece Parlor Suits, heavy wing frames, upholstered in tapestry **45.00**

Parlor Suits at 38.50—Consisting of tete, arm chair, 2 side chairs and 1 patent rocker, upholstered in green verona velour **38.50**

5-Piece Carved Back Parlor Suits—Each piece upholstered, seat and back in verona velour **37.00**

2-Piece Parlor Suits, in verona, consisting of tete and arm chair **30.00**

To introduce our advanced spring opening showing of Infants' Wheel Goods, we place on sale for this week a Go-Cart, as illustrated in cut of finest quality reed filled sides and dasher, adjusts in back and dasher, special automobile gear, upholstered in carriage cloth; lace or satine parasol. Special **10.00**

Silverwar

Lot of Rogers' ... at Half Price

Special sale of od ... and forks in the pi ... torn, made by Wm. R ... Co., Meriden, Conn ... all first standard pat ... on white metal. Pric

Window Patterns. ... Fruits, Knives ... Fork, Knife ... Tea Spoons ... Berry Spoons ... Orange Ladles ... Gravy Ladles ... Sugar Ladles ... Medium Ladles ... Soup Ladles ... Odds in set 1 pieces ... By the Yoke ...

Shell Pattern Orang ... by William Rogers ... Very well standard ... worth 30c each ... for

Small Bon-Bon Set ... Rogers & Son Wm. ... tern, full Al plate ... Very useful ... worth regularly ... each, for

Windsor Pattern Spoons, Wm. Roger ... Very useful ... worth regularly ... each, for

Windsor Standard ... Wm. Rogers & Son ... worth regularly 35c e

Quadruple Plate Se ... Two patterns, one ... border, Stitch and ... Fruit and Flower ... each to only

The Chin

Comes in for It ... These Ba

Dinner and

50-Piece Complete S ... Every piece decorated ... to 8.00 S la for

112-Piece English ... White Granite and Blue ... tions. Usual price 19.0

112-Piece Dinner S ... Brandy Sonora Ware, size ... white and gold, in fa ... signs. Usual price 14

130-Piece Dinner Sets—Same ... terns as above. ... price 17.98, for

130-Piece Haviland ... Exquisite border patt ... in green and pink. ... Usual price 30.98, for

Toilet Sets—Handsom ... ray shape. In all ... including bowl ... gold decorations. ... Sets regularly marked ... Sets regularly marked ... Sets regularly marked

Round Chop Plate ... Same with fancy gol ... tions. Were 2.00 for

8-Piece Berry Sets— ... 1 cream pitcher; si ... finish in natural ... pretty. Real value ... for

Cake Sets—1 large ... and 6 plates, a ... decoration. Real ... per set, for

Table Porcelains—Du ... American beauty rose ... supplies 2 sizes, plate ... cups and saucers, cov ... ers, bowls 2 styles.

Clocks and

Porcelain Clocks ... enamel, splendid ... usual price 2.49, for

Parlor Clocks, in ... Ansonia 8-day clocks ... Clocks, usual price 10.0 ... Clocks, usual price 11.0 ... Clocks, usual price 14.0

Black Iron Fire Se ... poker and stand ... Ansonia 8-day clocks ... Sets, usual price 4.25, ... Sets, usual price 5.25, ... Sets, usual price 8.00,

C COMPANY

hishing Store Comes to Boston

355 Main St., Worcester

ealers in Highest Class Floor Coverings, Draperies, Furniture, &c.

ash Their Entire Stock of

ite Draperies, Upholstery Fabrics,

'e Shall Offer the Entire Purchase

Than Lowest Retail Prices

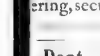
ousefurnishing stores in all New England, catering to the needs of Worcester's "Four Hundred," d by the Pinkham & Willis Co. has ever been of the choicest, highest grade to meet the require- finely selected goods at prices that bring the cost of the most luxurious furnishings down to ering, secure some coveted prize that would otherwise be considered beyond the range of the family

Sale Begins Monday Morning at 8:30.

Dept.
ancy Pieces
nd Less.

knives, spoons
Windsor pat-
ers & Son Mfg
hese goods are
e quality plate
Half.

Worth For
.... 1.20 .90
.... 1.50 1.00
.... 1.10 .75c
.... .90c .60c
.... 1.20 .80c
.... .75c .35c
.... .40c .18c
.... .75c .35c
.... 1.00 .45c
.... 1.40 .60c
.... .80c .35c



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8 now..... 7.50

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now..... 3.50
now..... 5.00

Shovel, tongs,
..... 2.75
..... 3.75
..... 1.00

The Carpets, Mattings, Oil Cloths and Linoleums
From the Pinkham & Willis Co.'s Stock.

Granite Brussels—1 yard wide, a very stylish carpet, Pinkham & Willis Co.'s price 35c, per yard, our price 23c

Silk-Ingrain Carpets for 47c Yard—A very stylish fabric, closely woven, in rich colors and effects, Pinkham & Willis Co.'s price 65c per yard, our price 43c

Extra Quality Tapestry Brussels—The regular retail value for tapestry, not jute. Pinkham & Willis Co.'s price was 75c per yard, our price 49c

1.00 Ingrain Carpets for 55c—Best quality extra superfine Ingrain Carpet, all wool in the newest of patterns and colorings, suitable for parlors, chambers and stairs. Pinkham & Willis Co.'s price 1.00 per yard, our price 55c

Bigelow-Lowell Body Brussels—New designs and coverings for fall and winter trade, patterns desirable for all rooms, halls and stairs. Pinkham & Willis Co.'s price was from 1.65 to 1.75 per yard. Our price 1.15

Plain Color, All-Wool Filling, for use as 3 others around rugs, as per Pinkham & Willis Co.'s price 1.00 per yard, our price 59c

Double Extra Quality Tapestry Brussels—In a variety of patterns and colorings, suitable for all rooms, halls and stairs. Pinkham & Willis Co.'s price 1.00 per yard, our price 63c

Velvet Carpets—Oriental and two-toned effects. Pinkham & Willis Co.'s price 90c per yd, our price 65c

10 Wire Tapestry Brussels—The very best 10 wire Tapestry Brussels Carpets, made by the leading manufacturers in a choice variety of patterns and coverings. Pinkham & Willis Co.'s price 1.10 per yard, our price 73c

Body Brussels—A big lot of Body Brussels, in all the best makes, pieces from 9 to 27 yards, Pinkham & Willis Co.'s price 1.25 per yard. Our price 75c

Wilton Velvets are a very desirable carpeting, carpet and stair to match. Our lot of pieces, suitable for all rooms, halls and stairs, Pinkham & Willis Co.'s prices on this grade was 1.45 per yard. Our price 88c

Extra Quality Tapestry Brussels, made by 9 of the leading manufacturers, in patterns and colorings suitable for all rooms, halls and stairs, Pinkham & Willis Co.'s prices on this grade was 1.65 per yard. Our price 89c

Bigelow-Lowell Body Brussels—New designs and coverings for fall and winter trade, patterns desirable for all rooms, halls and stairs, Pinkham & Willis Co.'s price was from 1.65 to 1.75 per yard. Our price 1.15

Royal Wilton Velvet Carpets—With and without borders, a splendid wearing carpet for hotel use. Pinkham & Willis Co.'s price 1.35 per yard. Our price 1.15

1 Lot Grand Rapids Sweepers—Made by the Bissell Carpet Sweeper Co., Pinkham & Willis Co.'s price 2.50 each. Our price 1.75

1 Lot Extra Well Finished Sweepers like the Pinkham & Willis Co. sold at 4.00 each. Our price 1.95

Oil Cloths

Floor Oil Cloths—Yellum grade, in 1 yd. 1/4 yds. and 2 yds. widths. Pinkham & Willis Co.'s price 50c per yard. Our price 15c

Oil Cloths

Extra Quality Floor Oil Cloths—New dessigns and colors, various widths. Pinkham & Willis Co.'s price 25c per yard our price 19c

Extra Quality Floor Oil Cloths—Over 20 new and exclusive dessigns, accurately represented. Pinkham & Willis Co.'s price 36c per yd, our price 25c

Wild's Heavy Linoleum—Very heavily printed, a very desirable Kitchen floor covering. Pinkham & Willis Co.'s price 50c per yard, our price 35c

Wild's Extra Heavy Printed Linoleum — Well seasoned. Pinkham & Willis Co.'s price 56c per yard, our price 39c

Inlaid Linoleum—In the wood effects. Pinkham & Willis Co.'s price 80c per yard, our price 59c

Linoleums

Wild's Inlaid Linoleum—In mosaic and wood effects. Pinkham & Willis Co.'s price 1.75 yd, our price 98c

Hodges' 3d Grade Fibre Carpets—Medium pictures and color effects. Pinkham & Willis Co.'s price 50c per yard, our price 28c

Hodges' 2d Grade Fibre Carpets—In choice pictures and color effects. Pinkham & Willis Co.'s price 60c per yard, our price 35c

Hodges' 1st Grade Fibre Carpets—A big variety of the newest patterns and coverings, very desirable for floors or use. Pinkham & Willis Co.'s price 65c per yard, our price 42c

Linoleums

Heavy China and Fancy Japanese Matting—In choice new patterns. Pinkham & Willis Co.'s price 7.50 per roll 40 yards, our price 5.95

Straw Mattings

Extra Heavy Canton China Straw Matting—In various patterns and colorings, weight 50 lbs. Pinkham & Willis Co.'s price was 12.00 per roll of 40 yards, our price 6.75

Fine Japanese Matting—In choice carpet effects, reds, blues and greens. Pinkham & Willis Co.'s price 10.00 to 20.00 per roll of 40 yards. Our price 7.95

Finest China Matting—Made from Linton straw. No. 1 is the finest for the Pinkham & Willis Co.'s price. Is 10 per roll of 40 yards, our price 8.59

Extra Superfine Long Straw Japanese Matting—In choice carpet effects, all colors. Pinkham & Willis Co.'s price, 15.00 per roll of 40 yards, our price 10.00

136 Warp Finest China Matting—Made in the fine pin check effects. Pinkham & Willis Co.'s price 20.00 per roll of 40 yards. Our price 10.95

Highest Grade Japanese Matting—Also the extra superfine rice straw matting, with inverted figures. Pinkham & Willis Co.'s price 36.00 per roll of 40 yards. Our price is 18.00

Curtains, Portieres, Draperies and Upholsteries
From the Pinkham & Willis Co.'s Stock.

Portieres and Couch Covers!

350 Pairs Portieres, comprising Tapestry Chenilles, Satin Damask and Velours, styles and patterns all up to date. Pinkham & Willis Co.'s prices range from 3.50 to 40.00 a pair. These goods will be sold at less than half the regular price. Here are a few of the items:

	P. & W. Co's price	our price
25 Pr. Figured Tapestry Portieres	3.50	1.50
10 Pr. Figured Tapestry Portieres	6.50	3.00
10 Pr. Figured Tapestry Portieres	9.00	4.75

10 Pair Satin Derby Portieres, fringed and corded. Pinkham & Willis Co.'s price 15.00 to 18.00. Our price.. 7.00

3 Pair French Velour Portieres—Pinkham & Willis Co.'s price 45.00. Our price 20.00

Couch Covers

36-Inch Couch Covers—Pinkham & Willis Co.'s price 3.00. Our price 1.50

48-Inch Couch Covers—Pinkham & Willis Co.'s price 4.75. Our price 2.50

Couch Covers, Pinkham & Willis Co.'s price 7.50. Our price 3.50

Couch Covers, 60 inches wide, Pinkham & Willis Co.'s price 9.00. Our price.... 4.50

Scotch Lace Curtains—Pinkham & Willis Co.'s prices from 1.50 to 6.00 a pair. These will be sold at less than half these prices, or ..... 75c to 3.00

Ruffled Bobbinet Curtains, Renaissance insertion and edge. Pinkham & Willis Co.'s price 2.50 a pair. Our price.... 1.00

Lace Curtains

Ruffled Muslin Curtains—500 pairs. Pinkham & Willis Co.'s price 75c a pair. Our price... 39c

Lace Curtains

200 Pairs $8.00 to $12.00 Lace Curtains for $5.00 a Pair

In two to five-pair lots, including Arabian, Cluny, Irish Point, Swiss and Renaissance. Pinkham & Willis Co. sold this quality of curtains at from 8.00 to 12.00 a pair. Our price on this lot only 5.00 a pair.

$5.00

Draperies

10 Pieces Silk and Cotton Tapestry, in beautiful color mixtures. Pinkham & Willis Co.'s price was 2.50 a yard. Our price is only 1.50

15 Pieces Cotton Tapestry, in good designs, for which Pinkham & Willis Co.'s price was 2.00 a yard. Our price only.. 50c

3.00 Tapestries for 1.00 a Yard—Silk and wool, and silk and linen tapestry, in handsome designs, that Pinkham & Willis Co. sold for 3.00 to 5.00 a yard. Our price 1.00

75 Pairs Silk Window Draperies—These are beautiful goods and sold by Pinkham & Willis Co. at from 12.00 to 18.00 a pair. Our price 6.00

5000 Window Shades—Pinkham & Willis Co.'s price 35c a pair. Our price..... 15c

One lot Brass Extension Rods—Pinkham & Willis Co.'s price 15c each. Our price.... 7c

Plain and Figured Denims—Pinkham & Willis Co.'s price 30c a yard. Our price 15c

Figured Muslins for Sash Curtains—50 pieces of the above goods. Pinkham & Willis Co.'s price 15c per yard. Our price..... 8c

High Class Draperies at Half Price

One of the largest assortments of high-class Draperies ever shown in New England are in this purchase. They include Silk Brocades, Silk and Linen Stripes, All Silk Damask, Hand Embroidered Silk Brocades, etc., etc. Worth double our prices, which are

$3.50 to $20.00

Blanket Dept.

1.50 Comfortables for 95c, in spring weight, colored stripe effects in handsome oriental patterns, filled with pure white cotton, in one sheet, size 72x78, regular 1.50 quality. For Monday.

95c

1.25 Bed Spreads for 98c—11-4 Crochet Bed Spreads, Marseilles patterns, hemmed ready for use, regular price 1.25 each. For Monday's sale.

98c

1.50 Blankets for 3.50—11-4 White Wool Blankets in pink, blue, red and gold borders, silk binding, regular price 4.50 each. Our price.

3.50

In Linen Department

1.62½ Bleached Damask for 1.25 Yard—72-inch Bleached Double-Satin damask, of Irish manufacture, in eight choice new designs, good value at 1.62½ yard. Monday's price.... 1.25

5.00 Pattern Table Cloths for 3.25—Bleached Satin Damask Pattern Cloths, made by Wm. Liddell & Co., Belfast, Ireland, in handsome patterns, some with table borders; size 2 yards by 2½ yards, real value 5.00 each, for 3.25

1.35 Damask Napkins for 1.10 Dozen—Bleached Damask Napkins, all pure linen, fine quality, breakfast size, 1.35 quality, for 1.10

50c Tray Cloths for 25c—200 Hemstitched Damask Tray Cloths, slightly soiled from window display, regular price 50c each, for 25c

37½c Linen Suiting for 25c Yard—36-inch white Irish Linen Suiting, soft finish, all pure linen, very desirable for waists and suits, splendid value for 37½c yard, our price..... 25c

Cotton Dept.

12½c Wamsutta Cotton for 8c Yard—40-inch wide Bleached Wamsutta Cotton, regular price 12½c yard. For Monday,

9c

New York Mills Sheets, noted for strength and durability, with 3 and 1 inch hems, torn and frayed

Size 2½ydsx2½yds, 40c each instead of 65c
Size 2½ydsx2¾yds, 80c each instead of 75c

Pillow Cases, made of Wamsutta cotton, size 42x36 and 45x36, ½ of 25c, instead

15c

Men's Clothing Marked Down Still Further for Monday

Our Winter's End Reduction Sale — The Shrewd, Forehanded Buyers' Chance

Just Consider Some of These Values

It requires courage to mark fine new suits and overcoats at less than they cost to make, but it takes heroic measures to move goods at this season, and we must make prices that will interest the light purse and the close, close figuring buyer. We reckon the men will come for the goods at the prices are low enough. How are these

12.50 and 15.00 Suits for 7.50

[illegible] Black Thibet, new fancy mixed Cheviots, [illegible] finest detail in a thoroughly first class [illegible] Sacks, [illegible] perfect fitting [illegible] Pinkham & Willis Co.'s regular prices [illegible] low to our

7.50

15.00 and 18.00 Overcoats for 9.75

Of Black and Gray Kersey, medium lengths up to 40 inch; also Great Coats, with or without belt, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

THEATRE PANIC AT BANGOR FIRE FOR1,200.

Chimney Blaze Interrupts the Third Act of "For Love and Liberty"—Company Sings to Allay Fears of the Audience

WOMEN AND CHILDREN IN RUSH TO ESCAPE

Bangor, Me., March 4. [illegible] press of the memories of [illegible] Company [illegible] Bangor Opera House [illegible] afternoon. While the [illegible] the third act of the play [illegible] Manager Owen and a few [illegible] A sheet of [illegible] and found that a [illegible] the chimney leading [illegible] Without [illegible] night Manager Owen [illegible] be over to allay [illegible] the panic [illegible] of the New [illegible] opened [illegible] panel next [illegible] of the box [illegible] seated to [illegible] was to [illegible] and to [illegible]

Manager Owen then stepped [illegible] front of the [illegible] and sang and [illegible] danger, [illegible] to leave [illegible] in order [illegible]

The New Company was [illegible] on the stage and sang and [illegible] people that there [illegible] saved a panic. Then [illegible] composed both of [illegible] rose as [illegible] "Auld Lang [illegible] out. At one time [illegible] the great [illegible] rush toward [illegible] fear vanished [illegible]

In just nine minutes [illegible] ended. Many of the [illegible] Manager Owen [illegible] was great as [illegible] theatre. Tonight the house is [illegible]

RADCLIFFE NEEDS $20,000 MORE

Nineteen efforts [illegible] Radcliffe College Act [illegible] before committee [illegible] college may acquire [illegible] Greenleaf estate adjoining [illegible] months' [illegible] and [illegible] been selected to [illegible] pare for the purchase [illegible] Library Hall now [illegible]

[illegible] three acres, and when [illegible] the [illegible] Act will [illegible] Monday. [illegible] being made to [illegible] bring the events [illegible] college.

NOVELTIES PLEASE A BIG SYMPHONY AUDIENCE.

A Fairy [illegible] Overture by Richard Wagner and a Bach Composite Piece for Strings Only Are Played

CAMPANARI SINGS IN SOLO SELECTIONS

By Kent Perkins.

[illegible]

PREFERS PRISON TO FREEDOM, SO SHE MAY BE NEAR PASTOR WITH WHOM SHE ELOPED

Former pastor who left wife for a girl member of his church, the deserted wife, and the girl eloper.

MISS JULIA BOWNE PROTESSES LOVE FOR CORDOVA.

Infatuated Minister Must Serve Year Behind Bars for Deserting Wife and Children for Pretty Young Choir Girl

By Boston American Leased Wire.

New York, March [illegible] the marriage [illegible] the Rev. J. F. Cordova, and the [illegible] Julia Bowne and [illegible] a village in their romance [illegible] will [illegible] a year's separation.

[illegible] New Jersey [illegible] New Brunswick [illegible] for contempt [illegible] of Chancellor [illegible] sentence [illegible]

[illegible] Mrs. Cordova [illegible] Julia Bowne [illegible] Mrs. Cordova [illegible] Mrs. Cordova [illegible] Julia Bowne [illegible] Mrs. Cordova [illegible] Julia Bowne [illegible] Mrs. Cordova [illegible] Julia Bowne

STATE POLICE HUNT CHENEY WEALTH.

Chief Shaw Announces He Will Begin Active Work at Once in Investigation of Disappearance of the Securities

MR. CHENEY WILL BE IN BOSTON TO-MORROW

[illegible] I will begin active work in my investigation of the mysterious disappearance of securities valued at $250,000 which belong to Herman Stanley Cheney of Southbridge.

This announcement was made last night by Chief Shaw of the State Police. Now that the Pinkertons have completed their work on the case the State police will take up the threads of research and run every line to the tightest skein to a conclusion. It is one of the most mysterious cases which has ever been given over to police investigation.

Mr. Cheney is a millionaire and clubman of Hartford and Southbridge. He is the son of the founder of the great American optical works. On January 17, a tin box containing bonds, stocks, notes and mortgages, representing the bulk of young Mr. Cheney's fortune, was seen in a closet in his Southbridge home, where it had been placed after being taken from the vaults of the Hartford National Bank. A few days later the box and its contents were missing. About $10,000 of the paper was negotiable, but nothing has been done by those who took the box and what its contents are at present.

Mr. Cheney was to have been in Boston yesterday in order to be the host of the secretive old gold bill at the Exchange club luncheon, but accompanied Mr. Hyde of the Board of Police Detectives. Thomas, that he would be unable to come because of business matters requiring his attention in Worcester.

Mr. Cheney will be in this city to-morrow. Chief Shaw told a BOSTON SUNDAY AMERICAN reporter last night that he will secure a full statement from Mr. Cheney covering all the facts in his possession.

A rumor to the effect that an attempt to dispose of the securities belonging to Mr. Cheney was made at the American Loan and Trust Company at No. 53 State street yesterday was denied in the most positive terms by President Jordan of the trust company.

GLAD HOMECOMING FOR STINSON BRIDE

HEARTY WELCOME WAITS CYCLIST AND BRIDE.

Friends of the Former Elsie Lovering, Who Slipped Away to Marry Wheelman, Plan for Reception When Couple Return

Friends of Mr. and Mrs. Will Stinson are preparing an enthusiastic welcome to the well-known bicycle rider and his pretty bride when they return from their honeymoon to Mr. Stinson's home in Cambridge, where they announced this week.

Mrs. Stinson, who was Miss Elsie Lovering, and later Mrs. Joseph Lovering, and famous among cities and on the stage for her beauty, has been a much photographed as almost any woman in Arcadia. She has written to her many friends expressing her complete happiness since her marriage.

Mr. and Mrs. Stinson surprised all their friends a few days ago by a sudden trip to Providence and being married there. Stinson had been attentive to Mrs. Lovering since she secured a divorce from her first and last husband, which suit his name figured prominently.

Most Beautiful of Women.

It was to be followed, as she was known on the stage, that Coquelin, the famous French actor, once said: "You are the most beautiful woman I have ever seen in all my experience on the stage. You are an example of the highest type of feminine beauty in America." This was in 1901, before she was married to Joseph Lovering, a mechanical engineer in the employ of the Boston Elevated Railway Company. Lovering's suit for divorce was not contested, but Mrs. Lovering received a decree nisi.

Mrs. Lovering is the daughter of Rev. William F. Richmond, an ex-Unitarian pastor of the Warren Avenue church. Her parents have lived apart for years, her mother living until recently in apartments at the Hotel Pelham. Mrs. Stinson is a fast typewrite and has been much sought after as a model for photographers.

Former Husband Censured.

She left Mr. Lovering in December 1903 and filed her divorce libel shortly after that time. Lovering filed a cross libel naming in the case Miriam T. Mall, of Providence, and Stinson. In granting Mrs. Lovering the decree the judge took occasion to censure Lovering for making the charge against her.

Characteristic poses of beautiful Elsie Lovering, now the bride of Will Stinson, the famous cyclist.

DARTMOUTH CLUB TO HOLD LADIES' NIGHT

Worcester, March 4.—Guy W. Ham, assistant United States Attorney at Boston, was the guest of the Dartmouth Lunch club at its meeting to-day. It was voted to hold the annual ladies' night of the club in April, when President Wright of Clark college, president ex-officio of Amherst and President Tucker of Dartmouth are to be invited to be present.

DEDHAM FINANCES IN GOOD CONDITION

Dedham, March 4.—The assessors of the town of Dedham in the 200th annual report show the town to have $79,410.88 to its credit. The value of real estate assessed last year was $8,002,742. The town recorded on its school during the past year $50,000, and $1,000 on new roads within the town's limit.

WORCESTER CLUB TO PRODUCE JAP PLAY

Worcester, March 4.—At the entertainment of the Tatassit Mens' Monday night the children will present a Japanese musical farce with all of the flavor of Mikado's. The play was written by Florence F. Jaquith, who will be the talent as Jessamo Jap [illegible]

THE GILCHRIST CO. LEASES LARGE STRUCTURE.

Acquires Century Building From Dennison Estate to Meet Demands of Business Which Has Doubled in a Year

[illegible]

VERY FEW PEOPLE

Are Free From Some Form of Indigestion.

Very few people are free from some form of indigestion, but scarcely two will have the same symptoms.

Some suffer most directly after eating, bloating from gas in stomach and bowels; others have heartburn or sour risings; still others have palpitation of heart, headaches, sleeplessness, pains in chest and under shoulder blades, some have extreme nervousness, and so on through dyspepsia.

But whatever the symptoms may be, the cause in all cases of indigestion is the same; that is, the stomach for some reason fails to properly and promptly digest what is eaten.

The whole burden of stomach [illegible] on the stomach [illegible] The stomach must have rest and assistance, and Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets give it with its weakened or diseased natural digestive juices when stomach lacks, vainly trying to perform its peptic [illegible] in the [illegible] to secrete sufficient acid and pepsin to thoroughly digest and assimilate the food eaten.

[illegible] of the active principle in Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets will digest a large amount of eggs or other wholesome food, and this claim has been proven by actual experiment, which anyone can perform for himself in the following manner: Cut a hard boiled egg in very small pieces, as it would be if cut fine, place the egg and two or three of the tablets in a cup or cup and a half warm water heated to 98 degrees (the temperature of the body) and keep it at this temperature for a quarter and one-half hours, at the end of which time the egg will be completely digested as it would have been in the healthy stomach of a person.

The result of this experiment is that Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets will [illegible] little they will do to digest your meal in the stomach, and you can also will rest and invigorate the [illegible] and effectually.

Even a little child can take them with safety and benefit if its digestion is weak, and the [illegible] of cures accomplished by their regular daily use are easily explained when it is understood that they are composed of vegetable essences and pure pepsin, Cayenne and Golden Seal which mingle with the food and digest it thoroughly, giving the overworked stomach a chance to recuperate.

Dyspepsia never cures Dyspepsia, neither do pills and cathartic medicines which simply irritate and inflame the intestines.

When enough food is eaten and properly digested there will be no [illegible] for in fact will there be any food, because good digestion means good health in every particular.

The merit and success of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are world wide, and they are sold at the moderate price of 50 cents for full sized package at every drug store in the United States and Canada, as well as in Europe.

$33 TO California

From Chicago every day, March 1 to May 15, 1905, to San Francisco

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To-day's Opportunities in the West

THIRTY-THREE DOLLARS to the Pacific Coast, and only $7 more for a double berth in a comfortable tourist sleeper from Chicago to California. With such inducements it would seem that traveling must be cheaper than remaining at home.

To the home-seeker, to the wage-earner, to the farmer, to the fruit-grower, to the miner, as well as to the tourist and the health-seeker, the Pacific Coast States to-day present unusual attractions and splendid opportunities.

From Chicago to	
San Francisco, Los Angeles, Sacramento, San Jose and many other points in California	$33.00
Portland, Tacoma, Seattle and many other points in Oregon and in Washington	$33.00
Spokane, Wash., and to many other points in Eastern Washington, Northern Idaho and Eastern Oregon and to Nelson, Robson and Rossland, B. C.	$30.50
Helena, Butte and Anaconda and many other points in Montana	$30.00
Salt Lake City, Ogden, Grand Junction, Rawlins, Laramie and many other points in Utah, Colorado and Wyoming	$30.00
Logan, Hinsdale and many other points in Montana	$28.00
Billings, Mont., and intermediate points to which regular rates are higher	$25.00

To California via Omaha or Kansas City. Personally conducted tourist car parties to California leave Chicago Tuesdays and Thursdays at 10.25 p. m. To North Pacific Coast points, via St. Paul and Minneapolis or via Omaha.

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INAUGURAL HAS SENT STOCKS BOUNDING.

Despite an Unfavorable Bank Statement and a Quiet Day on Wall Street, President's Address Gives Confidence.

MANY BROKERS ARE AWAY AT WASHINGTON

Union Pacific Shows Most Activity, 64,000 Shares for the Day, With a Gain of 1⅞, Being Transferred Saturday

Wall street had quite enough to do yesterday that it filled the forenoon of the Presidential inauguration, and so the few operators and traders who were not in attendance upon the Washington festivities marked prices up with a profound indifference to a bank statement showing that on another occasion might well have put the bulls to rout.

It was a very quiet, short session, however, until comparatively late in the afternoon, when the news of the inauguration of Roosevelt and Fairbanks as Vice President came over the wires. Then there was a sudden rush to buy stocks, and most hopeful anticipations of a great boom in prices were indulged in. Many of the unsettlements at present which fell to the ground because of the absence of members from the street will be deferred. Further abandonments of contracts will be made, as it is whispered that the inauguration of Roosevelt and Fairbanks is the beginning of the end.

It is almost a case of inability to see a case of inability to see a case of inability.

Apropos of this a New York dispatch says:

There are two prospective factors in the matter, it is thought in Wall street, that the deal will, the financial and stock holders would be glad to see go through at the meeting in May. The first is the deal already mentioned, which is expected to go through next June. Another factor is the return from a Republican Administration in Washington. Mr. Rockefeller has been here for years, and which, it is generally understood that Mr. Rockefeller has been unsuccessfully entered out in earlier.

Stagnant in Boston.

If the Wall street market was dull by comparison with previous days of activity, the Boston market was stagnant by comparison with previous days of business. There was very little feature to the speculation.

The drive at 11th he on Friday and continued yesterday, has had the effect of the bulls that it is best to let their pets and sugar. The effect is that the bulls are trying in vain to keep the lower quotations, since what forced down have lately passed away.

Thomas W. Lawson, who knows a great deal of the inside history of 11th, is now in Boston, and is getting rid of his holdings of Amalgamated Copper. He has gone to 20 and 21 with his stock, but he will go to 30 and 31 with it. He has had a long string of Consolidated Electric with him, also 11th. I know nothing about who had been 11th's customers for these shares. I do him credit for not wishing to let me have any of his stock. I did not want to let him have any at any 11th. But perhaps I am wrong. I am not the 11th whom I should sell to. I am the 11th of the 11th. I am a 11th trader, and if I make any money it is out of the 11th. I am a 11th trader, and if I make any money it is out of the 11th.

Another Copper Property.

It looks very much as though the Boston market will have another copper mine property added to the street's long list of Lake Superior companies. The old Hancock's property, which has been 100,000 shares, has been sold to the United Fruit Co. It is understood that the Fruit Co. will be controlled by Boston capitalists.

Copper Range Meeting.

An interesting event the present week will be the meeting of the board of directors of the Copper Range Consolidated company, to be held Wednesday in this city. President Petze, who has recently returned from a visit to the several properties which he owns in that section, will be present. It is understood that the BOSTON SUNDAY AMERICAN that all is going on as it should be, and that the directors will be elected at the meeting.

It is to the shareholders' interest that the copper production of the season of 1905 be pushed. Increase that there will be a dividend of $4 a share. Such a dividend of the profits would be quite in keeping with the policy of conservatism which has prevailed under the Parker administration.

Increase in Union Pacific.

The January statement of earnings of the Union Pacific system shows an increase of 9 per cent in gross earnings and an increase of 11 per cent in net earnings. For the first seven months of the fiscal year, which gives earnings increase 1.91 per cent and net earnings increase 7.71 per cent.

Appropriated gross earnings of forty-six railroads in December, 1904, as compared with December, 1903, show an increase of $500,972. For the third week of February gross earnings of forty-one roads decreased $133,367.

President James Ross of the Dominion Coal Company stated at the annual meeting of the shareholders, held in Montreal, that by an arrangement with the banks the company will this year pay off its liability of $2,500,000 to the Dominion Iron and Steel Company.

Bankers say that money rates are at present low as they will get for the next thirty days at least. The money is easy and expected to remain so.

A dispatch from Cheyenne, Wyo., states that the striking teamsters have returned to work at the Osceola mine. They received an increase of 50 cents per day.

CONGRESS HAS ADJOURNED—NOW WATCH STOCKS

Congress has adjourned. Now watch the stock market. It has been the practice of the business men of Wall Street to "sell off" its goods something out of the way for a big, strong market to "pull on" its patronage. The trade can of the following day, in preparation for such a rating and the buyer of any thing that was sold at the very close of yesterday's session is apt to get it at a low range.

Wall Street can do this because it is prepared. It takes a certain risk of submitting to the public's whim to get it for the benefit of exhibition. But now it knows what it is to get it for the benefit of exhibition. But now it knows what it is to get it for the benefit of exhibition.

But the end of legislation and session is to be expected. It is reported for the moment. The Democratic House has passed its appropriation bills in its inaugural address. Democrats have promised to. When it was said and done as abundant money for the paying purposes. Democratic leaders of the Reed Trust in power as can be. And to the financial interests and corporations face a major crisis with little fear. All these are factors making for easy money for a time at least.

But best of all is the reason for no advance. For stocks are not distributed. Bull movements are to be undertaken when stocks are to be sold. It is no time to buy for investment. It is proposed to be a bull market. Brokers look for a wide opening to-morrow.

Declares 20 Per Cent. Dividend.

The [illegible] has declared a dividend of 20 per cent. [illegible] Texas Bank [illegible] the corresponding [illegible]

Increase in Franklin Output.

The [illegible] Franklin [illegible] fact that a meeting [illegible] Manager Brown [illegible]

BOSTON STOCKS.

Transactions yesterday on the Boston Stock Exchange, with sales of 100 shares or more, were as follows:

[illegible]

NEW YORK STOCKS.

[illegible]

STOCKS IN LONDON.

London, March 4—Following are yesterday's and today's closing prices:

[illegible]

QUOTATIONS AT CHICAGO.

Following is the range of prices for grain and provisions in the Chicago Board of Trade yesterday:

[illegible]

THE COTTON MARKET.

The range of prices yesterday on the New York Cotton Exchange, compared with [illegible]

[illegible]

FIRST ARRESTED, THEN DEPORTED

Armed with the lawful of five shillings, [illegible] silver watch from William [illegible] of Chicago on the [illegible] Superintendent [illegible] the immigrant station [illegible] and will be deported as [illegible] The police will not [illegible] as the alleged arrest [illegible] the high seas.

FIFTY-THREE SPECIES OF FISH CAN TALK

Paris, March 4—Curiously interesting experiments are being made at the Museum of Natural History on the subject of the language of fishes.

Professor Pellegrin, the well-known [illegible] has discovered that out [illegible] species of barbs about [illegible]

[illegible] is engaged in fixing [illegible] the sounds made by the [illegible] under the observations, and to establish [illegible] presence in the "fishes" of [illegible]

FREE

A Report of the Desert & Store of [illegible] in the Americas.

THE UTAH-NEVADA COPPER CO., Exchange Bldg., Denver, Colo.

GOLDFIELD MINE

Ic M [illegible] company wanted to invest in the [illegible] Goldfield [illegible] Nevada [illegible] Address [illegible] Kansas City Southern Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

MARCH OUTLOOK GOOD IN REAL ESTATE.

Enormous Increase in This Year's Building Contracts, Figures Being $10,498,000, to $8,542,000 for Last Year

FEBRUARY BUSINESS HAS NEARLY DOUBLED

March has come in much more after the fashion of a lion than of a lamb, according to the local real estate brokers and they say that the prospects are good so far for a lively finish. It may short as it was proved one of the most satisfactory periods in a long time and it is the hope of the realty men that March will at least equal the record of its predecessor.

Statistics of contracts for new building operations awarded to date indicate that the coming Spring will witness a genuine revival of building operations. Already since the first of the year, according to the F. W. Dodge Company, the total value of new contracts awarded on new building and the steering enterprise throughout New England total in money the sum of $10,498,000 as compared with $8,542,000 for the corresponding part of 1904, and contracts awarded during February alone as reported 30 to 31st inst. compared with $5,508,000 for February last year.

Four-Story Block Sold.

The estate numbered 14 Salisbury street, and extending to No. 151 Kneeton street, has been sold by Frank L. Dunne to John F. Nelson. The parcel comprises a four-story brick building together with 3,574 square feet of land, the price fixed on a valuation of $40,000. The brokers were James L. Parkinson & Co. and Frederick D. Woodruff.

The 206 feet on State road has been purchased by W. W. Fiske. The property is the estate of the late Mary Ann Fiske, and has a frontage of 206 feet on State road and a depth of 300 square feet of land.

No. 11 Decatur street, South End, has been transferred by trustee F. Ralph and one other to Annie E. Sullivan. The assessed valuation is $5,900.

J. Murphy has taken title to the recently built two and one-half dwellings, from the S. M. Fitz Bailey estate, on Falmouth street, No. 1 and 3, together with 1,525 square feet of land, is said on a valuation of $17,000.

Edward T. Harrington & Co. have sold for Annie E. Fallon to Annie N. Cox, Falmouth street. The purchaser is William Trapp. The three-story brick apartment house and 2,000 square feet of land have an assessed valuation of $7,700.

$7,200 Property Sold.

Agreements have been signed for the sale of the property on the West Concord street, bounding to the heirs of Charles H. Hayden. The property is assessed for $7, and Percival Bean No. 15 State street, was the broker in the transaction.

Jessie L. Whittaker has sold her property at No. 44 Marshall street, Medford Hillside, consisting of an 8-room house, including 10 oak and 2,000 feet of sand, to Margaret A. Roberts who buys for a home. W. A. Putnam was the broker in the transaction.

Joseph Hall has sold his property on the top floor of No. 109 to No. 123 Summer, delivered in here toward to the Hub Building Company for a long term of years. The property is represented by Edward L. and C. Whittier & Son were the brokers in the deal. Mr. Hall is Vorenberg.

Transfer of Malden House.

Edward T. Harrington & Co. have sold for Mary E. Cowell of Malden her estate situated corner of Webster and Church streets, consisting of a nine-room house, also a corner lot containing 4,300 square feet of land. The assessed value of the property is $3,400. The price paid was in excess of the assessed value.

The following transactions were yesterday recorded on the books of the Real Estate Exchange:

Jackson G. Cushman, W. warranty, D. dated March 1, 1905.

Jackson G. to Marian H. Brown, Northfield street, $1 W.

Jackson G. Fabian, et al to Annie Rosenthal Q.

Jackson G. to Mutual Life Insurance Company, Washington street, $1 Q.

Mutual Life Insurance Company, Washington street, $1 Q.

Mutual Life Insurance Company, Washington street, $1 Q.

BOSTON THEATRE

LAWRENCE McCARTY.....Lessees and Manager

MONDAY, MARCH 6, SEASON OF

Grand Opera

With the Entire Company, Chorus, Ballet and Orchestra from the Metropolitan Opera House, New York.

Under the Direction of MR. HEINRICH CONRIED

REPERTOIRE:
MON. EVE., March 6, at 8. Donizetti's Opera. LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR
Misses Sundelius, Bauermeister, Mrs. Carson, Pierce, Dufrene, Dua, Gleeson, Conductor Vigna.

TUES. EVE., March 7, at 8. Also THURS. MORNING, March 9, at 11 Clock. Wagner's Opera. PARSIFAL
Miss Nordica, Mme. Homer, Messrs. Van Rooy, Dippel, Goritz, Blass, Conductor Vigna.
Special Note—Owing to the length of each of these performances of Parsifal on Tuesday, March 7, Miss Nordica and Van Rooy will not sing Gounod's Faust. Act I. will end at 7:15 P. M. Act IV. will be an Act without Song. 2:30 P. M.

WED. EVE., March 8, at 8. GRAND DOUBLE BILL. Mascagni's Opera. Cavaleria Rusticana
March, De Marchi; Horse, Bauermeister, Mme. Doyle; Santuzza, Gadski; Lola, Homer.
Leoncavallo's Opera. PAGLIACCI
Dr. Pascot
Misses Alten, Mme. Carson, Scotti, Reiss, Pierce, Conductor Vigna.

FRI. EVE., March 10, at 8. Puccini's Opera. LA GIOCONDA
Misses Nordica, Homer, Wood, Mme. Carson, Gleaddon, De Vivo, Dippel, Goritz, Blass, Conductor Vigna.

SAT. MAT., March 11, at 2. Meyerbeer's Opera. LES HUGUENOTS
With the Following Exceptional Cast: Misses De Macchi, Wood, Bauermeister, Mme. Homer and Messrs. Van Rooy, Dippel, Goritz, Blass, Journet, Bertin, Jadlowker, Reiss, Conductor Vigna.

SAT. EVE., March 11, at 7:45. Wagner's Opera. DIE MEISTERSINGER
Misses Alten, Homer, Mme. Ragnhild Van Rooy, Goritz, Blass, Schlusnus, Jones, Rhod, Bayer, Dippel, Bertin, Conductor Vigna, Herbert.

PRICES:

	Parquet, Balconies	Other Parts
Orchestra Circle	$3.00	$2.00
First 10 Rows and 24 Boxes	3.00	2.00
Balcony 1 to 5 Rows	3.00	2.00
Second Balcony	2.00	1.00
Gallery		.50

WEBER PIANO USED.

NEXT MONDAY, MARCH 13
EXTRA MATINEE ST. PATRICK'S DAY, MARCH 17.

CHAUNCEY OLCOTT

IN

A ROMANCE OF ATHLONE

HEAR HIS NEW SONGS
"THE IRISH SWELL" "MY WILD IRISH ROSE" "OLCOTT'S LULLABY"
"WHEN SONG IS SWEET" "KATE KEARNEY"

SECOND AND LAST WEEK, MARCH. 20
BY REQUEST
TERENCE
TICKETS ON SALE TOMORROW OF ENTIRE ENGAGEMENT
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY

KEITH'S

WEEK OF MARCH 6, 1905:
Doors Open at 1 P. M. Performance Continuous Until 10:30 P. M.

Second and Positively Last Week in Boston and New England of the Foremost English Character Comedian,

ALBERT CHEVALIER

Who Will Be Heard in an Entire New List of Selections from His Extensive Repertoire.

JIU JITSU

[illegible] in Vaudeville in Boston of [illegible] by President Roosevelt [illegible] Portland [illegible] Reverend [illegible] Japanese Experts [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

DEATH BED CONFESSION OF BURIED TREASURE GIVES CLUE TO OLD CRIME

"HOUSE IN WHICH RANDALL DIED."

MAY SOLVE MYSTERY OF MURDER 40 YEARS AGO.

"Did Randall tell you about burying the stolen money and returning for it?

"He did. He said he buried the money in an old pod and when he came back he dug it up."

This is the deathbed confession of old Jim Randall, who passed away last week at Charlestown, N. H. Harry Bennett, who nursed the old man in his fatal illness, told the BOSTON SUNDAY AMERICAN CAN the story which he says the dying man related to him at the last moment of his life.

Randall occupied a farmhouse near the little Green Mountain town at the Vermont end of the Connecticut River ferry years ago. Then he was in the prime and went away, but came back with his wife. It was eighteen years after he returned and dug up the money.

Peddler Disappears.

At the same time a peddler reported to have been murdered in the house, and who sold out his stock hurriedly, also disappeared. The story spread that the peddler had been murdered. It was said that Randall was the man who killed the peddler, whose name was said to be Jesse Blake, after and the latter's body was found in New Hampshire. Stokes, carried large sums of money on him.

The peddler was reported to have come to get the New Hampshire side of the river and bridges. It was [illegible] was the last man who saw him alive. [illegible] about the affair, and [illegible] about him above [illegible] years the [illegible] the dead man's [illegible]

"He answered [illegible] told me of the [illegible] mitted over there [illegible] told me who over [illegible] and with a knowing [illegible]

Barn Burned Before Departure.

"Did Randall tell you whether Graves was the man killed?" Demaine was asked.

"I'm not going to [illegible] about it. There was a dreadful [illegible] done over there. Let [illegible]

"Why did you [illegible]

"Well, there [illegible] to know if they were [illegible] Jamaica.

A few days before Randall [illegible] went a barn [illegible] the bank of the river was [illegible]. The top of the [illegible] was found, and some persons declared it had been destroyed in the old barn with other evidence of the crimes that had been committed.

George L. Bond, who has lived more than forty years [illegible] from the old [illegible] rumors regarding [illegible] time of the [illegible] He remembered [illegible] desire to [illegible] the buried treasure [illegible] ing the [illegible] of the body [illegible] the [illegible] porter [illegible] do you [illegible] the money.

Traced Footsteps in Dew.

"George Mc[illegible] place at that time, [illegible] asked me to go over [illegible] where somebody had [illegible] over and I remember distinctly [illegible] the person who had [illegible] placed the pails. [illegible] around a second and [illegible] then it stopped [illegible] vessel [illegible] some time.

"We [illegible] as far as the [illegible] a short [illegible] stopping with [illegible] tance away. [illegible] there [illegible] from the wharf [illegible] nights that he [illegible] several times [illegible]

Herbert Bond, [illegible] ter of Randall's, [illegible] pay for the old [illegible] Mrs. Randall [illegible] Randall was getting [illegible] have a home in [illegible] Mr. Bate [illegible] Randall [illegible] tax lien, which [illegible] sold.

"The report [illegible] Randall had [illegible] confessed on [illegible] not come to my ears until [illegible] to-day. And [illegible] friend it has [illegible] about to [illegible] me. Pensioners [illegible] to tell me the details."

Says Randall Was Sane.

Dr. C. C. Young, who saw Randall several times during the [illegible] with the idea that Randall [illegible] was insane, said yesterday:

"I am inclined to believe that there is a whole [illegible] to the tale of Randall's confession. [illegible] about it. Take the reports current at the time he disappeared, and the general impression in the community about the old man, and I cannot help believing that Jesse could tell some startling things if he wanted to."

The old [illegible] Albert, who is now living in Fredericksburg, Iowa, did not [illegible] Randall's confession.

"I received [illegible] of his father's death," said Mr. [illegible] and took [illegible] fact to his not [illegible] hear from him."

Randall [illegible] W. H. Randall died [illegible] rested [illegible] a mile from the railroad station in Charlestown, opposite the cemetery in which Randall is buried and within sight of his resting place.

Old "Jim" Randall, Whose Deathbed Confession Furnishes Clue to Crime of 40 Years Ago, and His House.

BIG CELEBRATION OF ROBERT EMMET BIRTHDAY.

Clan-Na-Gael and United Irish League to Hold Notable Exercise To-day and To-morrow, With Prominent Speakers.

[illegible] preparations have been made [illegible] celebration of the birthday of Robert [illegible] Emmet, [illegible] and [illegible] will be held [illegible] Emmet [illegible] Hall [illegible] Dorchester [illegible] Clan-Na-Gael [illegible] Irish League

BOSTON AMERICAN
PART TWO.
SUNDAY

HEARST'S
BOSTON AMERICAN
AND NEW YORK JOURNAL.
BOSTON, SUNDAY, MARCH 5, 1905.

NEW YORK JOURNAL
PART TWO.
SUNDAY

Detectives Have Sailed From San Francisco; Feel Sure That They Will

FIND MRS. STANFORD'S MURDERER IN HONOLULU

Mrs. Stanford's bottle of medicine, which contained poison which killed her. Chinese cook's picture is shown in bottle.

Going to Honolulu to Bring Miss Berner Back—Have Warrant for Another Member of Household.

San Francisco, March 4.—Detectives sailed for Honolulu today with the intent, if necessary, to use force in the arrest of Mrs. Lind Stanford charged with the murder of Mrs. Lind Stanford, against a person whose name they refuse to divulge, and of whose being that person back to San Francisco, with such others, as witnesses, who may be necessary. Local police have narrowed their suspicions down to this one person. While it is possible that there will be no arrest here, the police say it will not be that of a person to be charged with Mrs. Stanford's assassination, but of a person who knows who the assassin is.

It is also learned that the detectives have in their possession a letter written by Mrs. Stanford just before she left San Francisco on her last trip, which is considered very important. This letter, it is said, contains a full explanation of the mysterious circumstances surrounding the case, and the authorities may have more to say in the matter when the letter is received.

Find Two Cans of Soda.

The most important discovery today was the finding of two cans of bicarbonate of soda one in the Nob Hill Mansion of Mrs. Stanford and the other at her home at Palo Alto. These cans were sent to the chemist for examination.

Detectives are making a sweeping search for the strychnine, supposed to be still somewhere in the house. It is thought that the murderer may have hidden the deadly drug in one of the many bottles of medicine which were found in the sick room. The search will be continued until every particle of medicine and spirits is analyzed. The detectives have searched in Sierra Madre, Cal., for the person who is the object of their search, but have received replies from San Francisco to questions asked, which was the names of purchasers of strychnine between December 1, 1904, and January 16, 1905.

Continued on Page 46, 3d Col.

PEOPLE ARE ROUSED IN GAS WAR.

Climax of Fight Against Trust Greed Came in Demonstrations at State House.

BIG STOCK WATERING PLOT NOW LAID BARE

Public Looks to Legislature for Action in Matter of Capitalization.

BOLD CHARGES MADE BEFORE COMMITTEE

Sensational Statements of Moran and Others Unanswered by Counsel for Trust.

The most remarkable scenes of popular demonstration ever witnessed in the Massachusetts State House signalled the demand of the citizens of the State for legislation that will prevent the stock watering recapitalization of the Boston Gas Companies, and make per ide a reasonable price for gas in the city, during the present week.

Filtered then by the citizens was received like it as a final source of appeal from court of last resort, as one of the speakers informed the committee during its hearings the whole great question of whether the Boston Gas Trust shall have the powers and precedents of the State altered to suit its exigencies and greed now in the hands of the Legislature. The committee on Public Lighting has heard the case of the people of Massachusetts and the reply of the trust.

During a day or two more of hearings, beginning on Tuesday, it will listen to the rebuttal arguments, and perhaps to some testimony. Then, after executive session will follow the report to the Legislature that will inform the people whether the arguments of the trust are weighty with the committeemen than the facts regarding the cool steal of millions needed by the promoters of the act which the public is asking to have repealed.

Climax in People's Fight.

The climax of the BOSTON AMERICAN fight for secure gas and a fair distribution of the gas companies in which it has been ably assisted by Mayor Collins, the Public Franchise League, the Boston United Improvement Associations and hundreds of thousands of citizens came on Tuesday and Wednesday at the State House.

On Tuesday the committee adjourned the hearing until hours, when if too to [illegible] all that we can get from the witness [illegible] the opposition pitching his reason [illegible] each one of the hearing room. On the following day corporation protectors were used. A large force of Home messengers exhibited only enough people to fill the room, while a thousand citizens outside indignantly demanded a place big enough for them all to be heard.

Eloquent speakers told the committee of the history of Massachusetts gas and of the legislation it is asked to repeal. Attorney John B. Moran, giving names, figures, dates and exact data made sensational charges that got results of [illegible] Attorney Ida Ward will also [illegible] William R. Myers, [illegible] Joseph M. Flint, A. Preston Bell and ex-Governor Russell of the trust in securing legislation.

Expect Repeal of Gas Act.

Thomas W. Lawson, in an hour's speech, told the committee of the history of Massachusetts Gas, in which he was [illegible] unable to him by H. H. Rogers that two members of the gas [illegible] had agreed to stand for the dead Lowell bill.

Then followed [illegible] Fuller in argument of Attorney Gen. [illegible] for the trust. He did not attempt to reply to the charges, except to say they were [illegible].

The committee has not yet asked the Legislature for power to summon witnesses. Should it do so it will be able to go into the charges that have been made in connection with the passage of the consolidation act.

It is understood that the suggestion made by Attorney Hogan of the [illegible] to the effect that the gas companies be asked to extend their contracts with the State, for [illegible] and that Messrs. Barker, Cooper, Bird, Gaston and Sullivan be [illegible] the only members in attendance at the hearings thus far—will be given an opportunity to state their case.

It has been the general feeling among the attendants at the hearings that the notorious Chapter 437 of the Acts of 1903 is certain to be either amended or repealed. In the face of the [illegible] organized opposition to the bill, it is [illegible] shown at the present hearings, it is not offered in opposition except the brief and unconvincing argument of Mr. Snow. It would seem impossible that there could be any other outcome.

BABY TAKES POISON FOR CANDY; DIES

Haverhill, March 4.—From delight at the discovery of what she believed to be a small box of candy, a little girl of Brookford, a suburb of this city, ate, according to convulsions, then into rigid death, to-day, from eating nearly a dozen tablets of strychnine.

The child was Ethel Bell Parsons, four years old, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank L. Parsons of Brookford in suburb of Haverhill. The tablets were more than a full grain of strychnine into her system in one fourth grain tablets. These were kept in the house by orders of a physician.

She found the poison while her mother had left her room for a moment.

GIRL TRIES SUICIDE SECOND TIME IN A WEEK.

Mrs. Bessie Gilchrist Takes Some Corrosive Sublimate Tablets and Is in City Hospital in a Critical Condition

For the second time within a week Bessie Gilchrist, eighteen years old and married, of No. [illegible] Emily street attempted suicide last night by taking tablets of corrosive sublimate. The girl was discharged from the City Hospital two days ago, after a similar attempt in death [illegible].

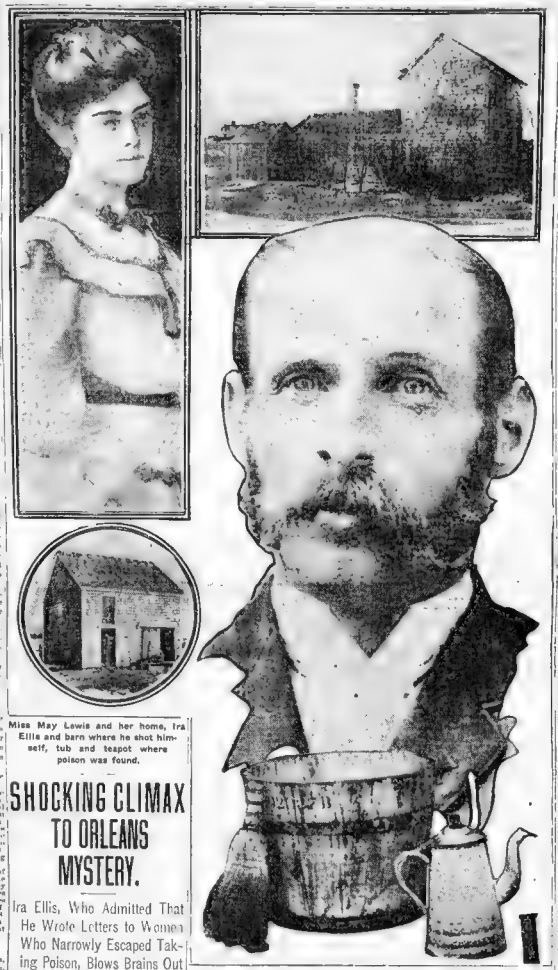
Last night she purchased [illegible] tablets at Washington and Dover streets, accompanied by her husband, Robert Gilchrist. According to the police a quarrel with her husband caused her to attempt suicide a week ago. She had been in the store but a few minutes when she was seen to take tablets in her mouth. A moment later she sank to the floor. An ambulance was also summoned and she was carried by the police to the City Hospital, where she lies in a critical condition.

FIND CHINAMAN SLAIN IN TAUNTON

Taunton, March 4.—Charlie Tong Lee, a Chinaman, was found me dered in his laundry at No. 42 Broadway tonight with two bullet wounds, one in his right temple and one in his neck. He had been dead for at least twenty four hours.

Tong Lee was about forty-eight years old and has been here for the last four years. He is reported to have a brother in Boston, and the Boston police have been asked to investigate.

ACCUSED OF POISONING ATTEMPT, KILLS HIMSELF



Miss May Lewis and her home, Ira Ellis and barn where he shot himself, tub and teapot where poison was found.

SHOCKING CLIMAX TO ORLEANS MYSTERY.

Ira Ellis, Who Admitted That He Wrote Letters to Women Who Narrowly Escaped Taking Poison, Blows Brains Out

Orleans, March 4.—Ira T. Ellis, who personally [illegible] Miss Lena Lewis and her pretty daughter May for three years, [illegible] his brains with a shotgun today, after being told by State Detective Ernest Bradford of Hyannis that he was suspected of an attempt to poison the two women with Paris green.

The suicide was one of the most shocking deaths in the annals of Cape Cod. After being subjected to a "third degree" examination by State Detective Bradford, Deputy Marshal Henry M. Percival and Medical Examiner Samuel P. Davis, Ellis went home and passed a restless, sleepless night. At daybreak he left his bed, dressed and made a fire in the kitchen range. He went to the barn, saying he was going to feed his horse. A few moments later his young nephew, Lewis Collins, heard a muffled report. He ran to the barn. There, lying on the left side and in a pool of blood, was the body of his uncle. A double barreled shotgun was beside the body. The left side of Ellis's head was blown to fragments.

The authorities would have arrested Ellis a few hours later on the charge of attempting to poison Mrs. Lewis and her daughter.

The attempt at poisoning occurred on Feb. 22 and during a week of investigation by State Detective Bradford learned that Ellis had written a number of letters to Arthur Lewis accusing the latter's mother and sister. It was believed by the officers that these letters would show that jealousy was the motive that prompted Ellis to try to murder the unoffending women.

On the evening of Washington's birthday Mrs. Lewis and her daughter attended a dance. It is believed that during their absence that Ellis entered the Lewis home and put enough Paris green in the pot to have killed many persons. Fortunately the women were too tired when they reached home to make tea, as had been their custom. That saved their lives.

In the morning they found a green trail in the rear of the house and the contents of the teapot were suspicious in color. State Detective Bradford was sent for, and his investigation wove a web around Ellis.

MUKDEN TO BE LEFT TO JAPS

70,000 Fall: Great Battle and Mikado's Army is Steadily Advancing.

KUROPATKIN'S LEFT WING BROKEN THROUGH

His Right and Left Flanks Rolled Back and Segregated Troops Are Perishing.

NEARLY A MILLION MEN ENGAGED IN CONFLICT

Japanese Navy Now Menaces Vladivostok and Bombardment Is Expected.

Special Cable to Sunday American.

Paris, March 4.—A dispatch from St. Petersburg says that the Russian rear guard and administrative officers have left Mukden for Tieling, foreshadowing the speedy evacuation of the city.

In the general battle, in which thousands were killed on both sides, the Japanese secured possession of the two greatest strategic points in the Russian line, Putilloff and Novgorod hills.

General Rennenkampf's cavalry has been almost annihilated.

The Japanese are within twelve miles of Mukden, on the west, where General Nogoiira [illegible] a determined fight took place yesterday.

The town of Sinsintin has been occupied by the Mikado's men, after a stirring battle.

Seventy Thousand Men Fall.

Seventy thousand men have fallen in the battle of Mukden, excepting over five days at Waterloo only 57,000 fell, at Leipsic 54,000, at Gettysburg 50,000. Thus the record battle of civilization has been fought within the past week. And the end is not yet.

Grim little brown men, the Mikado's soldiers, have torn through the Russian left separating tens of thousands of the half million men under Kuropatkin, to be annihilated or forced to surrender at will. They have cut Russia's Manchurian army in two; and six times have the Japanese plunged at the throat of the bear, only to be cut off.

Russian right and left flanks had been rolled back. Then under Kuroki the Japs plunged forward, cut through the Russian left carrying nearly half of the Japanese force of half a million men, and are now, according to latest advices, cutting the segregated forces to pieces.

The battle-line is a hundred miles long. Nearly a million men are engaged. Night and day the fighting has gone on, at times so close that the Japanese used hand grenades.

TONS OF PROJECTILES.

Siege guns have sent ton upon ton of metal at the Russians' centre. Only gradually have the Russians yielded, but they have yielded. Now practically all hope is to retreat without rout. Retreat save by the Tie Pass is hopeless. The Japanese are engaged every foot of the way to the pass before the Russian bulk reaches it. The bridge at Tieling, the easy route of retreat for the Russians, has been destroyed. The Pass may, therefore, witness the last stand of the Russians.

While all this is happening around Mukden the Japanese have thrown a large invading force into Siberia to begin the siege of Vladivostok. Thousands of the Japanese have landed there under the protection of the guns of a torpedo flotilla. This is the first footing of the Japanese at this point.

Navy Menaces Vladivostok.

Outside Vladivostok lies a large part of the Japanese Navy. Bombardment may come at any time. Under cover of the bombardment other thousands will land, then by land and sea the attack on Vladivostok will go on.

Russia feels that her prestige in the Far East depends on Kuropatkin. The Russian press, in the face of reports of his crushing defeat, is pessimistic. They see nothing for the future, nothing but defeat. The attitude of the people is sullen.

Fearing the worst, the Czar called a council of war in St. Petersburg. What happened there no one yet knows. It was for the purpose of giving relief to the Manchurian army, so it is [illegible] to end the war in the Far East. The Czar's wisest counsellors were in this conference.

Meanwhile the battle rages.

ST. PETERSBURG IS ALARMED BY BAD NEWS FROM FRONT

St. Petersburg, March 4. Semi-official [illegible] from the front in Manchuria state that the losses to Russia and Japanese forces during the five day battle at Mukden aggregate [illegible] of these, 50,000 are [illegible] to be Russian, and the remainder, 40,000 are said to be the Japanese [illegible] a [illegible] by this loss, fellow [illegible] only the report of General Kuropatkin that his army had been cut in two

Continued on Page 46, Column 3.

"Greatest Battle in History of the World," Says General Miles

Lieutenant-General Nelson A. Miles, retired, recently predicted a huge death grapple, which would be known as the world's greatest battle, between the armies of the Czar and the Mikado, in Manchuria, in an interview with the BOSTON AMERICAN. The news being received from the field of operations is bearing out General Miles's forecast. In a second statement, given to the BOSTON SUNDAY AMERICAN, General Miles says:

BY NELSON A. MILES,
Lieutenant-General, U. S. A., Retired.

Not long ago in the BOSTON AMERICAN I predicted that the greatest battle in the history of the world would be fought between the Russians and the Japanese, and that prediction has come true. Yes, it is the greatest battle in point of numbers and ferocity that has ever been waged. Just think of one million trained young men, armed with the deadly weapons of modern warfare, striving to slaughter each other. It certainly ought to be the last battle of this war, and I hope it will be the last battle of any war.

If one million men are not enough, Japan, determined to win at any cost, will put two million, or, if necessary, three million men in the field. The slaughter will be something awful. Many of the wounded, a large proportion in fact, will probably be frozen to death on account of the terrible cold which prevails. History records no parallel to this battle. When Xerxes invaded Greece, he is said to have had a million men under his command. That is probably an exaggerated and misleading statement. There may have been a million with his army, but there was of that number a horde of camp followers, pilfagers and marauders. It was not a trained fighting force such as are these contending armies.

When Napoleon was besieging Moscow—that other famous campaign in the snow—he had 600,000 men under his command, but most of them were badly armed, the best weapon they had being the old smooth bore type of gun. At Gettysburg the forces did not number over 150,000 men.

And the strange part of it all is, that the men who make up the army of the Czar and the army of the Mikado have no direct interest in the issue, and the armies are fighting in a country where they have no right to be. I had a chance to view this terrible spectacle. I had an opportunity to follow this campaign. I do not know as I regret my failure to be on the scene.

At any rate, a man cannot be in two places at the same time, and I had matters which demanded my presence here. Yes, I hope this terrible battle will put an end to warfare between civilized countries.

WOMEN ASTRONOMERS TO CALCULATE COURSE OF JUPITER'S NEW SATELLITE IN THE HEAVENS

HARVARD STELLAR PHOTOGRAPHS THE BASIS.

Apparatus at Observatory, Also Used for Taking Sun Spot Pictures, Has Produced Most Complete Series in the World

The discovery of a new moon of the system of the Harvard observatory at Arequipa, Peru, on January last week of the same month noted Professor Pickering of the Harvard observatory in San Francisco, in the discovery of the scientists in all parts of the world want the path of the new satellite is to be with the next few days.

The Harvard Observatory has been in charge of Professor Edward C. Pickering, has the only photographic record of the stellar universe for the past fifteen years, so further intelligence on the new satellite is most fortunate for astronomers. And the information, past and future, will be furnished by a woman, Mrs. Williamina Paton Fleuing, and her corps of women assistants in the photographic library of the observatory.

To Trace Course of Stars.

It is not generally known that the Harvard observatory has the valuable collection of photographs. By means of these the work of establishing the path and nature of the new satellite of Jupiter will be done with the greatest accuracy. Just as soon as Professor Perrine determines accurately the present location of his new satellite the corps of women astronomers will begin their research work, and will be able to find where the new satellite was seven years ago. Then by reckoning the course since that period the definition of its future course will be made known to the centres world. From Cambridge, the news will be cabled to the European observatories as well as to all other astronomical centres.

The present complete photographic library at the Cambridge observatory was established by Mrs. Henry Draper of New York as a memorial for her husband in 1886, from a small collection the number of plates has grown to 50,000, whose value is beyond price to the astronomical world.

The number of plates comprises actual photographs taken of the entire heavens at Cambridge, and also at the South American station at Arequipa, Peru, 8,000 feet above the sea. Supplements of the plates are made regularly from the southern station, the more valuable ones being taken at Arequipa where a powerful seven-inch camera is kept busy the year around.

New Satellite Conspicuous.

The newly discovered satellite is very conspicuous, but until its position several years more is learned the work of research will not be begun.

The photograph taken by Professor Pickering especially for the BOSTON AMERICAN of the sun spots which became visible last week shows that the spots cover about 50,000,000,000 square miles area of sun's surface. When it is known that the earth is but one hundredthousandth part of the diameter of the sun, it can be seen that the earth becomes very insignificant in comparison with the sun spots.

MISS WILHELMINA FLEMING—Photo by Pirie.

COMPARATIVE AREAS OF SUN SPOTS AND EARTHS SURFACE

Harvard telescope, woman astronomer and sun spot diagram.

SOUTH TO SETTLE NEGRO QUESTION

"I do not believe that the people of New England will settle the negro problem in the South, and I don't believe that the ex-slaveholders of the South will settle it. But I do believe that the mountaineers of Kentucky and neighboring states, where the negro has been properly treated and educated will do much to solve the problem."

This was the opinion expressed by Miss Lucy Craft Laney, who has charge of the Lucy Laney Industrial School at Augusta, Ga., in an interview given to the Chicago Record-Herald. Miss Laney has been engaged in educational work among the negroes for twenty-five years, and has established a school which has been highly successful. She has been in Chicago for a few days, and while here was the guest of Miss Jane Addams at Hull House.

"The negro is not receiving the proper education," she said. "He is being educated away from the soil. He is being taught to look down upon the occupations of his forefathers. He is being taught to look up to the professions. The result is that he is overcrowding the professions, and is not fitting himself for the occupations which he should follow. The negro should be taught to be a farmer, a mechanic, a carpenter, a blacksmith, a shoemaker, a tailor, a cook, a waiter, a laundryman, a seamstress, a dressmaker, a milliner, a nurse, a housekeeper, a chambermaid, a laundress, a cook, a waitress. He should be taught to be a good servant, and to be proud of it. He should be taught to be a good citizen, and to be proud of it. He should be taught to be a good man, and to be proud of it. He should be taught to be a good woman, and to be proud of it. He should be taught to be a good child, and to be proud of it. He should be taught to be a good parent, and to be proud of it. He should be taught to be a good husband, and to be proud of it. He should be taught to be a good wife, and to be proud of it. He should be taught to be a good friend, and to be proud of it. He should be taught to be a good neighbor

COLLEGE BALL LEADING SOCIETY EVENT FOR TO-MORROW EVENING

GUESTS FROM MANY CITIES WILL BE PRESENT.

Dance Under Auspices of the Young Men's Catholic Association to Attract a Large Number to Symphony Hall

The annual ball, the event of the season for Catholic society in and around Boston, will be held this evening in Symphony Hall under the auspices of the Young Men's Catholic Association. The date has been fixed, as usual, on the Sunday night preceding the end of the Lenten season.

Efforts have been made each year by the association to make it enduring as a leading social event, and to this end the ball has been held in Symphony Hall, the largest and most elegant hall in Boston. Invitations have been sent to prominent people in all parts of the country, and from New York, Philadelphia, Washington and other cities many guests are expected to be present. The demand this year has been unusually great, and more than two thousand applications for tickets have been received. It is expected that the ball will be attended by fully as many people as were present last year.

Many Brilliant Costumes.

The feature of the evening will be the grand march at 9 o'clock, led by President Michael H. Corcoran and his escort, followed by about four hundred couples. It is said that the costumes to be worn will excel those at all previous receptions, and that Boston will attract the attention of all strangers by the presence of its fair women.

As usual, the reception will be managed by a number of ladies, who will be assigned by the committee to assist in looking after the comfort of the guests during the dancing and the intermissions.

Mrs. Michael H. Corcoran, Mrs. William J. Corcoran, Mrs. Thomas B. Lally, Mrs. Patrick J. Kelly, Mrs. Edward M. Cotter, Mrs. John R. Murphy, Mrs. William F. Kenrick, Mrs. J. Harold Sullivan, Miss Agnes C. Kelly, Miss Margaret A. Fitzgerald, Miss Nora A. Sullivan, Miss Mary E. Lyons, Miss Mary A. Conley, Miss Mary E. Donovan, Miss Mary A. Sullivan, Miss Mary E. Sullivan, Miss Mary A. Kelly, Miss Mary E. Kelly, Miss Mary A. Lyons, Miss Mary E. Lyons, Miss Mary A. Donovan, Miss Mary E. Conley

GERMANY KAISER IS GUARDED LIKE RUSSIAN CZAR ENGLAND TENANTS GIVE ROUSING WELCOME TO LADY SUFFOLK IRELAND SEUMAS MacMANUS HAS FUN WITH ENGLISH MEN GERMANY

KAISER AFRAID; GUARDED LIKE THE CZAR.

Emperor, Since Assassinations in Russia, Betrays Unusual Nervousness as to the Safety of His Imperial Person

PROTECTED EVERYWHERE BY SQUAD OF POLICE

Special Cable to Sunday American.

Berlin, March 4.—There is quite a stir over the unusual precautions which he has taken of late. Such precautions appears to be the taking of the accession tion of the Grand Duke Serge to office. It became known at the opening of the Automobile Exhibition recently that the Emperor would be accompanied by a large escort of Life Hussars on his visit to the exhibition on over the Russian outrage and was in visiting on unusual precautions.

Six hundred policemen in uniform and many more in plain clothes were in and around the building in which the exhibition was held and the entire neighborhood was practically turned into a state of siege. Every hall of the building was carefully searched for bombs or explosives and

Even the usual set of detectives were guard Kaiser, who has the habit of walking about the streets of the capital, was not to be seen. Before the Kaiser left the palace to attend the opening of the exhibition he held a long conference with the Prefect of Police, Herr Von Borries.

Since then the same precautions have been taken when the Emperor has appeared in public, and no such arrangements have been made for the Czar's visit to Berlin, although it is understood that the Czar will be the recipient of a state visit that is preparing for spending the Christmas holidays of the year. No definite steps have been taken to guard President Roosevelt.

THOUGHT POOR, HE GIVES HOSPITAL $500,000.

Shabby Bachelor of Leeds, Who Kept a Modest Grocery Store, Amazes City by Munificent Gift to Charities

Special Cable to Sunday American.

Leeds, March 4 Christopher Wetherill, a shabby old bachelor who for years kept a grocery store, has amazed Leeds by bequeathing $500,000 to endow an accident and surgical ward in the Leeds Hospital.

Nobody in town imagined that Mr. Wetherill was more than comfortably well-to-do. That he had accumulated a fortune of almost a million dollars surprised everybody. He kept a grocery for half a century here, and his executors report that he was very fortunate in his investments, the bulk of which have gone to charity.

Wetherill lived in a boarding house, dressed shabbily and was very reticent. He never manifested any interest in public affairs and does not even an annual subscription. The whole of the hospital work is maintained by voluntary contributions.

ALEXANDRA COPIES JEWEL WORN BY 'OUR DUCHESS.'

Diamond and Sapphire Collar Owned by Duke of Marlborough's Wife Used as Pattern in Resetting Royal Jewels

Special Cable to Sunday American.

London, March 4.—Queen Alexandra was so delighted recently with the design of an ornament worn by the Duchess of Marlborough that Her Majesty requested that it should be sent to Buccleuch House so that she could study it and have it copied.

The Duchess, of course, sent it at once. It consists of a diamond and sapphire collar, from which hang tassels of diamonds of various lengths finished off by pear pendants. The longest tassel forms the lowest point of the piece, which can be turned into an ornament for the hair.

It is very unusual for the Queen to have her jewels reset, but on this occasion she has sent some of her finest diamonds and sapphires to Paris to be made up after the Duchess of Marlborough's design.

BEGGERS PESTER VAN ALEN IN BRITAIN

Wealthy American Has to Take a Flat to Evade Them.

Special Cable to Sunday American.

London, March 4.—J. J. Van Alen has been so pestered by visitors from the begging and confidence fraternities whenever he has stayed at any of the smart hotels that he has been compelled to take a flat at No. 3 Down street, Piccadilly.

The flat is the property of a wealthy bachelor and is one of the most perfectly appointed of its kind in London. Here Mr Van Alen intends to remain through the coming season, after first paying a flying visit to America on business.

Hanbury Hall, the historic seat which Mr Van Alen has taken on a long lease and on which he is spending tens of thousands of pounds, will not be ready for occupancy for at least six months.

Formerly Daisy Leiter, of Chicago; Now Shares One of England's Oldest Titles.

Special Cable to Sunday American.

London, March 4.—The Earl and Countess of Suffolk, who was Miss Daisy Leiter of Chicago, visited by Lady Curzon and Mrs. Cornwallis, have been given a rousing welcome by the tenants at the Earl's magnificent summer home, Charlton Park, Malmesbury. The county of Gloucester, where the Countess brought to her titled husband will be partly engulfed

LADY WARWICK HAS TEA PARTIES FOR LABOR LEADERS.

Liberal-Minded Countess Takes a New Dip Into Politics and Serves Bohea and Thin Bread and Butter to Workers

Special Cable to Sunday American.

London, March 4.—The Countess of Warwick will figure very prominently in politics this year when the present government is defeated or not. There are seers who doubt her sincerity and her zeal for the labor party, but who perceive any hand in glove with most of the labor leaders.

Since her famous dinner to forty labor leaders given at Warwick Castle just before the state opening of Parliament, the Countess has been entertaining the heads of the work ingmen's party by three and four at tea parties and "drawing them out."

There have been some amusing scenes at these teas. The Warwick footmen turn up their noses when a shy looking stops the bell, and Lady Warwick invariably mistakes the name and face of a visitor, especially one of the "Bedding Brigade" reviews. At these accidents with a flood of small talk.

SEUMAS MacMANUS JOKES ABOUT ENGLISH ODDITIES

Noble Lord Turns Out His Wife to Make Room for a Louis Seize Cabinet.

BY SEUMAS MacMANUS.

Special Cable to Sunday American.

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Dublin, March 4.—At present in England great is the empire of curiosities. So great, indeed, is it that a noble lord, it is told, turned out his wife to make room for a Louis Seize cabinet—not that he loved his wife less, but that he loved the Louis Seize more.

However, even before the fashionable fad set in there were many noble lords who would gladly have done the same thing—and their wives been tractable enough. It is an "if wind" and a long forth, since the craze for a title has twisted the brains of many a well to people though it cannot be said to have turned mine.

Tried Breaking Stones.

In the latter part of the Lowlaman Borough Council recently was to be witnessed the unusual sight of a may r and a clergyman stone-breaking. The aforesaid had been elected the 5 by the Borough Council for complaints that it was too hard on the paper. I in Wales and Mr. Price, Member for South of St. Mark's, spent a day upon the same long and ugly road. It is the evening with blistered hands and roaring appetites for supper. Each of them had broken ten pecks worth of stones.

During the day, the councilor of the members of the council tried their hands at the stone breaking and at last, after it was a delightful task. And they felt much on the magnificent one of whom they rejoiced to be known as would the mayor or the clergyman be the first to go for a few weeks and no public homewrecks and their families on their earnings. The mayor and the clergyman remembered that they had pressing engagements.

Another Parisian Duel.

They had another terrible duel in Paris the other day. Colonel Jacquet and M. Gaston Calmette, director of the Figaro, met and emptied their death-dealing pistols into one another's faces and then went home to dress for a pleasant dinner. Twenty men to an arm to a duel of challenging, explosion, published in the event of death, surveyor, heirs of the, I own a rath s.

It would be a grand thing if those interested in Peace Conferences could secure that the wars of the world would be carried out after the manner of the French duel. The warriors could reap all the glory they wanted, and the only interest people would have would be the quantity of ink shed by the special correspondents.

In the duel which won the duel was in vogue in Ireland there were only two of human slaughter with the manly game, and against trifling with the sod people for any man who was seen of the law. The fun of the thing, was apt to be resented by a second for permission to take his role with steel.

Story of Two Cowards.

There were two cowards, in those days, who desired to win without paying the risk, and having, as they thought, securely arranged with their seconds, that their pistols should be loaded only with powder, took the field, and with dauntless front, in face of an awe-stricken throng, let blaze at one another.

Now, it happened that the seconds had put into the pistols a charge of red currant jelly, and the surrounding throng was hardly less astonished than the two principals when, at the first discharge, the faces of both, and their clothes, seemed bespattered with blood.

Both the principals put up an upsetting howl at the same time that they put to their hands to their faces, rubbed and looked at the palms of their hands and then yelled aloud "I am murdered entirely; my brains is all over my face."

Trouble in Scotland.

There is trouble in the land of John Knox. At the meeting of The Auchterarder United Free Presbytery, the minister made public complaint that the head of the Free Gold was in the new generation drifting from religion.

In proof of it he instanced how at a recent church social that he attended, after he had delivered an impressive address upon the necessity of the day for earnest Christian work, he was succeeded on the platform by a young lady in frills who sang "Ding Dong Bell," "Ta-ra-ra-boom-de-ay" and "Polly Perkins."

The Auchterarder United Free Presbytery re d a deep shock, and took wonders and sounded a note of warning to the people.

Like their Burns of a hundred years ago the Scotch humor of to-day are a diversified instance in the land. But after the Auchterarder incident I feel impelled to proceed for and go in the contest, as an Ulsterman against ten in Burns will once again sing the delighting songs in vain Scotland, and the land got over crowded with Burns rolls, and to begin sing to get an outlet for the head. The number of chairs that the men owned and sat on, and the fine sense of a la Levi Bo, was nullifying at a rate that is beginning to make the world's natives. And as my friend ones are saying that Burns must have been not a bad kind of man to be born, for one day since there is no knowing why even Scotland may not have been in the Burns nineteen hundred and fifth year.

Charity of France.

The French are a charitable people They send out a commission to distribute money among the sufferers in Martinique. The charity here was of course, to the commission rather more than to the sufferers, the commission gold itself 42 for each of the tribunal which was dirt enough, for they had consultery trouble with the obstinate wretches in Martinique.

When they found these penniless, home less creatures lacking in limbs and destitute to ass st them, the creatures would not receive the bounty of charity, but were of course necessary before any be would be given them. The Auchterarder very much for Monsieurs who had come so far to help them. Some of the more charitable were going once, who a liked teeth to seek light certificates of limb and nerve, but things brought back their death certificates. The commissioners, with a heart of gold, thankfully posed a vote of grat itude to the charities be of the French Bates.

KING KICKS CHAIR TO STOP PREACHER

Special Cable to Sunday American.

Windsor, March 4.—Although King Edward is a most devout worshipper, and often joins heartily in the musical portions of divine service, he does not like sermons, and especially hymn is being sung, he has a pronounced antipathy to long sermons.

The gallant gentleman's prejudices in the habit of appearing in the private chapel here when he is in residence are well aware of this fact, and grow incongruous behind the sound ten to fifteen minutes' sermon.

If, however, a preacher, not so familiar with court etiquette, is here from London to hold the royal services, and when a par chance exceed the limit the king soon begins to show signs of disapproval.

His Majesty has a peculiar habit of kicking his chair when he has had "enough" sermon, and this movement is generally a sufficient warning to the preacher to come to a speedy conclusion.

Countess of Suffolk, formerly Miss Daisy Leiter of Chicago, and romantic English castle of which she has become mistress.

USHER IS NERVOUS; HOLDS UP ALL PARLIAMENT.

Admiral Stephenson, Acting as "Black Rod" From His Wand of Office, Forgot His Message of Summons to the Commons

Special Cable to Sunday American.

London, March 4.—Admiral Stephenson delayed the ceremonial opening of Parliament because of his inexperience and ignorance of the duties of "Black Rod."

Black Rod" came to the bar of the House. He was nervous and ill at ease. Instead of stopping at the table bearing the gilded mace, "Black Rod" continued down the aisle, apparently headed for the Speaker's chair.

The King's message was to "command the immediate attendance" of the members of the Lower House in the gilded chamber, and this message the official forgot. The House, however, knowing what "Black Rod" had come over for, began impolitely from the Commons over to the House of Lords without waiting for "Black Rod" to remember his message.

Finally the members of the Common came into the gilded Chamber in a rush. "Black Rod" delivered, and, rising from his profit, new throne, began reading the speech that the Cabinet had written for him.

LOUISE'S FATE NOW HANGS IN BALANCE

Advocates Pleading Cause of Former Crown Princess Before Saxony's King.

Special Cable to Sunday American.

Berlin, March 4.—These are anxious moments for the Countess Montignoso, formerly Crown Princess Louise of Saxony, for her fate is undoubtedly now being decided in the Royal Palace at Dresden. Two famous advocates are defending her cause before the King: the Italian, Mattarelli, of Florence, and the Polish Lawyer, Lasinski.

King Friedrich August is known to waver between his love for his unfaithful and erring but now repentant wife, and the influence of the court cabal, which wants to prevent a reconciliation between the royal couple. There are still many who believe that Louise will yet become Queen of Saxony.

Dr. BURKHART'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND

Will Cure the Following Symptoms:

Pains in the side, back, under the shoulderblade, smothering sensations, palpitation of the heart, a tired feeling in the morning, a poor appetite, coated tongue, blotches and pimples. 30 days' treatment $1.00. All druggists.

MINE OWNERS TRY TO OUST MOELLER

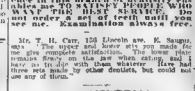
Prussian Minister of Commerce Blamed for Assisting Coal Strikers to Win.

Special Cable to Sunday American.

Berlin, March 4.—The Prussian Minister of Commerce, Moeller, is to be punished for his interference in the cause of the coal miners if the mine owners have their way. They can never forgive him for forcing them to arbitrate, and especially for writing the new mining law, which makes it impossible for them to treat their men like slaves in the future.

The two men responsible for the success of the strikers are the American labor leader, Mitchell, who during his visit to the mining districts taught the miners how to organize and showed them the importance of maintaining order during a strike, so as not to lose public sympathy, and the Minister of Commerce, who interposed the Kaiser to interfere in favor of the miners. The attempt is now being made to work up bitter feeling against Moeller in industrial circles and force him to resign.

HIGHLY IMPROVED



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Mr. F. H. Cary, 158 Lincoln ave. K. Saugus, says: "I have used your Local Anesthetic and it gave complete satisfaction. The lower plate you made for me when out of town I have had to take to my dentist when whatever. Have had it in my mouth for some months, but could not see any of them."

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USHER IS NERVOUS; HOLDS UP ALL PARLIAMENT.

Admiral Stephenson, Acting as "Black Rod" From His Wand of Office, Forgot His Message of Summons to the Commons

Special Cable to Sunday American.

London, March 4.—Admiral Stephenson delayed the ceremonial opening of Parliament because of his inexperience and ignorance of the duties of "Black Rod."

"Black Rod" came to the bar of the House. He was nervous and ill at ease. Instead of stopping at the table bearing the gilded mace, "Black Rod" continued down the aisle, apparently headed for the Speaker's chair.

The King's message was to "command the immediate attendance" of the members of the Lower House in the gilded chamber, and this message the official forgot. The House, however, knowing what "Black Rod" had come over for, began impolitely from the Commons over to the House of Lords without waiting for "Black Rod" to remember his message.

Finally the members of the Common came into the gilded Chamber in a rush. "Black Rod" delivered, and, rising from his profit, new throne, began reading the speech that the Cabinet had written for him.

AMERICANS GO EUROPE LAUGHS IN YACHTS TO SEE KAISER.

Millionaires Are Determined That Germany's Ruler Is Not to Be Lonely During His Mediterranean Visit

EMPEROR LIKES TO BE NICE TO THEM, TOO.

Special Cable to Sunday American.

Nice, March 4.—The Emperor of Germany on the imperial yacht Hohenzollern is expected here next month. The Kaiser and Kaiserin, with their son, Prince Eitel Fritz, will be the royal household, are expected to spend a month cruising in the Mediterranean.

Among the Riviera set in the world do not expect to be favored with a visit of the Kaiser, a million dollars a month, the Kaiser to be lonely while he is in those waters.

The Duke and Duchess of Roxburghe, on their yacht Argonaut, are already here, while Frederick Vanderbilt's Warrior and A. J. Drexel's Margherita will soon be joining the fleet in this direction.

The Roxburghes, the Frederick Vanderbilts, the Cornelius Vanderbilts and A. J. Drexel have already met and lunched with the Kaiser at Kiel and in the Norway Fiords, but it is known that Mr. Drexel's guns has yet had the pleasure of an introduction to the Emperor. The Kaiser never overlooks an opportunity to meet and he may be a Republican, but he is an American and the owner of a yacht as well known in the world as his own.

Mr. Alison V. Armour, of Chicago, who has frequently entertained the Kaiser on board his yacht Lysistrata, is in Berlin to settle details of the coming race around the Atlantic.

ALFONSO IN AN AUTO SAVES THE LIFE OF A CHILD.

Young Spanish Monarch by His Presence of Mind and Quick Action Just Manages to Avert Killing a Toddler

Special Cable to Sunday American.

Madrid, March 4 King Alfonso has just given proof of his skill as a chauffeur and of the calm which he has at command in great presence of mind. As he was driving through the streets a child attempted to cross in front of the royal motor car, and was within a few feet of the wheels.

With coolness and promptitude the King put on the brakes and turned the car in a skidding sort of way. The child escaped unhurt. As soon as the automobile came to a standstill the King jumped out, picked the child up, and, wiping away its tears, placed a silver piece into his hands with the injunction to "run away and buy some sweeties."

The crowd cheered, and the young monarch was visibly moved. Those who know Alfonso XIII intimately declare him to be passionately fond of children, and should he showed great calmness at the time of the accident he was much moved for the rest of the day at the idea that he might have killed the child.

EUROPE LAUGHS AT THE CZAR'S THIRD FLEET.

War Vessels to Reinforce Rojestvensky Are Described as Out of Date Survivals of the Unfittest in the Navy

FIFTEEN KNOTS IS THEIR VERY FASTEST SPEED

Special Cable to Boston American.

London, March 4.—Britons standing on the cliffs at Dover this week saw the third Battle fleet of the Russian navy creeping slowly through the Channel on its long journey to the East to join Rojestvensky's second Battle fleet.

It is the naval joke of Europe, this third fleet. According to the Immediate Medial Admiral Apraxin, Admiral Semianin and Admiral Dubkakoff, with the 16 cruiser Vladimir Monomach and three transports, all under command of Admiral Niebogatoff, is a wonderful example of the survival of the unfittest.

Coal Capacity Small.

In the first place there is not a vessel in the fleet that is capable of more than fifteen knots per hour under the most favorable circumstances, and nearly all the vessels are in such a condition that their speed is apt to be cut down one half through breakdowns and other unavoidable delays. Not the least important of these delays will be those made necessary by the need of coal for the three "Admirals," the most formidable of the fleet, are only capable of carrying about 250 tons of coal each.

The Nicolai I is an old fashioned battleship of 8,672 tons displacement, launched in 1888 at St. Petersburg. She carries two twelve inch guns, four nine-inch and three two small guns. Her complement is 564 men. The Admiral are vessels of the coast defence type, displacing about 4,200 tons each. They are all very similar, but the Apraxin, the latest of the type, carries three ten-inch guns, four six-inch and fourteen small guns, against four nine-inch and the same number of smaller pieces carried by the others.

Speed Under 15 Knots.

The Vladimir Monomach is an armored cruiser of obsolete type, launched in 1882. She carries five eight inch guns, twelve six inch and twenty small guns. Her speed is doubtful, but probably fifteen knots is an excessive estimate.

With an average speed of say eight knots an hour, there is little probability of the vessels either arriving in the Pacific in time for Rojestvensky's assistance for months to come, if ever. When last heard of the latter was in the neighborhood of Madagascar, where the ships had been cruising about aimlessly for several weeks. The general impression here is that the third squadron will never get beyond the second this side of the Suez Canal than paid it for an offensive movement in the theatre of war

KAISER HONORS AMBASSADOR TOWER

Special Cable to Sunday American.

Berlin, March 4.—The Kaiser has sent a personal letter to the American Ambassador, Charlemagne Tower, containing an invitation to be his guest during the Kieler week.

BECOMES WIDOW ABROAD.

Florence, March 4.—The death of Count Boutourline at Yalta, in the Crimea, adds another to the list of titled American widows. The Countess was a Miss Van Schaik, of New York.

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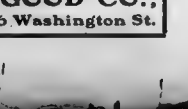

Morris Chair
Oak frame, golden finish, reversible cushions, worth $9.50. Now
6.50

Solid oak, embossed frame, heavy carved feet, full spring head, edge and foot, upholstered in fine velour, plain or figured.
Sold everywhere $16.50. Our plain price
12.75

Dresser
Golden oak, swell front, French bevel plate mirror, worth $18.50. Now
12.50

Sideboard
Golden oak, bevel plate mirror, fine velvet lined drawer, extra deep linen drawer, neatly carved base and top, low at $23.50, our price
13.50

Extension Table
Quartered oak, golden piano polish, fluted legs, worth $18.50. Now
10.75

Dining Chair
Extra heavy frame, shapely design, high polish, box seat, best tine cane, a low price $3.50. Hard-Pan Price
2.25

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LONDON AMERICAN DUCHESS HONORED IN ENGLAND PARIS SOCIETY WOMAN PLANS BAYREUTH FOR FRANCE ST. PETERSBURG TOLSTOI EXPECTED TO ATTACK THE CZAR CAIRO

GORKY TELLS OF HIS LIFE IN PRISON.

Great Russian Author, After Being Released From the St. Petersburg Fortress, Describes H's Treatment

REPEATEDLY ACCUSED OF BEING CONSPIRATOR

Official Translator for the Holy Synod and Acting Correspondent in St. Petersburg of BOSTON AMERICAN

Special Cable to Sunday American.

Copyright, 1905, in the United States and Great Britain by the American-Journal Examiner.

RIGA, Russia, March 4.—I have had a two hours' conversation with Maxim Gorky, the most remarkable man produced by the extraordinary period of agitation and stress experienced by Russia during the past decade.

I found Gorky in fair health and marvelous spirit. He talked frankly in copious and picturesque Russian, knowing no other language. I told him that the BOSTON AMERICAN would like the full story of his experiences since his arrest, and in reply to this request he dictated and authorized the publication of the following relation

By Maxim Gorky.

First. I desire to express through the AMERICAN my thanks to the American people for their interest and helpful sympathy. I hear that Mark Twain signed the petition to the Russian Court in my behalf. If that is so, please give him my heartfelt thanks. I am now free, thank God! As to the story of my experience, it is this:

On Jan 24, at ten o'clock in the morning, I was arrested at my lodgings, here in Riga, by gendarmerie, on an order from St. Petersburg. The gendarmes behaved politely to me personally, but showed no manners when searching my papers.

After this search they took me to the police station, and then, fraternizing, they drove me to a sledge to Jacobi, the railway station out of Riga, where I was put aboard the St. Petersburg train. On my arrival at St. Petersburg I was driven to the Petropavlovsk Fortress, where I remained until released last May 7.

His Life in the Fortress.

My life in the fortress was as follows: My room was cool and rather dark, necessitating artificial light after 3 p. m. The room was hot during not particularly uncomfortable, and after a time I was allowed to read Darwinism's Biology and other scientific works, and the Bible—the latter being my favorite and the greatest of all books from an artistic point of view. I was required to exercise for fifteen minutes daily, walking around the paths in the center of the fortress courtyard between two soldiers.

Their fare I had no cause to complain, but my own was my treatment was detestable and I begged to wear prison clothes, and might have done so, but was objected to the humility of prisoners' coats in this, I suppose, to emphasize to me that I was a prisoner. I was not allowed to receive books from my friends, but could purchase them myself. Other necessities, including three letters, were given me.

When I was permitted to see my wife there were double walls of wire between us, so we could hear one another only.

Count Yorsk, the director of the prison, was always present, and was courteous. The Grand Duke Vladimir Alexandrovitch allowed me to receive books on Mondays and Thursdays. The official fixed weights, boxes, etc., and I was obliged to submit to him before writing. Immediately on my arrest I had written a letter to the Grand Duke, which I was taken to the office of the gendarmerie in the fortress and told it should be sent me free.

Admires American Writers.

My great grief is that I cannot even read my foreign language. I have had no time to learn. I love American literature and like to be even reading much. I like your writers, Jack London, Poe, Bret Harte, Mark Twain and Upton Sinclair. Howells' stories I read four or five times. His stories seem to me to be perfect. I read Bret Harte when I was a child. I have also read with great interest Upton Sinclair's "The Jungle." I read four of Jack London's books in the fortress, including "Martin Eden."

This is the story of my experience. I have been free for about five days. I was out of Tsarskoe Selo for a few days, but was not allowed to live there. I was at Kuokkala for a week. I was in prison a month and a half, and a day or two in the fortress of Petropavlovsk was a week a month.

Gorky thanks us in the AMERICAN and to the American people, and good-by.

MANY AMERICANS NOW IN FLORENCE

Florence, March 4.—The social season is in full swing, and Americans abound in the cities and hotels.

Among the notables here now are Mrs. [illegible] Miss Edith Wharton, Mrs. [illegible] Mrs. [illegible] Mrs. [illegible]

AUTOMOBILES MAKING PLANS FOR BIG LOCAL SHOW BASEBALL NEWS AND GOSSIP OF ALL THE LEAGUES BOWLING HOW THE BIG LEAGUES STAND ROWING

A. A. U. BOUTS WILL BE CONDUCTED WELL WITHIN THE LEGAL BOUNDS

Speedy Amateur Boxers All Ready to Clash in the Contests for the National Championships, Which Will Be Held in Mechanics Building To-morrow Night.

[illegible] commencing in connection with the [illegible] four bouts [illegible] Charles [illegible] evening will [illegible] Sunday afternoon.

"In order to set at rest the minds of the members of the Amateur Athletic Union who had been making arrangements to attend the championships will you please state for me that the bouts will be held as scheduled."

[illegible] last [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

RACING HOW THEY RAN AT NEW ORLEANS ATHLETICS WORCESTER BOYS WIN SCHOOL MEET BOXING BIG ENTRY LIST FOR A. A. U. BOUTS OTHER SPORTS

WORCESTER ACADEMY FIRST IN SCHOOL GAMES AT MECHANICS BUILDING

Exeter Finishes in Second Place—Many Records Are Sent by the Boards.

O'CONNELL, DEDHAM. HART, EXETER. FRENCH, WORCESTER.

How the Points Were Made.

EVENTS.	Worcester Acad	Exeter	Dedham High	Medford High	St. Mark's	Newton High	B. C. High	Andover	Stone's School	Brookline High	English High	Volkmann	Winchester H.
40-Yard Dash	5		1		1			3				1	
300-Yard Dash	5	1		1		5	3						
600-Yard Dash													
1,000-Yard Run	1	5									3		
Mile Run	1	3	5										
45-Yard Hurdle	8									1			
Running High Jump	4			4					1				
Putting 16-lb. Shot	4											1	½
Pole Vault	4	4½											½
Totals	27	20½	11	5	4	3	3	3	1	1	1	1	½

Point Winners.

40-YARD DASH.

1—C. M. French, Worcester Academy.
2—L. L. McClure, Worcester Academy.
3—E. A. Hodgkinson, Boston College Prep.

300-YARD DASH.

1—C. M. French, Worcester Academy.
2—H. T. Capen, Andover.
3—H. Rogers, Dedham High.

600-YARD RUN.

1—K. F. Coe, Medford High.
2—E. H. Mayhew, Worcester Academy.
3—J. E. Gilroy, Exeter.

1,000-YARD RUN.

1—C. C. O'Connell, Dedham High.
2—B. James, Stone's School.
3—C. A. Shirk, Worcester Academy.

MILE RUN.

1—C. C. O'Connell, Dedham High.
2—C. T. Porter, Exeter.
3—W. D. Farrell, Worcester Academy.

45-YARD HURDLES

1—S. W. Mayhew, Worcester Academy.
2—L. L. McClure, Worcester Academy.
3—T. DeFries, Brookline High.

RUNNING HIGH JUMP.

1—J. H. Peyton, Exeter.
2—E. Roosevelt, St. Mark's.
3—H. W. Burlingame, English High.

PUTTING 16-POUND SHOT.

1—E. J. Hart, Exeter.
2—J. Brodrieux, Exeter.
3—C. K. Pevear, Volkmann's.

POLE VAULT.

1—J. Brodrieux, Exeter.
J. W. Mayhew, Worcester Academy.
3—O. U. Harvey, Exeter.
R. E. Cosgrove, Winchester High.

Interscholastic sport was carried on a high plane at Mechanics' Hall yesterday and the annual championships turned out to be most successful from an athletic point of view. Worcester Academy won the championship trophy, as predicted, and Exeter was the only other preparatory school to make it interesting in the race for the points.

Several records went by the board and others had narrow escapes. The world's mark in the 40-yard dash was equaled several times, and the marks in the 1,000-yard run and the team relay race were ground under foot and new figures set up. A new record was established in the high hurdles, this being made in one of the trial heats where no sticks were not toppled over.

C. M. French of Worcester Academy, C. C. O'Connell of Dedham High, K. F. Coe of Medford High and Hart of Exeter, were the particular stars of the meet.

French Won the Dashes.

French got the two dashes, while O'Connell got the 1,000 yard and one mile runs, breaking the record by a full second in the former event. Coe was a dark horse in the 600-yard run and Hart was at the top in the shot.

A business meeting of the schoolboys was held at the B. A. A. previous to the games in which round robin executive powers was done, and President McGrath of the B. A. A. gave the members a rousing pep when a good time and a miniature jollification.

Several schools were reinstated, and Mitchell's of Lowell and Leominster were admitted to membership. Exeter's relay forfeit made at the last B. A. A. games was not allowed. A committee was appointed to confer with the B. A. A. in regard to having the relay races counting in the debut up of points. Captain Rebick of Harvard spoke, as did Payson Dana of the B. A. A.

Worcester Academy, the school that expected to make a grand showing with a strong aggregation of fast material, held a prominent part of the fun on the big stage, and they were a husky lunged crowd. A car load came from the school and the team made its appearance wearing the colors.

Games Started at 2:15.

It was 2:15 when Hadley McGrath sent the first heat away in the forty yard dash and Rogers of Dedham had it all his own way in the opening heat.

The third heat was won by Bartholomew of Andover. H. E. Whittaker, of Newton High, had a big margin in the fourth heat and was rewarded for the finish. D. K. Watson, of Roxbury Latin, got the best of the pistol in the fifth heat the time made was 4.5.5 seconds, the fastest, but his stealing on the gun detracted from the performance. It was close for second place, as Wolcoff of Volkmann's, and Robinson, of Brookline High, were tied at 58 1-5 seconds for the third. Hodgkinson, of Boston College Prep, beat the gun in the seventh heat and easily secured the heat.

The eighth heat was a pretty stretch all through. Sherman, of English High, won by an eyelash.

World's Record Equalled.

Worcester had three men in the finals of the forty yard dash, and it was a clean cut that they would get the first three points. The boys got away to a good start and crossed the line in a bunch, French of Worcester Academy getting the judges eyes and got first place in equalling the world's record of 4 1-5 seconds for the distance.

C. M. French of Worcester Academy, equalled the world's record of 4 1-5 seconds, and makes the third Worcester man who has just sent out a like record for Worcester College Prep. Such grand work reflected great credit on trainer Chester Newman.

The plodders appeared for the 1,000-yard run, and a dozen of them got off to the crack and the fast pace set by the leaders caused a number to drop out of the race early in the game. A break on the second lap by Andrews of Andover let the field get the first and pocketed it with those in front. O'Connell, Dedham, was close to the end on the third lap with O'Donnell on his heels, and they came down the stretch neck and neck and sped to burn. He secured sealed decision and the pace was too fast for many, who fell by the wayside. O'Connell showed a very stylish and easy style and many points in front of James, who showed strength in the final rush to the tape and passed O'Donnell twenty-five yards from the finish, going into second place. Shirk of Worcester Academy put on a last burst of speed and pulled third place. The record of 2.38 1-5 was broken, a full second, O'Connell's time being 2.37 2-5.

Worcester Boys Happy.

Worcester athletes were happy when the [illegible] had carried off the coveted [illegible] Interest centered in the mile run, as there was only a point between the two men who were tied for second place. Farrell of Worcester Academy put on a last burst of speed and pulled third place. The record of 5.28 1-5 was broken, a full second, O'Connell's time being 5.27 2-5.

Accident Happened.

A peculiar accident happened in the first heat of the high hurdles, when little fellow running under the high barrier instead of jumping it, and was disqualified.

Captain Wentworth showed to great advantage in the high jump, and Mayhew, Worcester Academy, and Brookline High, shared honors with them.

The fastest time in the relay race was made by L. E. McClure, who did 2.5 seconds. Mayhew did a fast, but handed over several hurdles, and therefore the time did not count. They ran the relay race for fun with a separate heat for third place winners.

There was some wild scampering in the heats in the 300-yard dash. Rogers of Dedham showed every first in the initial heat and continued to the line without a scratch. Exeter's cohorts got a chance to show off, when Hirch, in the second heat, and Mayhew winning heats, and [illegible] Porter, captain of Brookline High, shared with them.

The fastest time in the trials

MADAME NORDICA, FAMOUS PRIMA DONNA, TALKS TO THE BOSTON SUNDAY AMERICAN ABOUT "PARSIFAL" AND GRAND OPERA WEEK

New England's Noted Singer Will Give Her Great Portrayal of Kundry on Tuesday.

Chief singers in "Parsifal" at Boston Theatre this week, and one of the most striking scenes in the opera.

Opera Week Program

MONDAY, 8 P. M.
"Lucia di Lammermoor"
(In Italian)

TUESDAY, 5 P. M.
"Parsifal"
(In German)

WEDNESDAY, 8 P. M.
"Cavalleria" and "Pagliacci"
(In Italian)

THURSDAY, 11:30 A. M.
"Parsifal"
(In German)

THURSDAY, 8 P. M.
"Die Fledermaus"
(In German)

FRIDAY, 8 P. M.
"La Gioconda"
(In Italian)

SATURDAY, 2 P. M.
"Les Huguenots"
(In Italian)

SATURDAY, 7.45 P. M.
"Die Meistersinger"
(In German)

OPERAS AND NEW STARS TO BE HEARD

For the week of grand opera given by the Conried Metropolitan Opera Company of New York at the Boston Theatre, beginning to-morrow night, deadmanism is given by the Italian school, yet German works will not be ignored.

The chief event of the week, in fact, will be the splendid production of Wagner's "Parsifal," which will have two performances, and on Saturday night will be the "solemn festival play" will be the distinct novelty of this season, although the delightful comic opera, "Die Fledermaus" (The Bat). The German school will also be represented by "Die Meistersinger."

Nine operas will be produced during the week, in the following order: Monday, 8 p. m., "Lucia di Lammermoor"; Tuesday, 5 p. m., "Parsifal"; Wednesday, 8 p. m., "Cavalleria Rusticana" and "Pagliacci"; Thursday, 11 a. m., "Parsifal"; Thursday, 8 p. m., "Die Fledermaus"; Friday, 8 p. m., "La Gioconda"; Saturday, 2 p. m., "Les Huguenots"; Saturday, 7.45 p. m., "Die Meistersinger."

There will appear here in the leading roles Lillian Nordica, Olive Fremstad, Alois Burgstaller, Antonio Scotti, Marcel Journet, Johannes Emil Hesselberg, Robert Blass, Edmund Clement, Otto Goritz, Marie Mattfeld, Marcel Journet, Miss Moran, Miss Mattfeld, Miss Bridewell, Miss Bridewell, Miss Bridewell

ADOPT HEARST IDEAS FOR ISTHMUS.

Committee to Investigate Panama Affairs Recommends Full Steamship Service, with Railroad on Both Coasts

SUBMITS REPORT OF EVIDENCE TAKEN

By Boston American Leased Wire.

Washington, March 4.—A resolution introduced in the House by Representative H. W. Shackleford, of Missouri, and approved January 12, 1905, authorized the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, or any sub-committee thereof, to investigate the affairs of the Panama Railroad Company.

On January 13, 1905, a subcommittee was appointed, consisting of Mr. Shackleford, Mr. Lovering, Mr. Esch, Mr. Townsend and Mr. Adamson.

The subcommittee to-day submitted its report of the evidence taken by it. The report was a surprise, as it was supposed a few days ago that the matter might be carried over till the next session of Congress. The recommendations of the committee, many of large public importance to the railroad and shipping interests of Pacific, Atlantic and Gulf ports, are:

It will be noted that in the matter of advising full steamship service with the Panama Railroad on both coasts and the utilization of the government transports for steamship service, which recommendations the committee has adopted several of the features of the Hearst bill of Representative W. R. Hearst, introduced at this session of Congress.

The report is as follows:

"Owing to the shortness of the session and the great press of business before the committee on interstate and foreign commerce, the sub-committee has not been able to take all the testimony which it otherwise would have taken. It was especially desired to investigate the steamship, if any, existing between the Pacific Mail Steamship Company and the trans-continental railroad.

"Able and Progressive."

"The testimony shows that the management by the officers and directors of the Panama railroad has been conspicuously able and progressive.

"When the United States became the owner of a majority of the stock of the railroad company seven of the directors resigned, and the seven United States directors were elected in their places. This was done in pursuance of a letter from the President to Secretary Taft. Said letter, among other things, contained the following:

"'No salary or per diem allowance of the Isthmian Canal Commission will be allowed to any member of the commission by reason of his services in connection with its civil government or to any canal zone or his membership of any board or commission connected in or connected with the construction of the canal, or by reason of his services as an officer or director of the Panama railroad.'

"Notwithstanding this positive direction of the President, several members of the commission accepted and retained fees for attendance upon the meetings of the Board of Directors and the Executive Committee, as follows:

"Commissioner Walker, for attendance as a director, $250.

"Commissioner Grunsky, $250.

"Commissioner Parsons, $175.

"Commissioner Parsons, for attendance as member of executive Board, $220.

"Commissioner Harrod, for attendance as a director, $125.

"The commission is of the opinion that under the direction of the President as contained in the language quoted above the commissioners are without legal authority in accepting said sums.

"In the course of the hearings it developed that during the first six months after the government took charge of the canal property the canal commission directed the officers of the railroad company to purchase supplies for the commission. Requisitions for such supplies were made by Chairman Walker and other members of the commission. No public advertisements for such supplies was made, nor any competitive bidding invited, so far as appears, for bids was given. These purchases amounted to about $233,000. These purchases were said to have been made on emergency orders, but the evidence discloses that a very large portion of such such supplies were not used during the time of the purchase and have not yet been used. In fact supplies were received in such quantities as to much more rapidly than needed that the terminal facilities of the road were inadequate to have care for them and some of them had to be reshipped and thereby caused extra expense to the government. It is the opinion of the committee that the interests of the government would be subserved by advertisement for competitive bidding by responsible persons.

"An examination of the evidence will disclose that the Panama Railroad, with its connecting line of ships, has a very valuable property. It has shown its capacity to earn substantial dividends for many years. Undoubtedly the traffic over the line could be greatly increased by improving the ship service connected with it. There ought to be prompt and efficient connection between steamers running on regular schedules between Colon and New York, between Colon and some Gulf port, and between Panama and San Francisco. It is understood that the time between San Francisco and Colon ports could be reduced to fifteen days, and between San Francisco and New York to seventeen days. It would be apparent to everybody that such a reduction in through time would greatly increase the amount of the traffic.

Should Own the Railroad.

"The successful construction of the Panama canal demands that the United States shall own and operate the Panama Railroad.

"In doing this, however, neither its earning capacity nor its efficiency as an artery of commerce should be impaired.

"Under careful management the railroad is worth more to the United States than if discontinue its use as a public highway would be the limit of fair and remunerative rates.

"For more than 50 years the Panama Railroad has been used as an international highway. The nations have acquired an interest in its use, and it should be inviolate and unjust for the United States to now close it to the commerce of the world.

"It should also be kept in mind that the Panama Railroad and its connected ship lines have had a marked effect in reducing the rates of the transcontinental railroads. Further reduction could be secured by reducing the charges for the use of the canal which could be done materially and still keep within the limit of fair and remunerative rates. If the Panama Railroad were to be discontinued as a public highway, it would undoubtedly result in the raising of the rates on the transcontinental lines.

"Then it must not be forgotten that the United States will have to transport large numbers of men and large quantities of material during the construction of the canal. If the ships belonging to the railroad are disposed of, then the government will be at the mercy of the ship trust.

Fair Rates Should Be Charged.

"The committee, therefore, is of the opinion that the government should operate the Panama railroad as a public highway, and in connection therewith should operate lines of ships between Colon and New York, between Colon and some Gulf port, and between Panama and San Francisco.

LIVELY WEEK FOR COMMITTEES AT STATE HOUSE.

Senate Liquor Law Committee to Endeavor to Put Through Amendment to Semicolon Repeal for Boston Only

Coming events in the Legislature are beginning to cast their shadows so that it is now evident what the important features will be. The House has killed the semicolon repeal effort beyond revival, but the friends of the bone dry repeal will make a last attempt to secure a more favorable law in the Senate. The House has accepted the committee's report against the repeal bills, and has gone on record against repeal with referendum attachment, giving cities and towns a right to vote for themselves whether they will have liquor selling in the hotels until 12 o'clock instead of 11 o'clock.

The reports are on the table in the Senate, and Senator Lane, chairman of the Liquor Law Committee, will endeavor to put through an amendment limiting the repealing act to hotels of Boston. The opinion seems to be general that his proposal will not be favorably received.

The important committee hearings for the week ended are:

Judiciary, room 227, Wednesday, Nathan Matthews's bill for the selection of jurors by commissioners instead of sheriffs. Thursday, Representative Thomas L. Davis's bill to abolish the death penalty.

Labor, room 243, Tuesday, bills relative to the textile industry, overtime work and hours of labor for women and children.

Mercantile affairs, room 431, Wednesday, bills to regulate the service and rates of telephone and telegraph companies.

Metropolitan affairs, room 436, Monday, bill to extend the Subway from the Public Garden to Copley square; to build subways in North Boston.

Probate and Chancery, room 441, Wednesday, bill to restrict and regulate vivisection and inoculation of animals for experimental purposes.

Railroads, room 446, Tuesday, bill for new Union station at Worcester.

Taxation, room 452, bills for the taxation of foreign corporations doing business in this State.

A fair and remunerative rate should be charged. Such a plan would not only return to the government a fair revenue, but in addition would regulate many rates of transportation in the interest of the people.

"In carrying out the plan hereby outlined, some of the government transports could be used to supplement the steamers now owned by the Panama Railroad Company. The Panama canal, when completed, is to be owned and operated by the government. During its construction the government may with equal propriety operate the railroad and connecting ship lines.

"The committee believes that for the present it were best in continuing the general offices of the railroad at New York and this can be done with a great saving in the cost of the present expense. It is the part of origin of a large proportion of the freight carried over the isthmus. It is well that connection by telegraph is had in every part of the country.

"The committee is of the opinion that the United States should secure ownership of the entire stock of the Panama Railroad Company.

"All of which is respectfully submitted,

"JORSEY W. SHACKLEFORD,
"WILLIAM C. LOVERING,
"JOHN ESCH,
"CHARLES F. TOWNSEND,
"W. T. ADAMSON."

The Housekeeper's Problem.

THE FACTS OF THE CASE.

THE tendency of the times is for young women to prefer work in office or factory rather than doing housework. Yet the work in the office or factory is usually more nerve-racking because it is a constant repetition of work at high speed—a tension which racks brain and body and from which there is no relaxation. On the other hand the housekeeper, if she be a mother of a large family, is weighted down with worries and cares—her housework is beyond her strength, perhaps, yet if she studies her work, puts her housework on a business basis and manages well, she can easily take twenty minutes out half an hour in the middle of the day to completely relax. By complete relaxation, Dr. Pierce means that the tired woman should lie on her back without pillow or bolster; let every muscle be passive (loose, unlimbered). Put a damp cloth over the eyes to rest them. Think of nothing, or as near nothing as you can. If the brain is still occupied with plans or worries, count several hundred, or recite to yourself some of your old school-day rhymes or verses.

ROUTINE WORK.

It is not so much the difficulty of any one particular household task that wears away the strength, as it is the fact that the same duties have to be tended to day after day. It is the constant dropping wears away the stone," and similarly it is the repetition of small tasks that wears upon the housewife. A great deal can be gained by using a certain system as much as possible, as in this way the work will not get behind or accumulate, but can be kept done and up-to-date. It is the same way with the health—let it once "get behind" and the system become weakened, and then each little effort adds more and more to the general breakdown till the entire system is a wreck. The peculiar and exquisite nervous system of woman renders her particularly liable to disease, and it is unfortunate that so much of the nervous vitality depends directly upon the female organs. Any slight derangement or disease of these parts is felt at once by the nerves, and the aches and pains and "all-gone" feeling that so many women suffer can be traced almost invariably to weak nerves.

CONFIDE IN A MAN.

When a woman has ills and pains she cannot bear—when life seems dark for every woman, she should confide her troubles to a physician of standing in the community, or one who has a national reputation. Certainly it would not be the part of wisdom to confide in an ignorant person without medical education simply because she was a *woman*. There is every reason why she should write to a specialist, particularly to one who has made the diseases of women a specialty for a third of a century, like Dr. R. V. Pierce, founder of the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, of Buffalo, N. Y. All his correspondence is held sacredly confidential, and he gives his advice free and without charge.

Many ladies confined to a continual in-door life because of their delicate state of the womanly organs. To these is offered good news; if they cannot be cured of Leucorrhea, Female Weakness, Prolapsus, or Falling of Womb. All Dr. Pierce asks is a fair and reasonable trial of his means of cure. No other medicine for the cure of woman's peculiar ailments is backed by such a remarkable guarantee. No other medicine for "female ills" is possessed of the unparalleled curative properties that would warrant its makers in publishing such an offer; no other remedy has such a record of a third of a century of cures on which to base such a remarkable offer.

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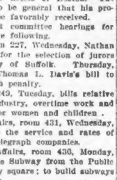

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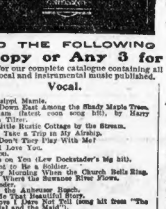

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$1 WEEK. $5 free passage with each purchase, including excursion trip to Farm Village, on the highlands of Cape Cod, good after April 1st; you can select your farm, good soil, only $150; no taxes or interest charged; call or send for booklet at office. THE HOMESTEAD TRUST CO., 70 Pitts st.

WANT TO BUY A FARM?

SEND FOR OUR REAL ESTATE ADVERTISER, containing the finest list of farms ever presented to the public. EDWARD T. HARRINGTON & CO., 282 Washington st.

AH! AH!—In South Braintree, 7-room, 2-story house with bath; nice house; owner going away; will sell cheap. H. B. VINTON, Braintree.

FOR $5,000 CASH.—Will sacrifice my house; 7 family house, 15 rooms and bath; improvements; situated to build another house; 25 minutes Boylston st. station. Box 8, 26, American.

FARMS

ANYWHERE in New England not over 600 to let from your need be, in terms for Hamilton's Spring Farm Book for 1905, out about March 15. Have you a farm to sell? If so, send us a line, stating where it is, state for full particulars how we do it. E. G. HAMILTON & CO., 160 Devonshire st.

51 ACRES, 11-room house with open fireplaces, good cellar, newly reconstructed barn, 30 cows and large shed for wood, vehicles, etc., good well water, magnificent view, only 1½ miles from 20 tons pay; 1 mile to pretty village, electric and station; this is a rare bargain at $3,000. C. H. BRADSHAW CO., 101 Tremont st.

EXCHANGE OR SELL ON EASY TERMS.—Modern 8-room house at Wyoming, 2 minutes to station; 9 cows, horse and carriage, farming tools, all go; will exchange for city property or sell on easy terms; desirable home. E. F. BRADSHAW, 101 Tremont st.

FREE AND CLEAR—10-room house to rent, with 2 acres of land; stone and brick barn. C. H. BRADSHAW CO., 101 Tremont st.

A SUMMER or all the year-round place at Harwich, Mass., 8 acres land, on the shore of Nantucket Sound, one of Cape Cod's prettiest spots; fine land, house of 8 rooms, barn 30x40, hennery and other buildings; will be sold at a low price; terms easy. Inquire of the State, S. D. BRADSHAW CO., 101 Tremont st.

WEST EGG HARBOR.

$5 down.

Located on lines of two best railroads in the United States, the Pennsylvania and the Philadelphia and Atlantic City. Excellent shipping facilities. Only 8 miles from Atlantic City; 14 miles from Absecon Inlet; the best market in the world. Land is underlaid with marl, which is known to produce the highest crops of any land of equal value. Climate is delightful; no severe weather either cold or hot; perfect sanitary conditions. Land has the highest of wealth and comfort for life. Rich loamy soil, with clay subsoil, underlaid by the best foundation for growing fruit, berries, vegetables and grass. Within a few years this land will be worth $100 per acre. Good roads, good schools and churches. Free life insurance while you are paying for your land. Title guaranteed by the best. We have it. Title insured and guaranteed by responsible company. Don't wait for property unless title is insured. Five-acre farm lots for sale, $100 each; $5 down, $5 per month; also for business lots. Send for booklet and full particulars. Write to-day for booklet and full particulars. Write to-day for sale in advance.

DOBBS & FRAZIER,
623 Bailey Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

EVERETT OWNER

must sell his small farm at once, electrics runs the door; within six minutes to the steam cars; can work in Boston and live here; has splendid house as good as new, 8 rooms, bath, set tubs, set range, open fire place, 2 sinks and both bathroom; has also a good barn, 2 horses, 2 cows, 2 pigs, 2 sheep, 2 calves, 100 hens; abundance of fruit, strawberry bed, cur, ist, 1 acre land under high state of cultivation; must be sold at once; price for a quick sale $2,250. Easy terms. Apply 502 Broadway, near Bellevue, Everett.

POULTRY and fruit farm, 10 acres, $1,600; $700 down; 14-story house, 8 acres cleared, good water; barn, 30x30; ½ mile churches, schools and stores; other buildings will make this a fine place at a bargain. PHINEAS McNUTT, West Medway.

45-ACRE FARM—1 mile from town, 2 mile walk to electrics; 18 acres tillage, wood for cords, nine grove, good pasture, 25 fruit trees; house, 8 rooms, bath, set tubs, open fire place, piazza; shed, good cow barn, 30x50; 2 horse barn, 50 hens, all farming tools, for $2,500. easy terms. E. G. HAMILTON & CO., 160 Devonshire st.

18-ACRE FARM for $1,700; 2-story 9-room house, all in first-class shape; 25 fruit trees, barn, 30x40; 2 horses, cows, hens, tools, etc., $1,000 down. PHINEAS McNUTT, West Medway.

INVESTMENT PROPERTY rented for $2,500 a year; price $20,000; owner must have money and will sell quick; centrally located; 2 stores and 3 apartment houses of 20 rooms each; cost to build $30,000; NOYES, E. S. BRADSHAW CO., 101 Tremont st.

I PAY CASH (private) for anything you sell sell anywhere. ALLEN, 19 Tremont st.

WANTED—To buy a farm of about 50 acres; located near large shops. Want land that is wholly suitable. Will buy for cash or give in exchange for house. E. G. BRADSHAW CO., 101 Tremont st.

ROBERT LAWTON

73 TREMONT ST., BOSTON.

SEND STAMP for illustrated catalogue describing many farms and country estates.

NEAR city of 25,000 people, 12 acres warm, early land, some wood, sparkling trout brook, cattle shed, 2 horse barn, 7-room house, four open windows, blinded; all in best repair; horse, two cows, carriage, harness and tools; all for $2,500; easy terms; cash. ROBERT LAWTON, 73 Tremont st.

DELIGHTFUL farm, Hingham, 50 acres, will keep 8 cows and team; all kinds of fruit, apples, pears, peaches, grapes, strawberries; large two-story house, 10 rooms; large shed connected; stable and barn for 10 cows and horses; fully described with cut of buildings, page 28 of wide awake catalogue; sent free. ROBERT LAWTON, 73 Tremont st., Boston, or E. H. FARWELL, 12 Tremont st., Boston.

AT BASE of Wachusett Mt., fine little country home; 4 acres smooth land, highly cultivated, all varieties of fruit; cottage house, 8 rooms, nice outbuildings; price only $1,500; terms reasonable for cash; price $1,000, part cash; photo at office. ROBERT LAWTON, 73 Tremont st.

A 20-ACRE FARM

TO LET in Braintree. I also have a 5-acre farm for sale; house 8 rooms, stable, henhouse; fruit; good location.

NOTHIN' B YRNEH

"Old Hayseed," from Down East "By Gosh," Concerned the idea to raise "Big Squash," But all I could know where to hop—
All time since I've managed to spy,
"SEE VINTON ABOUT IT."
Straightened me out on the matter,
And of Vinton bought a small farm,
And now I'm a big farmer.
Moral—"See Vinton."
Hurry up on this 7-acre place; the location, house, stable, 40x40, with 2-story henhouse, 15x50, with stable, all for $2,000; terms easy. HENRY B. VINTON, Braintree.

SEASHORE FARMS.

Five acres, new cottage, 7 rooms, down, $1 week. G. W. BARTLETT, 89 Court st.

$150. 1 acre, 6-room house, 2 acres, in village of Lynn; 2 weeks of work. G. W. BARTLETT, 89 Court st.

$300. 4½ acres, cottage, on 3 roads, ½ mile from ocean; 2 weeks of work.

$300. 5 months, 6 acre farm, buildings good, 10 minutes from electrics. G. W. BARTLETT.

$250. 13 acres, fronting on river, with trout brook, cottage, barn. G. W. BARTLETT.

$2,000, house and 10 acres, fronting on navigable river; 2 weeks of work.

$1,000, 2 acres, nicely wooded, 2 miles from city, with grove of large pines and oaks.

$300, 6½ acres, 5-room house, barn, lumber, wharf, grove, ocean front. Maine; great fishing. $1,000, 3 acres, cottage, new, also front, Maine. G. W. BARTLETT, 89 Court st.

EVERETT.

THIS almost new house will be sold at a sacrifice if sold this week; corner in great need of money; 8 rooms and bath, set tubs, set range, rooms and attic; hard and soft water, bath, open plumbing, latest style; set bowls, set sink, set tubs, set range, latest kind, right up to date; furnace, cemented cellar, hardwood floors, vestibule hall, front and back stairs finished, for Maid's room; sun parlor, price $2,150, worth $3,000; small payment down, balance like rent. HENRY B. VINTON, 89 Court st., Boston.

FARM FOR SALE—Our new farm book will be mailed free on request. B. W. CARLOW CO., 84 Pemberton Sq., Boston.

5c. FARE TO BOSTON—15 acre, finely located, 11 miles out; house, stable, brooder house and poultry fixtures; price $1,200. B. W. CARLOW CO., 84 Pemberton Sq., Boston.

FARM FOR SALE—Near Gardner; house and new barn; front house, some wood; $1,000, easy terms. B. W. CARLOW CO., 84 Pemberton Sq., Boston.

POULTRY FARM—8½ acres, large orchard; nice house, horse, carriage, tools, etc.; $1,000, B. W. CARLOW CO., 84 Pemberton Sq., Boston.

MUST BE SOLD—50-acre farm, good highlands; 2-story house, 10 rooms; abundance of fruit. FARMLEY, Whitman, Mass.

"STROUT'S SPECIAL LIST," illustrated, of 200 farm bargains in New England, New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio; copy sent FREE. FRANK H. & A. STROUT, Farm Dept. 59, 150 Nassau st., New York City, or Portland, Maine.

SACRIFICE—100 acres; house, 16 rooms, all modern conveniences; fruit; the steep, 25 tons hay; $6,000, $3,000 cash. HALL, River Ste., S.

THE EXTENSION of the elevated service will bring Roxbury and Dorchester within perfect residence suburbs; I offer a very desirable perfect 10-room house, with modern conveniences, 2 minutes (5c fare) for $4,000; very easy terms; worth $7,000. W. B. PARKER, 60 State.

JOHN J. CADIGAN

70 STATE ST.

UNION PARK ST.—2-flat brick house, assessed $7,000, price $6,000; same as rent pays 8 per cent.

DORCHESTER—Columbia road, 2 houses with store and stables, rented for $640; can be bought for $6,000; make an offer.

SOMERVILLE—4 houses and 9,500 feet of land, can be bought for $4,500, in order to settle an estate; easy terms.

CAMBRIDGE—Baldwin st., 9 2-family houses; Magnolia av., 9 2-family houses; all rented for $2,000; must be sold in order to settle an estate. JOHN J. CADIGAN, 70 State st.

H. L. S.

CONNINGTON.

BARGAINS IN REAL ESTATE. 60 STATE ST.

OFF COLUMBIA ROAD, on corner; excellent 3-family house, all modern, 12 rooms; lot 40x90; cheap; good lot of land; price, $8,000 for quick sale. CONNINGTON, 60 State st.

IN ELM HILL—Beautifully situated single house; location A1, 12 rooms, modern; large lot of land; price, $6,000. C.

FREE AND CLEAR estate; single house and barn, plenty land; price, $7,000; can exchange for good property. CONNINGTON, 60 State st.

MONEY always on hand for mortgages at lowest rates. CONNINGTON, 60 State st.

$10—HOUSE LOTS—$10.

OUR $10 house lots at Silver Lake Park are the talk of the town; only $1 down and 50 cents a week. Call Sunday, 9 to 12, at 60 Court st.; only 27 more lots left. T. F. HOYEY, 89 Court st.

15 ACRES FARMING LAND, few miles out, $100; only $50 down. T. F. HOYEY, 89 Court st.

2 ACRES FARMING LAND, few miles out, $200; only $50 down. T. F. HOYEY, 89 Court st.

3 ROOM HOUSE, partially finished, $400 for the whole; $50 down, balance like rent. $250; only $100 down. HOYEY, 89 Court st.

$100 OR A HOUSE LOT FREE

TO anyone buying a lot on the address below and paying $1 down and 50 cents per week; lots are selling fast; come now while the best and get a good lot at 5 cents per foot; easy payments; no interest; 5 cents car fare; some given away free to build cellars; money loaned to build; acres and lots for sale in all parts of the state; large tract in front of lot; stands over 100 feet above sea; lots fronting on Massachusetts av. See T. TOMLEY on the lot, Massachusetts av., Mattapan, Mass., or 674 electric car stop to Arlington.

A SNAP—2-family house, barn, hen house, plenty fruit, main road, 1¼ miles out, of Milford Center, $2,500. $200 cash. D. J. CRONAN, Milford, Mass.

EVERETT.

THIS almost new house will be sold at a sacrifice if sold this week; corner in great need of money; 8 rooms and bath, set tubs, set range, rooms and attic; hard and soft water, bath, open plumbing, latest style; set bowls, set sink, set tubs, set range, latest kind, right up to date; furnace, cemented cellar, hardwood floors, vestibule hall, front and back stairs finished, for Maid's room; sun parlor, price $2,150, worth $3,000; small payment down, balance like rent. HENRY B. VINTON, 89 Court st., Boston.

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MUST BE SOLD—50-acre farm, good highlands; 2-story house, 10 rooms; abundance of fruit. FARMLEY, Whitman, Mass.

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SACRIFICE—100 acres; house, 16 rooms, all modern conveniences; fruit; the steep, 25 tons hay; $6,000, $3,000 cash. HALL, River Ste., S.

THE EXTENSION of the elevated service will bring Roxbury and Dorchester within perfect residence suburbs; I offer a very desirable perfect 10-room house, with modern conveniences, 2 minutes (5c fare) for $4,000; very easy terms; worth $7,000. W. B. PARKER, 60 State.

C. E. JENNINGS

2-FAMILY HOUSE, $2,750.

EVERETT—8 rooms, 2 baths, hot and cold water, cemented cellar, 2 front doors, all rented; price, $2,750. C. E. JENNINGS, 444 Broadway, Everett; 1004 Old South Bldg.

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The greatest bargain in that city; 228 Ferry st., opposite the public library; laundry and every modern convenience; oak finish throughout; elegantly papered, newly painted, splendid neighborhood; cars pass the door; 9 rooms and bath; price $7,500; house; price, $8,500; part cash. C. E. JENNINGS, 444 Broadway, Everett; 1004 Old South Bldg.

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29 ROOMS; established for years and always doing a good business; a rare chance to run it; will be sold at a sacrifice; worth $2,500; price, $1,500. C. E. JENNINGS, 444 Broadway, Everett; 1004 Old South Bldg., Boston.

POULTRY FARM,

AND IT PAYS. Only 1 mile in the village; 4 acres fine soil, lot fruit trees; short distance from city; 6-room house, all modern, in perfect order; windows, water in house, fine barn; worth $3,500; will sell for $2,500; terms to suit. C. E. JENNINGS, 444 Broadway, Everett; Inquire Mass., or C. E. JENNINGS, 1004 Old South Bldg., Boston.

$1,000 COZY COTTAGE

IN EVERETT—Go, fare, near cars and schools; 5 rooms and bath; price, $1,000. C. E. JENNINGS, 444 Broadway, Everett; 1004 Old South Bldg.

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WISHING to close an estate will sell undivided estate or future interests in lots of land and buildings; also mortgages; the better the security the less the rate. C. E. JENNINGS, 444 Broadway, Everett; 1004 Old South Bldg.

EVERETT—26-28 Waverly av., 2-family house, 11 rooms and 2 baths, entirely separate; new; price, $5,000; terms, $500 cash. C. E. JENNINGS, 1004 Old South Bldg.; 444 Broadway, Everett.

CHANCE TO KEEP 500 HENS.

Price, $1,200; 5 miles out; 7-room house; 1 mile to depot and electrics; 20-30 fruit trees; 2 acres land; 2-horse barn; one of the finest hen runs in this place will be if; part cash. T. F. HOYEY, 89 Court st. Lynn, Revere st., Linden, or G. E. JENNINGS, 1004 Old South Bldg.

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IF you have a thousand dollars to invest come to Hyde Park, where everything is booming, and I will put you on the track where you can double your money; 7-room house, all modern; this is a bird; lot fronts 100 feet; price, $3,000. Houses from $1,500 up to $4,000; also genuine bargains among them. Call personally and talk it over with me. WILLIS I. WOOD, Hyde Park.

FOR SALE in Needham—Nice 8-room house, bath, all improvements, 2 acre land, convenient to electrics and depot; price, $3,000. GILBERT & CO., 330 Old South Bldg.

FOR SALE—In Natick, large house, 6 rooms; small stable, hen house and 9 acres land, some wood; price, $1,500; terms to suit purchaser. GILBERT & CO., 330 Old South Bldg.

ONLY 17 miles out, 8 A. M. to 5 P. M. special; 1 cent, cars 30 cent lay; large orchard, fine house, 7 rooms, bath, set tubs, open fire place, piazza; barn, chicken house, etc.; price $2,000, easy terms. GILBERT & CO., 330 Old South Bldg.

9 MILES OUT, ½ acre more can be had; new house, 7 rooms, bath, set tubs, open fire place, city water, nice barn, pigeon house with fixings for 100 pigeons, chicken house, 100 hens; fine; PARTRIDGE, 672 Tremont st.

FOR SALE—In Wellington Village farm, 2½ acres, house, barn, orchard, brook; worth $3000; good price, $2,000. GILBERT & CO., 330 Old South Bldg.

REAL ESTATE MORTGAGES.

Set solid, 12½c. per line; displayed, 20c. per line.

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on first and second mortgages at 5½ and 6 per cent; country property preferred. 7 Pemberton Sq., Boston.

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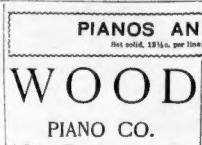
OUR NEW STYLE 5 Wood piano is the latest production of our factory in upright pianos; see and hear this beautiful piano before you purchase; catalogue mailed free on application; pianos of all makes taken in exchange. WOOD PIANO CO., 180 Tremont st.

WE HAVE several Steinway upright and grands, one fine Gabler upright that has been sent us to sell on private account, several pianos by Hallet & Davis, Ivers & Pond, Knabe, Chickering, etc., for sale cheap; WOOD PIANO CO., 180 Tremont st., Pianos to rent.

KRANICH & BACH—Been stored for a while and in the best way we could, when new $1,350, cash or part cash; this piano is as fine as new. WOOD PIANO CO., 180 Tremont st. Write us for full description.

CHICKERING UPRIGHTS, brand new, latest style, $500, $525, $550; Chickering upright grand, $600; Chickering square, $100; WOOD PIANO CO., 180 Tremont st. Write to-day.

HARDMAN UPRIGHT—Taken in exchange, $145 cash; a good piano, and seldom one of this make can be found; price $85. WOOD PIANO CO., 180 Tremont st. All makes in rent.

NEW ENGLAND UPRIGHT—Mahogany case, bought new from factory within one year, warranted, only $150. WOOD PIANO CO., 180 Tremont st. Good piano for Summer cottage.

HENRY F. MILLER—Fine tone and action; there is not in our whole collection of 100 pianos a better bargain; price $425; write to-day for our full list of bargains. WOOD PIANO CO., 180 Tremont st.

A Postal Card May Save $50.

NEVER in our 30 years' experience have we been able to offer inducements equal to those at the present time; large purchases for spot cash enabled exceptional competition with the dealers we do enable us to quote; prices lower than any competitor; investigate; our rates will be found to suit every purchaser; write to-day for full list to

WOOD PIANO CO.

180 Tremont St,

BARGAINS--CUT PRICE

SALE of 100 new and second-hand uprights and square pianos, organs, Steinway, Knabe, Hallet & Davis, Chickering, Mason & Hamlin, Ivers & Pond, Estey, Kimball, Fischer, Hardman, Weber, Wheelock, Stuyvesant, Emerson, Packard, Cable, Story & Clark, Behning, Kranich & Bach, Vose, Smith & Barnes, Bradbury, Newman, Stanley, Shaw, Briggs, Decker, Cottage, Lester, Crown, Hazelton, Wilcox & White, Whitney, Estey, Cornish, Clough & Warren, Wellington, Fuller, Conway, Everett, Starr, Bush & Gerts, Marshall & Wendell, Poole, Hallet, Cabinet, Schubert, Guild, Currier, Dyer, Bent, Merrill, Nelson, Burdett, Ellington, Sterling, Metropolitan, Dominion, Arion, Franklin, Technic, Symphony, Autocrat, Hamilton, Huntington, Apollo, Euterpe, Melville Clark, Lakeside, Hobart M. Cable, Lyon & Healy, Marshall & Wendell, Wm. G. Fischer, Henry F. Miller, Behr Bros., Jewett, Farrand, Ludwig, Kingsbury, Kurtzmann

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WANTED for business dollar article that sells on sight; sure to interest and almost any one handle profitably; agents and make big money. SAM, TELEPHONE TABLET HOLDER CO., 88 Broad st., Boston.

QUEEN PROTECTOR.

THE DELIGHT OF EVERY WOMAN.

Means ease and comfort—a woman's happiness for years. No trouble: no chafing; Holds sanitin securely, and cannot be made of pured rubber. Way fastening. Nothing equal to it. Send postcard; trial sent FREE. Exclusive territory to reliable agents; big profits. Guarantee free with order.

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AGENTS WANTED—MEN and WOMEN to sell the LIVING SPRING FILTER. It fits and gives you pure WATER from any FAUCET. Patented 1905. QUICK SELLER. Big terms. SEND for FREE SAMPLE. Address, LAND MANUFACTURING CO., Lewiston, Maine.

AGENTS—Aluminum and steel enamelled, triple Enamel, patented, steam cooker to sell to every home in the entire manufacture to the consumer. Is the best and most reliable and cook ware in the market. COOKING UTENSIL CO., 9 Park Row, Boston, Mass.

SEWING MACHINE FREE.

A new and old reliable manufacturing house wants salesmen for selling our high-grade perfumes and other toilet goods; also a few ladies to represent us in dress and receive full particulars by return mail. CAMPBELL-PRESCOTT CO., 1 Brook st., Everett, Mass.

Something Entirely New.

A new book and cold cream; send 10 cents for sample, also receive (free) a fine flat silk covered by big money making plan. SAMPLE BOOK, KAL-U-LA-CO., Nashua, N. H., AGENTS WANTED.

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self-taught; show cards, hand signs outfits, $1.50; sec our special offer; sample letters and particulars, 10c. stamps. PROF. MOORE, 1 Nassau st., Boston. Fall River, Mass.

AGENTS write for our new plan guaranteeing you $25 per day clear profit, introducing our four new patents; no experience needed; we furnish and teach you the business and our patented goods do the rest. If you are already making $25 per week a month, write us; don't waste stamps and money by writing indefinite inquiries. If you are not a person moving we do not send for samples or circulars. Address, with stamp, for full particulars, MONITOR MFG. CO., 1 Nassau st., Rochester, N. Y.

AGENTS—$75 monthly; social combination rolling-top desk and writing cabinet; combines seven articles in one; sample free. FORSIER CO., B 518 Cincinnati, O.

AGENTS—Big commission; staple; established 30 years; sample free. VICTORIA SPECIALTY CO., 48 Tremont st.

AGENTS to sell Air Suction Carpet Sweepers; the only one on market; quick seller. VICTORIA SPECIALTY CO., 48 Tremont st., Boston.

AGENTS wanted for the most complete and up-to-date booklet free. BOSTON COLLEGE OF OFFICE, Boston.

EXPERIENCED SALESMAN to travel with small saleable specialty, specially attractive commission; send references. territory; monies secured. ADDRESS, SPECIALTY, 1 Nassau st., Rochester, N. Y.

THING CO., Lexington, Ky.

FREE SAMPLES TO AGENTS—Self-lighting pocket lamp, size of pencil; takes the place of matches; lights instantly; never fails; lasts for years; big selling novelty; exclusive territory. PENSLAND LIGHT WORKS, 278 Broadway, New York.

HOSEBRAIDING—Agents wanted everywhere; good wages; steady employment; no canvassing; write quick; outfit free; write today. BEE-HIVE, A 11 Vine st., Cincinnati, O.

LADY AGENTS make easily $5 daily selling guaranteed hosiery; 75 varieties; 50 styles; exclusive territory; outfit free. HOSIERY CO., 377 Mast, 14th st., New York.

MEN, women write Tidestia, Putnam, Conn., for the one big money maker; exclusive territory; sells itself; daily receipts guaranteed; $1.00 outfit free.

PORTRAIT AGENTS—Have you seen the new and popular method of crayoning? Sepia, etc., they're waterproof, too; deliver without glass; 3 sizes; 3 styles; 100 per cent profit. ENGLISH, 1 Nassau st., Rochester, N. Y.

SCHEMES FROM SMITH'S PARTNER, a book for small capitalists and agents; explains many money making schemes, worth $1, but a single copy sent free to agents who write for our list of propositions. H. B. MEYER, 1021 Filmore st., Baltimore, Md.

SALESMEN make 500 per cent. commission selling Comedy Kiss Post Cards; sample set by mail to 15c on sight; 800 varieties; catalogue free. NOVELTY CO., 90 Wabash ave., Room 1, Chicago, Ill.

SELL for 10c., sons agents cut 15c. easily; costs less than 5c., one can be sold in every home; terms and sample free. THE GARMON CIGAR CO., Box 4, Winchester, Mass.

SOMETHING do you need college cigars? We have them. The Garmon Cigar Co., Denver, Colo.

WE know the greatest money making proposition in America to-day; quick seller, 96 cents worth profit on $1 sale; costs cents each to operate; experience if interested send dime to cover postage; worth twice dollar. PROFIT PUBLISHING CO., HOLD PACKAGE CO., Dept. 3, P. O. Box 2706, Boston, Mass.

WANTED—Intelligent men and women (including teachers) to represent us in their own or adjoining counties; salary $900 per year and expenses; position permanent; references required; enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. MANAGER, 325 Dearborn st., Chicago.

WANTED—Two experienced agents on photo finisher; can make $5 per day; something new. THE IDEAL STUDIO, 116 Merrimack st., Lowell, Mass.

WE start you, with order business, particulars and samples free, AMERICAN SPECIAL AGENCY, Binghamton, Wis.

WITH NOT by sun painting! Experience unnecessary; no brush; complete instructions; exclusive to users. CITY SIGN CO., Springfield, O.

YOU can make $10 a day, per every night; Room 37, 75 ½ Third street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

AGENTS AND SALESMEN.

Set solid, 12½c. per line; displayed, 20c. per line.

MONEY IN MUSHROOMS.

Cheaply grown, by anybody (either sex), in cellar, stable, shed, or attic; start any small for pure booklet and learn this profitable business. Dept. 69, EASTERN MYCOLOGICAL CO., Brighton, Mass.

$10 STARTS any one in honorable, legitimate and profitable business; clearing $1.00 to $5.00 yearly. JOE DE MILLE, Cleveland, Ohio.

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AUDITING or position wanted by a thoroughly experienced man; best of business references furnished. Address 10 Ashburton pl., Boston.

A CARPENTER AND PAINTER wants work; American man. R. I., American office.

BOY wishes to learn to be housework; country work for board and schooling; excellent references. J. MORADIAN, 37 Beach st., Boston.

BUTLER or coal; Japanese waits position 25 private family or bachelor's place. H. KANE, 21 Hayes st.

BOY would like a situation on a milk wagon; have had experience. W. M. WHITE, 1 Bow st., Somerville.

BOWEN'S, 43 Portland st., the place to get reliable help in couples, stenogs., etc., also who understands wood work. Telephone 1566 Main.

COACHMAN, age 29, single, wishes situation; thoroughly understands the handling of horses and the care of carriages; references and recommendations from those whom I have worked for. Address, 1 Bow st., Boston, Mass.

COOK—Young girl general man desires situation; Swede, 20; thoroughly experienced with horses, carriages, etc.; willing, obliging, strictly temperate, kind and gentle; best references. Address O. S., 37 Burr st., Hyde Park.

CHAUFFEUR wants situation; young man experienced in gasoline and steam cars; can furnish all necessary repairs; best Boston references. Address 44, Roxbury Crossing P. O.

CHAUFFEUR, licensed, professional, wants a private car to drive; strictly sober; best of references. W. I. STONE, 46 Brosford st., Roxbury.

COMPOSITOR wants position; understands cylinder press. THE COMPOSITOR, 37 Bromfield st., Norwood, Mass.

COMPOSITOR, straight matter or ads, steady man, city or country, wants position; D 10, Boston American.

CHEF COOK; colored man; good references. 48 Church st.

DO YOU NEED A CARPENTER in your boat-yard, repairing, building or fitting out? Address, addr himself to other work; references. Address CARPENTER, 19 Cook st., Malden, Mass.

DRUGGIST, registered, Ph.G., young man, attending Boston college of pharmacy, wishes evening position; wants permanent position. Address MORNE, 37 Bromfield st.

EXPERIENCED stenographer, correspondent; wants position in wholesale house; would take position in manufacturing establishment. Address 10 Ashburton pl., Boston.

EXPERIENCED EXPRESSMAN, strictly temperate, would like situation; city or country. P 12, Boston American.

E. PARKER, colored, wishes position in private family; waiter, butler, family. Address, 37 Kendall st., Roxbury.

ENGINEER—First class, desires work where a reliable man of ability is desired; a good mechanic and can be depended on. Address, 10 Rockwell st., Roxbury.

FOREMAN or caretaker of gentleman's place, or Protestant coachman; single man; 10 years' experience; handy with tools; best of references. Address, 37 Grant st., South Framingham, Mass.

FIREMAN, first-class lic., will accept position in private family; can furnish best of references. Stratoga st., East Boston.

FIRST-CLASS meat cutter and grocery clerk wants position; best references. J. L. MANSFIELD, 20 Acton, Mass.

FELLOW, 26, no tobacco habits, good worker, wants a job at anything; will handle. Address W. Mc., Lathrop pl.

FIREMAN, 10 years' experience; greenhouse, flower and vegetable garden, farm, livestock, etc.; single; strictly sober; best of references; competent to take charge. P 11, Boston American.

GARDENER wishes position on a gentleman's place; thoroughly educated, good worker; can do everything; worked for seven years for James H. Hyde, Newport, R. I. Address, 37 Burr st., Hyde Park.

GARDENER, married (no children), Hollander, wishes position on gentleman's place; thoroughly understands vegetable growing, first-class references. Address JOHN VOSS, Cedar Grove, Mass., Box 210, Lee, Mass.

GENERAL man used to care horses and carriages (good driver); wants work; would live up stairs; has excellent references. Address, 37 Kendall st., Roxbury.

GARDENING, grading, cutting vines and trees, by all-round man; has gentleman's place; is an Italian, family, $40 a month. Address, 37 Kendall st., Roxbury.

SUPERINTENDENT or farm by gentleman's son; thoroughly understands all kinds of work; also poultry; 10 years' experience; wife good cook; second man. Address, short course, WALTER P. MERRIAM, Concord, Mass., R. D. No. 1.

MAN AND WIFE—Situations wanted, he as coachman, gardener, etc.; she as cook; best of references. Apply to MRS. A. FLAHERTY, 37 Charles st., Boston.

MARRIED man, small family, wants situation on gentleman's place; understands gardening, dairying, farming; references given. D, 309 Water st., Boston.

MAN, 32, now employed, wants night or day watchman's job; best of ref. P 9, Boston American, suite 1, Roxbury.

MILKMAN, by milker, or outside, in any capacity where experience counts, wanted by a gentleman who has had 20 years' experience. P 7, Boston American.

POSITION wanted by young girl, 18 years experience, best references, Africa 2. E. T., 37 Kendall st., Roxbury.

POSITION wanted as boss farmer, man and wife; best of references. Address A. B., 37 Hillside st., Dorchester.

SITUATION wanted by an American man, single; to take charge of gentleman's place; understands all kinds of horses, cattle and market gardening; best of references. Address, 37 Hillside st., Roslindale, Mass. J.

SITUATION wanted by young man in private family, experienced in care of horses and carriages, garden and lawn; references and recommendations given. Address, 37 Kendall st., Roxbury.

SITUATION wanted by man of 7 years' experience wants a side line, in good paying commission for North and South Carolina. Address, 37 Burr st., Hyde Ellicott, S. C.

SITUATION wanted in country by young man capable couple, care of property or management on gentleman's place; wife good cook; no children; 1 child. Box 540, Brockton, Mass.

SITUATION wanted by young man of 25 yrs. as assistant bookkeeper or general office work; first-class references; $12 start. P 6, Boston American.

SITUATION WANTED by a working fireman and wife; best of references. C. A. HALL, 2 Hollis st., Boston.

SITUATION wanted by good, all-round cook, city or country. Call at 81 Mercer st., Roxbury.

WANTED—Position as hotel clerk, checker or cashier, by experienced man, best of references, family. Address as 1216, Boston.

WANTED—A young man would like a chance to learn plumbing. Address, 37 Kendall st., Washington.

WANTED—By American, 31, work in greenhouse, understands boilers, references. Address H 1, Natick, Mass., care of Dr. Gushee.

WAITER, experienced, would like position in a first-class family; can be seen at 37 Kendall st., ward 9, 107, Boston American.

WANT SITUATION—Gardening, furniture moving, canning, any kind, city or country. J. BOSWORTH, Boston.

YOUNG man of good character and education wishes position as shipping clerk or office boy; can furnish; recommendations and references; state salary. P 15, Boston American.

YOUNG MAN (Swedish) wishes situation as coachman; understands handling of horses; can furnish best of references. Address 29 Kneeland st., Boston, or 37 Kendall st., Roxbury.

YOUNG Englishman wants work, will take anything. Address WRIGHT, 37 Kendall st., Roxbury.

YOUNG colored man, best of references, would like situation, familiar with farm work, care of horses and carriages. Box 1216, Boston.

YOUNG MAN wants position as assistant coachman; understands handling of horses; best of references; good references. A. J. L., 99 Cherry st., Dorchester.

$25 TO ANYONE securing me steady job, watchman, porter, cleaning preferred; no intelligent man, willing to work. P 8, Boston American.

$20 ENGINEER, 3 months' experience, wants position; 5 years of 2-inch, and refs. Address ENGINEER, 11 Alma st., city.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Set solid, 5c. per line; displayed, 20c. per line.

AM, PROT, working housekeeper (all), exp'nsl, good cook, desires permanent situation in small family; city or country; best of refs. Box 1, 37 Kendall st., Roxbury.

A PROTESTANT COOK would like position in small hotel or boarding-house. M. D., 6 Marion st., Roxbury, Mass.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Set solid, 5c. per line; displayed, 20c. per line.

A COLORED WOMAN would like position as cook; plain cooking, baking, canning. Address 8 Cambridge st., Worcester st., Cambridge.

AMERICAN LADY desires position in widower's family; experienced and competent. Address A 9, Boston American.

A PROTESTANT COOK would like a position in small family; best of references. Call at 19 Brown st., Waltham, Mass.; references given.

BOOKKEEPER—Permanent position wanted by competent business woman accustomed to taking full charge of c. a. books and filling a responsible position; knowledge of stenography; best references. Address P 13, Boston American.

COMPETENT young lady desires work in city or country; can cook, wash, iron, sew, take care of children; would assist in light housework; would like work or nurse, 3 years' experience; not afraid of work; good home more object than wages. Call or write 36, 1st floor, back.

COMPANION-housekeeper for small children; position wanted by a Southern teacher for the Summer; traveling preferred; references exchanged. Miss VIRGINIA LEE PATTESON, 205 W. 89th st., New York.

CHILD'S NURSE, experienced, desires position in small family or country; can speak German and French. Apply to J. G., 80 Union Park st., Boston.

CHAMBERMAID—A lady closing her house will be glad to recommend a very good chambermaid, who understands second work. Telephone 1566 Main.

COOK—Situation wanted by capable cook, thoroughly understands her business; references best Back Bay reference; country or washing. Call 24 Richmond st.

COOK and second maid with positions in private family; references exchanged. MRS. J. EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, 7,441 Tremont st., Hotel Burr, 1st floor, 16 Boylston st.

COOK—Position wanted by a Protestant cook in small family; references. Call 37 Kendall st., ward 9, Wallace st., W. Somerville, 32sm., off Bristol st., near Broadway.

COOK and parlormaid—A lady going abroad will be glad to recommend a cook and parlormaid; both have excellent minds. Mrs. C. SEDGWICK, 50 Eggleston sq., Roxbury.

CHAMBERWORK and sewing or second work; references. Address 135 Dartmouth st., Boston, or write to 72 Waltham st.

COOK, city girl, wants position; best of references; call or write; 3 years' references, L, 37 Kendall st., Roxbury.

COLORED GIRL, house work; laundress, 25 Church st., Somerville; can be seen Monday.

CAPABLE young East girl, excellent cook, laundress, wants work; 3 years' ref. 25 Hull st., Roxbury, bet. 1 to 2 and 5 to 6 p. m.

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COLORED WOMAN wants work by day or week, 113 Warrenton st., cor. Eliot. Cook's place.

COMPETENT young lady desires to care especially for children; good position; excellent references. Address 37 Kendall st., Roxbury.

COLORED GIRL wants work Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, Friday; 15 Dartmouth st.

DAY WORK or night kitchen work, reliable, MRS. SMITH, 37 Kendall st., Roxbury.

EXPERIENCED competent American as plain cook in office where typewriting is required. P, American

EXPERIENCED housekeeper wants position; young lady who desires foreign privileges. Address 37 Kendall st., Roxbury.

EXPERIENCED housekeeper wants position; 10 years' experience; Saturday afternoon and Sunday off. Address 37 Kendall st., Roxbury.

EXPERIENCED young lady would like position as saleslady or writing. E. SIBSON, 37 Kendall st., Roxbury.

GOVERNESS—Refined and experienced French lady wishes position as such; would be glad to teach French and other social accomplishments; best of references. Address, 37 Kendall st., Roxbury, Mass. C.

GIRL, colored, would like day work or washing and ironing to take home. Address E. L., 102 Kendall st., Roxbury.

HOUSEWORK—Situation wanted by young woman in a small family; is a good cook; best of references. Address 37 Kendall st., Roxbury.

HOUSEKEEPER—Call or write, MRS. BLACK, 37 Worcester st.

LADY'S MAID or governess—Young Parisian lady wishes position as such; no objection to go to Europe; excellent references. MARTIGE, 709 Tremont st.

LADY'S MAID or companion—Young lady wishes position as such; best of references. Address 37 Kendall st., Roxbury, Mass. C.

LADY'S MAID or companion—Young lady wishes position as such; best of references. Address 37 Kendall st., Roxbury, Mass. C.

LAUNDRESS, colored, wants work by day or week, 37 Kendall st., Roxbury.

LADY'S MAID or governess—Position as traveling companion to young lady who desires foreign privileges. Address 37 Kendall st., Roxbury.

LADY'S MAID or companion—Young lady wishes position as such; best of references. Address 37 Kendall st., Roxbury, Mass. C.

LAUNDRESS, colored, wants work by day or week, 37 Kendall st., Roxbury

QUINCY STRIKE MAY END ON TUESDAY.

Meeting Arranged for Monday, at Which Bill of Prices Will Be Settled for Men Who Are Physically Incapacitated

Quincy, March 4.—At a resumed session of the conference between the striking granite cutters and the Manufacturers' Association, Monday, it is thought that a settlement of the strike which began last week will finally be effected, so that the men can go back to work Tuesday.

At to-day's conference settlement matters were talked over and a general basis of agreement was outlined, which is to be completed Monday if no new obstacle arises. As the matter stands now, the settlement will be a practical victory for the strikers, who have been holding out for a flat wage scale of $3 a day.

The settlement has been along the lines of the policy pursued at Westerly, R. I. The day men will get a minimum of $3, instead of $2.64 per day.

For those men "physically incapacitated or otherwise unable to earn this amount they shall be paid according to the amount each can earn under the bill of prices." The meeting Monday will settle the rate of the bill of prices.

About a hundred of the best granite cutters in Quincy have left for Vinalhaven, Me., and Fitzwilliam, N. H., since the strike commenced last Wednesday.

One hundred and thirty firms have been affected by the strike, almost twelve hundred cutters having quit work. This cessation of work means much to the small merchants in Quincy and they are all pleased that the end of the trouble is in sight.

NO SETTLEMENT IN SIGHT FOR ROCKLAND GRANITE WORKERS

Rockland, Me., March 4.—The granite strike now on at Waldoboro at the works of the Booth Brothers and Hurricane Granite Company is still in progress and no settlement is in sight. Manager W. S. White of the granite company has presented the cutters with a list of wages and is awaiting their decision. The trouble is in the difference of time that the list will be in operation. The cutters want a list for one year, but the company's officials have made it for three. Manager White said to-day the contracts on hand are large and require several years to complete.

PRIZE AWARDED TO HOSPITAL DIRECTOR

Dr. James Wright, director of the pathological laboratory of the Massachusetts General Hospital, has been awarded the Dr. Samuel D. Gross prize for his essay on "The Etiology of the Hemorrhagic Diathesis of Arthritis Deformans." This is Dr. Wright's second triumph within a year in original research in pathology.

ROXBURY FIGHTS BROWN TAIL MOTH

By the first of April the Roxbury Citizen's Moth Committee predicts that all the trees in their district will be free from the brown tail moths. Work has been going on in a very enthusiastic way and yesterday the trees in the neighborhoods bounded by Seaver and Warren streets and Walnut avenue, were entirely cleared of the moths.

$5,200 LOOTED FROM EXPRESS PACKAGE.

Money Taken Between Time It Left Union Bank on State Street and Its Arrival at the East Walpole Station

Detectives and officials of the Earle & Prew Express Company are focussing all their abilities upon the problem of how it was possible for it to lose containing $5,200 in cash to be looted during the hours it was in the express company's possession, from the time it left the Union Bank, No. 40 State street, Boston, until it was placed in the hands of F. W. Bird & Son, East Walpole paper manufacturers.

Mr. Bird, of the firm, drew the money from the bank, as is his weekly custom, to make up the factory payroll. He placed it in the hands of the express company and received a receipt. The express company forwarded the package in the course of business to East Walpole.

Whether the robbery occurred before the valuable package left the office of the company or afterward is still a mystery. General Manager Taft of the New York & Boston Despatch Company, speaking to a BOSTON SUNDAY AMERICAN reporter in the presence of General Manager Frew of the Earle & Prew Express Company, said:

Noticed Broken Seals.

"Our agent at East Walpole is Oliver J. Goodspeed. When he received the Bird package he noticed that the seals had been broken. He was accustomed to receive a similar package every week and knew it contained the firm's payroll, so he hastened to the factory with it in order that Mr. Bird could tell at once whether the broken seals meant any abstraction of the contents.

"The $5,200 was gone. In its place was a lot of old junk—spikes and nails. The box containing the bulk had been substituted for that containing the money, and the whole wrapped in the original paper.

"All the agents through whose hands the box had passed had properly stamped it. We are conducting a rigid investigation and hope to find the thief. It might defeat the ends of justice to say anything more about what is being done."

The substitution of the nails for the coin could not have been made in the company's office in Arch street, or on the train en route for East Walpole. It is a theory that some employee of the company who knew that the payroll money was to be forwarded, planned the change, believing that the larceny could not be traced.

Firm Loses No Money.

The firm of F. W. Bird & Son loses no money out of the transaction, as its loss has been made good by the express company. The employes of the factory—300 in number—were inconvenienced by having to wait for their pay envelopes until more money could be sent for.

Neither the nor the Union Bank is interested, except sympathetically, in the recovery of the $5,200 looted from custody of the thief. The express company, however, is determined to solve the mystery. All concerned in the investigation are reticent, in their hope of uncovering the culprit and regaining the stolen money.

BOY RESCUED FROM DEATH IN CHARLES

While playing alongside the sea wall of Charlesbank, Boston, yesterday afternoon, Patrick Fallon, twelve years old, fell into the Charles River. He was rescued by a passerby, and was taken to his home, at 228 Vernon street, Roxbury.

RETIRING CHIEF IS GIVEN GOLD WATCH

The presentation of a handsome gold watch and a pair of diamond studs to Nelson Jenks, the retiring superintendent of the R. H. White Company, was the feature of an enjoyable entertainment held in Jefferson Hall under the auspices of the drivers and stablemen employed by the firm.

The presentation speech was made by Mr. Mayer. Brief remarks were made by J. Reagan, J. O'Brien, B. Ledwith and D. Doherty.

BISHOP WALKER OF NEW YORK MARRIED

New York, March 4.—The Right Rev. William David Walker, Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Western New York, and Miss Bertha Bach, of this city, were united in marriage to-day at the Church of the Heavenly Rest in this city.

The service was simple. Only thirty invitations were issued. Only relatives and close personal friends of the bride and bridegroom, and several clergymen of the diocese attended. The ceremony was performed by Bishop Potter.

TALKED ON HARDY FLOWER CULTURE

How best to take advantage of the opportunities for the beautiful garden effects afforded by hardy flowers was explained to the members of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society yesterday by A. Herrington, of New Jersey. He spoke on "Some Aspects of Hardy Flower Culture."

JAILED FOR 200 DAYS.

Providence, R. I., March 4.—Harry H. Russell, alias Brassell, and Charles Farrell, alias Thomas Heffernan, both of Boston, were sentenced to 200 days each in the County Jail by Justice Sweetland to-day. They were charged with stealing two overcoats in this city.

$10,000 SAW MILL BLAZE AT BEVERLY

Beverly, March 4.—A two-alarm fire nearly wiped out the saw mill and lumber yard of S. F. Dexter on Park street to-day, and did a damage of $10,000 before it could be controlled. Considerable mystery surrounds the origin of the blaze, and a thorough investigation is being made.

PROVIDENCE OFFICIAL OUT.

Providence, R. I., March 4.—Deputy City Clerk Arthur B. Spink, formerly commander-in-chief of the Sons of Veterans, resigned to-day at noon.

CLOSES HOTEL AND POURS OUT LIQUORS

Providence, March 4.—"Shang" Bailey, one of the best known citizens of the State, who has been the proprietor 16½ years of a hotel in the town of Johnston, close to the town line of Scituate, has determined to retire. To this end he has closed his place and poured his liquors into the public road. "I am getting old now," he said, "and have other things to think about than the pleasures and follies of this world."

TRINITY BEAT YALE.

Hartford, March 4.—Trinity's fast basket ball quintet had little trouble in defeating Yale here to-night by a score of 36 to 14. The visitors never had a look-in.

Pitts Kimball Co. The Under Price Department Store

Hats Trimmed Free of Charge

Pitts Kimball Co. The Under Price Department Store

$6.00 in Cash On a Full Book Purchases Amounting to $100.00.

Our Money-Saving Discount Book System

$3.00 in Cash On Half Book Purchases Amounting to $50.00.

A Gigantic 29c Sale OF

House Furnishings

Such as Enamel Ware, Tinware, Woodenware, Etc., Etc.

We have had such sales before—you all know what it means—a number of articles sold at cost or less. Now, to do this means an immense loss and expense to us, but the ADVERTISING, NEW FRIENDS and CUSTOMERS, and the increased popularity of this department, more than repays us for the losses incurred at this sale.

Enameled Ware

Over 20,000 piec es strictly first quality "Venetian" Blue and White and Gray Enameled ware.

2 qt. Gray Double Rice Boilers.....29c
1 qt. Gray Tea and Coffee Pots.....29c
1½ qt. Gray Tea and Coffee Pots.....29c
2 qt. Gray Tea and Coffee Pots.....29c
3 qt. Gray Tea and Coffee Pots.....29c
4 qt. Gray Tea and Coffee Pots.....29c
B. & W. Wash Basins.....29c
Gray Chambers, med. size.....29c
Gray and W. W. Colanders.....29c
2 qt. B. & W. Berlin Saucepans and covers.....29c
2½ qt. B. & W. Berlin Saucepans and covers.....29c
3 qt. Gray Berlin Saucepans and covers.....29c
4 qt. Gray Berlin Saucepans and covers.....29c
5 qt. Gray Berlin Saucepans and covers.....29c
2½ qt. B. & W. Berlin Kettles and covers.....29c
3 qt. Gray Berlin Kettles and covers.....29c
4 qt. Gray Berlin Kettles and covers.....29c
5 qt. Gray Berlin Kettles and covers.....29c
2½ qt. B. & W. Lip Preserving Kettles.....29c
5 qt. B. & W. Lip Preserving Kettles.....29c
4 qt. B. & W. Lip Preserving Kettles.....29c
6 qt. Gray Lip Preserving Kettles.....29c
8 qt. Gray Lip Preserving Kettles.....29c
2½ qt. B. & W. Lip Saucepans.....29c
3 qt. B. & W. Lip Saucepans.....29c
4 qt. B. & W. Lip Saucepans.....29c
6 qt. Gray Lip Saucepans.....29c
B. & W. and Gray Fry Pans.....29c
4 qt. B. & W. Shallow Stew Pans.....29c
Special lot B. & W. Tea and Coffee Pots.....29c
3 and 5 qt. B. & W. Pudding Pans.....29c
Gray Oblong Stove Pans.....29c
5 qt. Gray Dish Pans.....29c
4 qt. Gray Meat Kettles.....29c
B. & W. Bowls, each.....29c
6 qt. Gray Mixing Bowls.....29c
4 qt. Gray handled Potato Dippers.....29c
9 hole Gray Muffin Pans.....29c
8 hole Gray Corn Cake Pans.....29c
8 and 10 qt. Gray Milk Pans, each.....29c

Nickel Plated Ware.

2 qt. Coffee Biggans, 69c, value for.....29c
3 pint Tea and Coffee Pots.....29c
Tea Kettles, 50c. value.....29c
Cuspidors, heavy loaded bottoms.....29c
Crumb Tray and Brush.....29c
Fancy Fruit Stands, on foot.....29c
Bread Trays, engraved.....29c

Japanned and Tinware

Umbrella Stands, decorated.....29c
Cuspidors, 4 for.....29c
Bread Boxes, two sizes, each.....29c
Cake Boxes, two sizes, each.....29c
25 lb. Sugar Boxes, each.....29c
Flour Boxes, each.....29c
Foot Tubs, white lined, large size.....29c
10 qt. Retinned Dish Pans.....29c
17 qt. Retinned Dish Pans.....29c
5c. Deep and Shallow Pie Plates, 9-inch size, 10 for.....29c
Bread Pan.....
Oblong Pan.....
Cake Pan.....
Sponge Cake Pan.....
Jelly Cake Pan.....
Ginger Bread Pan.....
6 for 29c
8 qt. Retinned Bread Raisers, each.....29c
Wash Boilers, No. 8 and No. 9 size 58c. (29c. for each piece), complete, only.....58c
12 Cup Turks Head Pans.....29c
2, 4 and 6 qt. Milk Pans, 3 for.....29c
1½, 2, 3 and 4 qt. Pudding Pans, 4 for.....29c

Galvanized Ware

Garbage Cans, with cover.....29c
2 gal. Oil Cans.....29c
Chamber Pails, med. size.....29c
1 Coal Hod, 39c. value.....
1 Poker, 10c. value.....
1 Shovel, 10c. value.....
All for 29c

Wooden Ware

No. 7 "Magnet" Floor Brooms.....29c
Splint Clothes Baskets.....29c
80 ft. Manila Clothes Line and 5 doz. Best Clothes Pins, for.....29c
59c Dry Mops for Hardwood floors.....29c
50c Wash Benches.....29c

ALL BRASS	*Bath Room Fixtures*	NICKEL PLATED
	Bracket Soap Dish	29c
	Bracket Tooth Brush Holder	29c
	Bracket Tumbler Holder	29c
	Toilet Paper Holder	29c
	Towel Rack, two arms	29c
	Towel Bars, 18 inch	29c

Hardware

59c. Steel Spiders.....29c
Wire Coat Hangers, 12 for.....29c
50c. Meat Cleavers.....29c
50c. Hammers.....29c

SPECIAL SALE —OF— *High Grade Rockers*

We offer for this week in our new Dining Room, 35 floor, a handsome oak ROCKER like cut, made from solid oak, very strong, fancy shaped seat back, cobbler seat. This is a well finished rocker, is highly polished oak and mahogany. Usually sold at $4.00 to $5.00, only

3.00

Engraving Dept.

FOR ONE WEEK ONLY

Engraved plate and 50 cards at less than one-half regular price. Regular price 95c., sale price,

47c

All our work is done by first-class engravers, and not by apprentice boys. The work on every order is guaranteed to be first-class. For this week the following prices:

Engraved plate and 50 cards.....47c
Fifty cards from your own plate.....29c
One hundred cards from your own plate.....55c

Special Cut Prices for Monday in Groceries

HAND PICKED PEA BEANS, One pint to a customer, at.....5c
PRIZE TABLE PEAS, Regular price 10c. can, now.....12½c
SEEDED RAISINS, Very large and fancy, 2 pkgs.....15c
SWEET CHOCOLATE, 2 cakes for.....10c
OAT FLAKES, 10c. size, for.....20c
BUTTER THIN CRACKERS, 3 10c. packages.....15c
SHREDDED COCOANUT, In pulk, per lb.....15c
BAKER'S CHOCOLATE, ½ lb. 40c. cake, at.....20c
CRIMSON BRAND COFFEE, 3 pounds, only.....70c
HORTICULTURAL BEANS, Regular price 12c., now.....8c
PUMPKIN, 3 10c. cans of this price, Fancy quality CANS, for.....25c
TEA—BOILING OR MIXED, 1½ lbs. 50c. quality.....49c

Butter, Cheese and Eggs.

TAPERING WAIST R&G CORSETS

All R & G corsets are sold by us under the maker's guarantee to satisfy you absolutely in style, fit, comfort and wear. A full line of the new *Tapering Waist*, high and low bust models.

Prices
$1.00 to $3.00
Every R. & G. Corset is fully guaranteed.

STRAW MATTING

We have purchased a large quantity of Matting from a lot that was consigned to Chang Hong & Co. and sold, by their order, at auction by Field Chapman & Co. of New York. The goods are sound and perfect in every way. The price at which we secured these goods averages 55% of the regular import cost.

As we are obliged to give up a portion of our Carpet Department floor for the display of these goods, we have marked them at prices representing but a fraction of their value. We do this in order to close out the lot in a few days.

MAIL ORDERS GIVEN CAREFUL ATTENTION

One large lot of FANCY CHINA MATTING, imported to sell at $6.50 a roll. We name a price never known on goods of this weight.

Per roll of 40 yards.....3.98

Hundreds of rolls of JAPANESE MATTING, finely woven from selected straw in choice carpet effects, imported to sell at 45c. a yard. Notwithstanding the big advance in the cost of the goods we offer the entire lot at less than ½ price, 19c. per yard, only.....19c

Extra heavy Imperial CHINA MATTING, weighing about 100 pounds to the roll. They are very check and firmly woven. Imported to sell at 40c., an unusual bargain at.....24c

Rugs

COCOA BRUSH DOOR MATS, size 18x30 inches, usually sold everywhere at 75c., a great bargain at.....39c

BRUSSELS ART RUGS, 30x60 inches, usable on both sides, our regular price 69c., 200 reduced for this sale to.....48c

500 TAPESTRY AND VELVET RUGS, 27x36, with heavy woven wool fringe, making a fine finished mat. Value $1.00, this lot.....69c

Per roll of 20 yards.....1.99

Oilcloths

From one of the most prominent oilcloth manufacturers comes a large quantity of cloths in patterns and widths that will not be made again.

This is one of the most important oilcloth purchases ever made by a Boston house, as we took every piece they had. The price paid freely represents the cost of the burlap on which these goods are printed. The goods are perfect, and well seasoned, which double their wearing qualities.

We offer these in three great lots:

27c. Quality, per square yard.....17c
39c. Quality, per square yard.....19c
49c. Quality, per square yard.....26c

Linoleums

Special offering of 400 yards of blue and white LINOLEUM, subject to very slight imperfections. Sells regularly at 59c., this lot, per square yard.....35c

SHOE DEPARTMENT

1200 pairs of WOMEN'S PATENT LEATHER FOUR-STRAP SANDALS, CUBSON TIPS, OXFORD TIES and LACE BOOTS, every pair taken from Haverhill factories. Made to sell for $2.00 to $2.50, slightly imperfect, sale price.....99c

NOW IS THE TIME TO GET YOUR GIRLS' SHOES FOR SPRING and save one-half, we offer factory lots of tan and black kid lace boots and Russia calf oxfords. Made to sell for $1.50 and $2.00, sale price.....99c

It will pay you to buy a year's supply of WOMEN'S, CHILDREN'S and MEN'S HOUSE SLIPPERS. Among the lot are several styles of $1.00 to $1.50 grades, sale price.....35c and 25c

WOMEN'S $2.00 LACE SHOES, odd lots of tan and black fine vici kid button, flexible soles, also patent tip oxfords, at, per pair.....99c

CRUMBS OF COMFORT SHOES, women's $2.50 grade, soft glove kid button, flexible soles, also patent tip oxfords, at, per pair.....1.25

MISSES' $1.50 MONITOR SCHOOL SHOES, kid and box calf lace, sale price.....89c

CHILD'S $1.25 BOX CALF LACE SHOES.....75c

INFANTS' 50c. PATENT VAMP SOFT SOLE SHOES.....25c

Sample lots of MEN'S ankle made $1.50 and $2 SHOES, at, per pair.....99c

Lot of MEN'S and BOYS' SHOES, clean up of odd lots, $2.25 to $3.00 grades, at, per pair.....75c

Sample lots of BOYS' SOLID, SERVICEABLE SCHOOL SHOES, some $1.50 and $2.00 grades, your choice.....99c

MEN'S DOUBLE SOLE SHOES, stamped U. S. army, to sell for $2.50, sale price.....1.59

NEW SPRING SAMPLES Men's patent colt, lace and oxfords, also vici kid and Russia calf, some $3.00 and $3.50 grades, at, per pair.....1.98

HANDKERCHIEFS

MANUFACTURER'S SECONDS, IN FINE SWISS EMBROIDERED, ALSO FINE LACE TRIMMED HANDKERCHIEFS. Being seconds they are subject to slight imperfections. 12½c. to 19c. values, special for Monday's sale only, each.....5c

LADIES' IRISH LINENE HANDKERCHIEFS. Regular price 12½c., special for Monday's sale.....3 for 25c

MEN'S IRISH LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS. 12½c. value, special for Monday's sale, each.....9c

MANUFACTURER'S SECONDS, IN MEN'S TURKEY RED HANDKERCHIEFS, also fast colors in NAVY BLUE. 8c. and 10c. values, special for Monday's sale, each.....4c

LADIES' HEMSTITCHED HANDKERCHIEFS, 5c. values, for 6 for 19c. Monday's sale only.....19c

LADIES' EXTRA FINE IRISH LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, elegantly hemstitched, these handkerchiefs we have always sold for 50c. each, a limited quantity will be put on sale Monday for only, each.....19c

Book Dept.

For this week, 5 popular books. Regular price $1.50, sale price.....35c

These books are not rebounds, but the original $1.50 editions.

"The Congressman's Wife," by John D. Barry.

"The Career of Mrs. Osborne," by Helen Milliette.

"A Puritan Witch," by Marvin Dana.

"Perkins, the Faker," by Edward S. Van Zile.

"The Trifler," by Archibald Eyre.

FREE.

A LECTURE ON THE Science of Palmistry BY MME. JENOE

Every Day This Week In the PALM LUNCHEON at 11 A. M., 2:30 and 4:30 P. M. Jenoe will read your palm any day this week and upwards.

Furniture, Carpets

$50,000 Worth at Less Than ½ Price

The Balance of Wm. P. Whipple's Stock, of Providence, R. I., Placed on Our Floors for Quick Sale.

We have also marked every piece in our immense stock at ABOUT 50c ON THE DOLLAR. Every article on our six floors marked in plain figures. Any goods purchased now may be stored free until needed. No goods sent C. O. D. during this sale.

THIS SALE WILL LAST ONE WEEK

Beginning March 6, at 8:30 A.M.

Come early if you want the best variety. 2,800 pieces in all. It will pay you to look this stock over before purchasing.

Below are a few samples of our many bargains:

PARLOR.

	Regulars.	Now.
Parlor Suites, 3 pieces	$25.00	$16.50
Parlor Suites, 3 pieces	30.00	15.00
Parlor Suites, 3 pieces	50.00	25.00
Parlor Tables	8.50	3.00
Parlor Tables	15.00	8.98
Hatrack Settees	5.00	2.50
Oak Mirrors	7.50	3.69
Oak Mirrors	12.00	5.98
Turkish Rockers	25.00	12.50
Leather Couches	40.00	19.98
Morris Chair	8.00	3.98
Velour Couch	15.00	7.50
Velour Couch	15.00	7.50
Arm Rockers	5.00	2.50
Arm Rockers	10.00	5.00
Easter Chairs	10.00	5.00

DINING ROOM.

	Regulars.	Now.
Extension Tables, oak	$0.00	$3.98
Extension Tables, oak, round	15.00	7.50
Extension Tables, oak	20.00	9.50
Sideboards, oak	12.00	8.50
Sideboards, oak	30.00	15.00
Buffet Tables, oak	15.00	6.98
Dining Chairs, oak	1.50	.98
Dining Chairs, oak, leat	2.50	1.00
China Closets, oak	45.00	23.50

MISCELLANEOUS.

Chiffoniers	40.50	$23.98
Chiffoniers, with glass	9.00	5.98
Toilet Tables	15.00	9.98
Music Cabinets	10.00	5.98
Writing Desk or Desk, Sec.	15.00	6.98
Hall Trees	12.00	6.98
Bookcases	15.00	8.98
Ladies' Desks	6.00	3.50
Ladies' Desks	10.00	5.98
Desk Chairs	6.00	3.00
Typewriter Desks	18.00	10.98
Mirrors	12.00	6.50
Iron Cribs, Beds	7.00	3.98
Iron Cribs, Beds, sliding	12.00	6.98
Iron Beds	5.00	2.98
Iron Beds	10.00	5.98
Carriages	14.00	7.98
Refrigerator, upright	7.50	4.98
Refrigerator, upright	25.00	12.50
Mattress, Combination	7.00	3.98
Carpets, tap.	1.00	.50
Carpets, ingrain	.75	.37
Rugs, 9x12, Smyrna	18.00	10.98
Rugs, 9x12, Axminster	25.00	14.98
Rugs, 9x12, Tapestry	22.50	14.98
Rugs, 9x12, Axminster	30.00	17.98
Straw Matting	.50	.25
Straw Matting	.75	.37
Linoleum	.75	.37
Linoleum	1.00	.50
Grass Matting	.50	.25
Grass Matting	.75	.38

KITCHEN.

Ranges	$18.00	$10.50
Ranges	30.00	20.00
Tables	2.00	1.25
Tables, drop leaf	4.00	2.50
Coats	.00	.37

Open Evenings Until 9:30.

THOS. KELLY & CO. 790 Washington Street OPPOSITE HOLLIS